

# The Orangeburg News.

FIRST OUR HOMES; THEN OUR STATE; FINALLY THE NATION; THESE CONSTITUTE OUR COUNTRY.

VOLUME 1.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1867.

NUMBER 11.

## THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.

PUBLISHED AT ORANGEBURG, S. C.

Every Saturday Morning.

SAMUEL DIBBLE, Editor.  
CHARLES H. HALL, Publisher.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
One Copy for one year..... \$2.00  
Six Months..... 1.00  
Three..... 50  
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SAMUEL DIBBLE,  
Editor, ORANGEBURG NEWS,  
Orangeburg, S. C.

Feb 23 1867

## CARDS.

### W. W. LEGARE,

Has resumed the PRACTICE OF LAW at Orangeburg Court House, and may be found at his Office over Cornelison, Kramer & Co.'s New Store, Russell Street.  
mar 23 1867

### Frederick Fersner,



## MECHANICAL DENTIST.

Will attend to those who wish his services at his 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 1867

### BULL & SCOVILL,

AGENTS FOR THE  
Equitable Life Insurance Company  
OF NEW YORK.  
POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE,  
Dividend Declared Annually to Policy Holders.  
feb 23 1867

### J. W. H. DUKES,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,  
Offers his Services  
FOR ALL SALES IN THIS DISTRICT.  
At Reasonable Rates.  
feb 23 1867

### IZLAR & DIBBLE,

Attorneys and Solicitors.  
RUSSELL-STREET,  
ORANGEBURG, S. C.  
JAMES F. IZLAR, SAMUEL DIBBLE.  
feb 23 1867

### E. C. DENAUX,

WATCH MAKER  
AND  
JEWELLER,  
Work Neatly Repaired and Warranted,  
RUSSELL-STREET,  
(Opposite Cornelison, Kramer & Co.)  
feb 23 1867

### BULL & SCOVILL

ARE AGENTS FOR THE  
Underwriters Fire Insurance Company  
OF NEW YORK.  
ASSETS OVER \$3,000,000.  
FOR THE  
Security Fire Insurance Company  
OF NEW YORK  
ASSETS OVER \$1,000,000.  
These stand in the first ranks of all good Insurance Companies.  
feb 23 1867

WHISKEY LABELS FOR SALE IN quantities to suit Purchasers. Apply to office.

## POETRY.

### Decking Southern Soldiers' Graves.

Beautiful feet! with maiden tread,  
Offerings bring to the gallant dead,  
Footsteps light press the sacred sod,  
Of souls untimely sent to God,  
Bring spring flowers, in fragrant perfume,  
And offer sweet prayers for a merciful doom.

Beautiful hands! ye seek the graves,  
Above the dust of Southern braves,  
Here was extinguished their manly fire,  
Rather than flank from the Northman's ire.  
Bring spring flowers! the laurel and rose,  
And deck your defenders' place of repose.

Beautiful eyes! the tears ye shed,  
Are brighter than diamonds to those who bleed;  
Sprung is the cause they fell to save,  
But "little they'll weep," if ye love their grave.  
Bring spring flowers with tears and praise,  
And chant o'er their tombs your grateful lays.

Beautiful lips! ye tremble now,  
Memory wakens the sleeping one's vow;  
Mute are the lips, and faded the forms,  
That never knelt down, save to God and your charms.  
Bring spring flowers! all dewy with morn,  
And think how they loved you, whose graves ye mourn.

Beautiful hearts! of martyr and maid,  
Faithful were ye when apostles betrayed!  
Here are your loved and cherished ones laid,  
Peace to their ashes—the flowers ye strew!  
Are monuments worthy the faithful and true.  
Bring spring flowers! perfume their sod,  
With annual incense to glory and God.

Beautiful tribute at valor's shrine!  
The wreaths that fond ones lovingly twine,  
Let the whole world their ashes despise,  
Those whom they cherished, with heart, hand and eyes,  
Will bring spring flowers! and bow the head,  
And pray for the noble Confederate dead.

## ORIGINAL NOUVELETTE.

### Woodland Heights.

A ROMANCE OF THE DAYS OF '65.

BY FAYSAN.

CHAP. I.

"Sweet is love in moonlight hours;  
Sweet the altar and the flame;  
Sweet the spring-time with her flowers—  
Sweeter far the patriot's name!"

Wallace Timrod was as gallant a soldier as ever exposed the Confederate cause. He was among the first to volunteer at the commencement of hostilities in '61. Having attached himself to that famous old legion of which Wade Hampton was then Colonel, he bade adieu to home and friends, and entered upon his journey for the Old Dominion, which was to become the seat of war. He there participated in the first battle of Manassas, where he won undying laurels, and established for himself a reputation which was ever afterwards maintained throughout the long series of battles in which he was engaged.

We will not attempt to follow him in detail through his career of four years in Virginia. The turmoil, hardships and privations of four years of camp life, these—*are, alas!* only retrospective facts, pointing with stern fingers to the inglorious end of a cause in which Southern chivalry displayed the noblest traits of character, and proved for itself its superiority over its victors, even in the hour of defeat and disaster.

Suffice it to say, that he was one among the most fortunate up to the time that General Johnston fought his last battle of Bentonville, when, with the surviving few of his gallant old army, the wily General arrayed on the morning of the 19th of March, his decimated command against contending hosts of four times its number. For three days the contest raged with unmitigated obstinacy on both sides. Time and again the overpowering hordes of the North attempted to override the little phalanx of Southern soldiery. But it was in vain, and the arch destroyer was, at last, reluctantly forced to hunt a place of recuperation and repose.

About sun down of the second day's fighting, orders were given to change a battery of artillery, stationed on an eminence in rear of a house, which had been the source of a great deal of annoyance, both to horses and men throughout the entire day. It was now that Wallace Timrod met with his first misfortune. The charge had been about half executed when a fragment of shell struck him a few inches below the right knee, inflicting a severe though not dangerous flesh wound. This rendered him *hors de combat*. He was borne from the field, and after the surgeon dressed the contusion, was sent to the General Hospital at Raleigh, where he remained until after the

surrender of Johnston's army on the 26th of April following.

"Here, Wallace, is your parole," remarked Tom Willard, sadly. "The Captain told me to call in and give it to you."

"My God! what does this mean?" inquired Wallace.  
"It means that we have lost our cause," replied Tom. "General Lee, on his retreat to Greensboro', was surrounded, and his whole army captured, consequently our advance to that point, has been intercepted, and General Johnston forced to surrender. For several days we knew nothing of Lee's surrender, the enemy having destroyed all lines of communication between his army and ours."

Wallace Timrod, who had been lying supinely on his bunk, musing upon home and his sweet-heart, now raised himself upon his elbow to listen to the startling intelligence communicated by Tom Willard. After the latter had finished relating the sad tidings, Wallace fell back upon his couch, and with his eyes fixed intently upon the ceiling, resigned himself to that deep anguish which such a recital would naturally create in a heroic and patriotic mind.

When in health, Wallace Timrod was the model of a man. He had attained in height a little more than the mