

Washington News.

MARCH 21.—In the House the Military Relief Bill for the benefit of the Southern destitute was discussed. Butler opposed the Bill in violent terms, and the debate took a wide range, and led to some severe remarks between Messrs. Butler and Bingham. Mr. Bingham said he repelled with scorn the utterances affecting his integrity or honor from any man, whether he be the hero of Fort Fisher taken, or Fort Fisher not taken.

Mr. Bingham proceeded in a denunciatory strain amid roars of laughter and some excitement.

Butler rose to reply, but the Committee rose, when Butler appealed for an opportunity to answer.

Mr. Eldridge hoped that the House would not bottle up the gentleman from Massachusetts, when by unanimous consent he was allowed to go on.

Butler proceeded, defending himself for voting for Mr. Davis; he hoped thereby to save the country. He did what he could during the war, but the only victim of the gentleman's (Bingham's) prowess that he (Butler) knew of, was an innocent woman hanged on the scaffold. Butler alludes to Mrs. Surratt, in whose prosecution Bingham was an active manager.

MARCH 22.—In the Senate the following preamble and resolution was introduced by Senator Wilson (Radical), and ordered to be printed:

Whereas, Jefferson Davis, a citizen of the State of Mississippi, was captured by a military force in the service of the United States on the 11th day of May, 1865, and has since been held in confinement as a prisoner of State in Fortress Monroe, Va.; and whereas, the said Jefferson Davis stands charged, on the highest authority, with the heinous crime of conspiring to murder the late President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, and is also indicted for treason; and whereas, the said Jefferson Davis has persistently declared his innocence of the offences charged against him, and through his legal adviser, by all means known to the law, has sought and demanded a speedy and public trial by due process of law, before a civil tribunal of competent jurisdiction; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the longer confinement of the said Jefferson Davis without a trial, or the assignment of a specific time for a trial, is not in accordance with the demands of justice, the spirit of the law and the requirements of the Constitution, and that common justice, sound public policy and the national honor unite in recommending that the said Jefferson Davis be brought to a speedy and public trial, or that he be released from confinement on bail, or on his own recognizance.

In the House the Relief Bill was passed. It authorizes the Secretary of War, through the Freedmen's Bureau, to furnish food to all classes sufficient to prevent starvation and extreme want. The relief is to come from unexpended moneys of the freedmen and refugee appropriations, and the expenditure shall not extend beyond the appropriations already made.

The Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to issue arms to twenty-five hundred Tennessee militia was amended, making the number ten thousand, and passed. Adjourned.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment furnishing 10,000 stands of arms to the Tennessee militia.

The amendment to the Southern Relief Bill was also concurred in, and it goes to the President.

MARCH 23.—The President returned the Supplemental bill with his objections. The bill provides for an election in ten States for the purpose of making constitutions; but all elections, while the original bill remains in force, come within its restrictions. Preliminary to elections, comes registration. Unregistered citizens cannot vote. The preliminary to registration is a vague oath, that the applicant is not disfranchised by participation in the rebellion, which requires that the applicant for registration must decide for himself. There is a fearful responsibility, for though the bill does not assign perjury, nor fix a penalty for mistaken swearing, he must not forget that martial law prevails, and that the applicant is responsible to the military commissions, without previous presentment by grand juries, the military commanders determining what is an offence and prescribing the punishment. The fourth section provides that the military commander shall appoint the necessary Boards of Registration, each consisting of three loyal persons, who may be military officers or citizens of the State, or strangers, exercising important functions and vested with unlimited discretion. They decide questions and make returns. Whatever error or frauds they commit pass unquestioned. By such measures are conventions of delegates to be constituted. These delegates are to speak for the people; common justice requires that they should have authority from the people. No convention so constituted will, in any sense, represent the wishes of the people, for under all the embarrassing exceptions and uncertainty which disfranchisement causes, it leaves out the great body of the people who may be excluded from the polls. I do not deem it necessary to investigate further the details of the bill. No consideration could induce him (the President) to approve such an election law for any purpose, especially for the purpose of forming a Consti-

tution for a State. The President argues the question at some length illustrating that the formation of Republican Governments, according to Congressional ideas, may as well commence in Ohio or Pennsylvania as North Carolina. The President concludes I confidently believe that the time will come when these States will again occupy their true positions in the Union. The barriers which now seem so obstinate must yield to the force of enlightened and just public opinion sooner or later; unconstitutional and oppressive legislation will be effaced from the statute books when this shall have been consummated. I pray God that the errors of the past may be forgotten, and that once more we shall be a happy, united and prosperous people, and that, at last, after the bitter, eventful experience through which the nation has passed, we shall all come to know our only safety in the preservation of the Federal Constitution, and in according to every American citizen and every State the rights which that Constitution secures.

In the House, the Supplemental bill was passed, the veto notwithstanding, by a vote of one hundred and fourteen to twenty-five.

The House failed to fix the day of adjournment.

In the Senate the Supplemental Bill was passed by a vote of forty to seven.

MARCH 25.—In the Senate a petition from the Union League asking for the application of the Military Reconstruction Bill to Maryland, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The business was generally unimportant.

In the House, a resolution that the House adjourn on Thursday to meet on the first Wednesdays in May, June, September, November and December, unless the presiding officers of the Senate and House jointly proclaim ten days previous to the time of meeting that there is no necessity for the meeting, was adopted. Yeas 88, nays 31.

A minority of the Maryland Legislature petitioned Congress not to adjourn until that State had a republican form of Government. The petition was ordered to be printed.

MARCH 26.—In the House of Representatives a resolution was passed ordering a survey for a ship canal around the falls of the Ohio River at Louisville, (Ky.)

Butler and Bingham, in personal explanations, assailed each other furiously. Butler had examined the evidence for other purposes than proving Mrs. Surratt unjustifiably hung.

It is said that a memorandum book, in which Booth kept, day by day, his thoughts, plans and motives, was taken from his dead body and withheld, though his pipe, spurs and knife were presented to the Court. This memorandum book is in possession of the Judiciary Committee, with eighteen pages of entries made prior to Lincoln's assassination cut out. Butler wanted to know, was that book complete when it fell into the hands of the government and why the diary was withheld from the Court. He does not charge the gallant soldiers who sat in the Court with wrong; they did not see the diary, otherwise they would have judged differently. Who spoiled that book (?) who suppressed that evidence (?) who caused that innocent woman to be hanged (?). There is still in the diary words written a few hours before Booth's death.

Butler quoted from memory. "I have endeavored to cross the Potomac five times and have failed. I propose to return to Washington, give myself up, and clear myself from the great crime." Butler continued: "Why was not Col. Conger allowed to tell what was found on Booth's body." He believed that the diary would show up to a certain hour that Booth intended to abduct Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Bingham replied excitedly, and was called to order for using words that were disputable. It was claimed that words written after the act, were inadmissible as evidence, and it was denied that there was any knowledge of the spoliation of the diary, and he disavowed any responsibility for the conduct of the prosecution.

In the Senate, an amendment providing Commissioners to adjust sequestered debts was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Bill appointing three Commissioners to hear claims against the money seized from the Citizens Bank of New Orleans was passed.

The Bill withholding the Agricultural College Script from the rebel States until represented was passed, and goes to the President.

The Bill fixing a day upon which the Bankrupt Bill will take effect, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

MARCH 27.—In the Senate the statement of the Bank of Commerce that Senator Thomas, of Maryland, had withdrawn, a large amount of funds from the bank for the purpose of discrediting the Federal bonds, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A joint resolution devoting \$50,000 to the Freedmen's Bureau fund, for the purpose of purchasing seeds for distribution in the South, passed.

The Judiciary committee reported on the New York Custom House evidence, furnished by the House, that there was nothing in it that in any way implicated Senators Doolittle or Patterson. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House Mr. Stevens offered a resolution that a select committee be appointed to examine into the condition, liabilities, &c., of the Southern railroads. Adopted.

The Senate adjournment resolution was amended to meet on the 1st Wednesday of June and September—yeas 75, nays 51. This vote shows the strength of the impeachers in the House.

A protest against the formation of the Kingdom of Canada passed.

A resolution expressing sympathy with the people of Ireland passed, and an amendment disparaging the Fenian movement as leading

to useless bloodshed was rejected by a vote of yeas, 10; nays, 102.

A resolution declaring that Major Smythe, the Collector of the port of New York ought to be removed, and sending the evidence in the case to the President, was passed.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1867.

We respectfully request our friends to send in their Advertisements as early in the week as convenient; and if possible, let us have them by Thursday evening. By this means, we will be able to issue at an earlier hour on Saturday, and will be enabled to give more of the latest news, up to the time of our going to press.

Where Are We?

In the midst of great political revolutions, ancient landmarks frequently disappear, and the wisest are at fault as regards the situation. We are now passing through one of those stages of national life, which the history of other nations might well have prepared us to anticipate for this country; but which the sublime confidence we possessed in the stability of American republicanism has led us to regard as a part of history which would not repeat itself on this Continent. The Constitution of the United States has been regarded as so masterly a compromise between all conflicting interests, so perfect a balance-wheel to the machinery of government, that there was no danger of any irregularity in its workings. But to-day, where is the force or effect of that Constitution? The only use made of that august instrument by the Congressional majority is to debate it to the vile purposes of the villainous test oath, and to make its pretended violation a cause of disfranchisement for us.

And yet a Congress, sworn to support that Constitution, under which a republican form of government is guaranteed to every State, undertakes to establish military despotism over us. Daniel E. Sickles, a Federal Brigadier, comes among us as Satrap Extraordinary and Tyrant Plenipotentiary, under the most infamous legislative act of the most corrupt body of law-makers ever known to the American Continent. He proclaims his mandates in the confident language of the master addressing his complacent servants.

"He doth bestride the narrow world  
Like a Colossus; and we petty men  
Walk under his huge legs."

He who, in days not far remote, surrounded by his bayonets, held in contempt, the mandate of the Federal Court itself, is now made chief justiciar of two sovereign States. He can well afford to be a Jeffreys, for he is his own executioner; and there is no obstacle in the way of his assuming on the same day the functions of the magistrate, the judge and the hangman, and this under a flag which has upon it blazoned a star to represent South Carolina as one of a galaxy of sovereign States.

What course our military master will pursue we know not. Petted and pampered in his high estate, his suffrage may condescend to let us live; or if his displeasure be evoked upon us, this modern Jupiter may let his lightning play among us to our ruin. His worthy compeer, Sheridan, in Louisiana, has just issued an order deposing from office the Mayor of New Orleans, the Attorney General of the State, and one of the judges of the courts, obnoxious to his sublime majesty; and if such a course can be pursued in Louisiana, why cannot the same be enacted here? And yet, forsooth, this is a free government!

It seems to us that there is too much apathy among our people on this subject. Our enemies are fully on the alert, organized and powerful; and the last vestige of our rights will be swept away by them, if we are not awake to the demands of the times, and prepared to use all legal means for the preservation of our dearest rights.

It is incumbent on every true citizen to do all that he can to defeat the nefarious designs of the party in power. And no one is so humble as not to be able to accomplish something in this cause. (If there is to be a registration of voters, let every one who is not disfranchised register and vote, in order to vote on the right side. In doing this, we do not admit the legality of the law requiring registration, we only "accept the situation" to the extent of making a virtue of necessity.) And while those who can vote do so, let those who are disfranchised annul the effect of their disfranchisement by exercising such an influence on the privileged classes as will more than compensate for the loss of their own suffrages. Let every man whom faction will exclude from participation in the rights of the ballot box, be represented by at least two or more of those who will, for the first time, enjoy the rights of suffrage, and whom his timely counsel may assist to vote with discretion and prudence. This is, under the Military Bill, the only salvation for the country.)

But will the Military Bill continue to prevail as law? We trust and pray and hope that it will not. We indulge the expectation that it will be submitted for the decision of the Federal Courts ere long, and if it ever be weighed in the balances of Justice it will be found wanting. But, whatever may be our views in this regard, our duty is plain, and let us as good citizens perform it. Let us look for practical means to overcome a practical evil. When the registration of voters shall commence, let not a single vote be lost, but let every one who can do so, preserve and maintain his rights of suffrage. It is his duty to himself, and his disfranchised neighbor, for it is the only breakwater to a tide of ruin and destruction threatening to engulf us all. And let not those who are disfranchised remain idle. If they cannot vote in person, they must do so vicariously, and ten, twenty or an hundred fold more than by their individual vote. By this means, we may overcome the odds against us, and by our united efforts achieve some good out of the midst of all our troubles.

General Orders No. 1.

HQ'S 2D MILITARY DISTRICT NORTH  
CAROLINA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.  
Columbia, S. C., March 21, 1867  
[General Orders No. 1.]

1. In compliance with General Orders No. 10, Headquarters of the Army, March 11th, 1867, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Second Military District, constituted by the Act of Congress, Public No. 68, 2d March, 1867, entitled "An Act for the more efficient government of the rebel States."

2. In the execution of the duty of the Commanding General to maintain the security of the inhabitants in their persons and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, the local civil tribunals will be permitted to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, excepting only such cases as may by the order of the Commanding General be referred to a commission or other military tribunal for trial.

3. The civil government now existing in North Carolina and South Carolina is provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States, at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same. Local laws and municipal regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, or the proclamations of the President, or with such regulations as are or may be prescribed in the orders of the Commanding General are hereby declared to be in force, and in conformity therewith civil officers are hereby authorized to continue the exercise of their proper functions, and will be respected and obeyed by the inhabitants.

4. Whenever any civil officer, magistrate, or court neglects or refuses to perform an official act properly required of such tribunal or officer, whereby due and rightful security to person or property shall be denied, the case will be reported by the Post-Commander to these headquarters.

5. Post-Commanders will cause to be arrested persons charged with the commission of crimes and offences when the civil authorities fail to arrest and bring such offenders to trial, and will hold the accused in custody for trial by military Commission Provest Court or other tribunal organized pursuant to orders from these headquarters. Arrests by military authority will be reported promptly. The charges preferred will be accompanied by the evidence on which they are founded.

6. The Commanding General desiring to preserve tranquility and order by means and agencies most congenial to the people, solicits the zealous and cordial cooperation of civil officers in the discharge of their duties, and the aid of all good citizens in preventing conduct tending to disturb the peace; and to the end that occasion may seldom arise for the exercise of military authority in matters of ordinary civil administration, the commanding General respectfully and earnestly commends to the people and authorities of North and South Carolina unreserved obedience to the authority now established, and the diligent, considerate and impartial execution of the laws enacted for their government.

7. All orders heretofore published to the Department of the South are hereby continued in force.

8. The following named officers are announced as the staff of the Major-General commanding:

- Capt. J. W. Clous, 38th United States Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant General and Aid-de-Camp.
- Captain Alexander Moore, 38th United States Infantry, Aid-de-Camp.
- Brevet Major J. R. Myrick, First Lieutenant 3d Artillery, Aid-de-Camp and Acting Judge Advocate.
- Major James P. Roy, 6th United States Infantry, Acting Assistant and Inspector General.
- Brevet Major-General R. O. Tyler, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.
- Brevet Brigadier-General W. W. Burns, Major and C. S., U. S. A., Chief Commissary of Subsistence.
- Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Page, Surgeon U. S. A. Medical Director.
- D. E. SICKLES,
- Major-General Commanding.
- Official: J. W. Clous, Aide-de-Camp.

Items.

Hopes of the early release of Mr. Davis are gaining strength.

In Tennessee, Brownlow has commissioned a negro Captain in the State Guard.

The official reports of the St. Patrick's day riot in New York, is that 33 policemen were injured, 9 seriously and 9 dangerously. They are all recovering.

General Thomas, at his own request, retains command of the Department of the Cumberland, and General John Pope will command the Third District, under the Military Bill.

Thirty-eight years ago an Indian woman rode on horseback from Los Angeles to Santa Barbara, using a piece of grape-vine as a switch. On reaching her destination she stuck her switch into the ground. It took root, and sixty barrels of wine were made last season from its fruits.

A country editor in Texas thus speaks of his vexations: "Never have we been so bothered as at present. We have lost nearly our whole year's supply of meat—our eye-sight is affected—damned daily for small debts—nobody to go to the mill for a bushel of meal—with a thousand other things to annoy us. We are willing to sacrifice all this and more to give the public a good paper, and hope to meet a just reward."

It is authoritatively announced that General Lee is strongly in favor of the people voting for a convention, and that every man not actually disfranchised should not only take the necessary steps to prepare himself to vote, but to prepare all friends, white and colored, to vote right. He thinks the co-operation of all the people, officials and citizens, should be prompt, and that the chief object should be to get as quickly and quietly as possible back into the Union, with such rights as are left us. He thinks the oath proposed is such an every good citizen not disfranchised ought now to take as a simple matter of truth and duty as a citizen of the country.

Texasward the star of empire takes its way. A gentleman recently returned to the Lone Star State from the East says all along the route, from Alexandria, Virginia, to Galveston, the cry was "Texas, Ho!" among the passengers. Some were bound for Eastern Texas, for the purpose of cultivating sugar and cotton; some for Northern Texas for the purpose of cultivating the cereal grains; and some for Southwestern Texas, for the purpose of engaging in pastoral pursuits, such as raising horses, cattle and sheep.

HOW TO KILL A TOWN.—The Georgiaian says: Run every one off with unreasonable charges for lots and Broadway, New York, rents. Stick your hands in your pockets and discourage every enterprise in every way, if you do not see a dollar in it for your greasy stockings. Loaf about the streets, content to curse a bad fortune and sponge on somebody for a drink of mean whiskey.

HOW TO BUILD A TOWN.—Encourage every one who is worthy and active in spirit to purchase and improve property. Go to work, stimulating enterprises that are legitimate, by uniting your industry, influence and capital in the common "pot." Cultivate a public spirit, and talk less than you work, mean what you say, and demonstrate your sincerity by a strict observance of punctuality, liberality and industry. Prefer to wear out your pants about the feet and let no one see they are patched in the seat.

SENIORS RIOT IN NEW YORK.—During the passage of a procession of Irish societies, a truckman, in endeavoring to remove his team from the route, according to orders from the police, was seriously attacked by the members of one of the societies, they deeming his motions too slow. The police endeavored to protect him, when the Irish attacked them and drove them off, but being reinforced, the police endeavored to make some arrest, when they were attacked by large masses of Irish, who seriously wounded some fifteen of the officers. Large reinforcements of police arriving, the assailants withdrew.

Later in the day several of the rioters were taken out of the procession to the stationhouse. The above occurred on Grand and Pitt streets. Subsequently another quite serious melee took place on East Broadway, occasioned by the police arresting a rioter. Two officers were badly injured. An Irish marshal, named Clark, was arrested for attempting to kill a policeman with a sword. Captain Helme, of the police, was badly injured. All sorts of weapons were used by the Irish, including bludgeons, clubs, swords, pistols, muskets, etc.

Judge not a Man by his Coat?

The end of the first session of the 40th Congress is drawing nigh, and the potent Senators and Representatives now find time to discuss the important question of a uniform, to be worn by persons in the diplomatic service of the United States.

In the House, on Monday last, the Senate joint resolution concerning the diplomatic uniform was taken up, and the following edifying remarks were made:

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, thought the bill should not pass, unless Congress designated some dress that should be worn. He related an incident which occurred to one of our Consuls to Brazil, to show that the ignoring of our court dress placed gentlemen in a singular and sometimes ridiculous position. He thought all should be allowed to abide by the laws and usages of a

country to which they might be sent. He held furthermore that it often occurred that a failure to comply with the usages of a country often had a tendency to impair the usefulness of the Minister and of other diplomatic officers.

Mr. Judd, of Illinois, who was for a time Minister from this country to Berlin, said that the representatives of all countries were more or less embarrassed at a foreign court. The Turk, for instance, wore the dress in which he appeared before his own sovereign; but the trouble with the representative of this Government was that no dress had ever been prescribed, he thought all difficulty would be obviated if Congress would lay down some rule of dress.

Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend by a proviso, that no diplomatic agent should wear any dress except such as shall be prescribed, and fashioned, and cut by the head tailor of this Government, who now presides over it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, said he would accept that amendment provided the gentleman (Mr. Covode) would give the officer named the control of all other departments of the Government.

Mr. Noell, of Missouri, moved to amend by providing that the court dress of American representatives abroad shall consist of a cocked hat, looped up with the American eagle; a swallow-tail coat, with the stars and stripes embroidered on the tails; butternut knee-breeches a la Franklin; yellow stockings; square-toed shoes; a buckskin vest, white on one side and black on the other, indicative of the fact that there's no distinction on account of color, and a rosette bearing the inscription, "Economy is wealth."

The reading of this amendment created a good deal of laughter, and the Speaker declared it out of order.

Mr. Nicholson, of Delaware, thought an exception should be made in relation to the Barbary States and similar Governments, where a man's influence was measured by the amount of tinsel he wore, and the pomp and circumstance he assumed.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, said the bill allowed none to wear uniforms except such men as had served in the army or navy of the United States, and he thought this making a wrong distinction.

Mr. Banks contended that the highest badge of honor that an American who was entitled to it cared to wear, was the uniform of an officer, for it showed that he had imperilled his life for his country.

He wanted the country represented abroad by Americans, and this could not be done unless the dress of an American gentleman was worn. There might be courtiers who would sneer; but they were courtiers who had always succeeded at all that was American. The country had lived down all these sneers, and they would continue to live them down, and the time would come when it would be the highest badge of honor to appear in court in the dress of an American citizen.—Chas. Weston Moore.

Frederick Fersner,

MECHANICAL DENTIST.

Will attend to those who wish his services at their residences, by being informed through the Postoffice or otherwise. TEETH on GOLD and SILVER PLATE; also the VULCANITE WORK.

All work done Warranted to give satisfaction. Residence: at Mr. JOSEPH FERSNER'S, Orangeburg District, S. C. mar 30

Medical Notice.

Dr. ARTEMAS J. WOLFE offers his Professional Services to the Citizens of Orangeburg District. Office near the Railroad, on Russell street, where he can be found at all hours.

All calls upon him will be met with prompt attention. mar 29

Bacon, Bacon, Bacon.

5000 POUNDS BACON for sale low at T. A. JEFFORDS & CO. mar 30

For Sale Cheap.

A McRIGHT GRIST MILL IN PERFECT RUNNING order and suitable for Horse Power. Apply to THOS. RAY. mar 30

Administrator's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of J. H. Wolfe, deceased, are requested to come forward and settle the same; also, all persons having demands are requested to render them in properly attested. J. H. INABINET, Administrator. mar 30

The Cheap Store!!!

Look out for Bargains at the Brick Store. JUST RECEIVED, a fine lot of Prints, New Styles—Good Prints at 12c., fine fast Colors 20c., Mourning Prints 20c., 1 case more of that Super Long Cloth 25c., some very fine 20c., Stout Brown Shirting 5 yds to \$1., fine Chelley and Light Delains at 30c., splendid Grenadines and Lenox for Dresses 40c., Misses French Calf Boots very fine, Ladies Superfine Morocco Boots for Summer wear, Cheap Hose, Shirting, Prints, Sugar, Coffee, Flour, Bacon, &c., &c., cheap. M. McMASTER, Agent-Brick Store. mar 29-31

Estate Sale.

BY PERMISSION OF P. A. McMICHAEL, Ordinary of Orangeburg District, I will sell at my Residence, on Thursday the 11th day of April next, at ten o'clock A. M., all the perishable property of Elizabeth Rickenbaker, deceased. Consisting of Cows, Waggon, the one-half of Carriage, Bed, Bedstead, and many other articles in the Household, to wit: to mention. This 29th March, 1867. DONALD R. BARTON, Administrator. mar 29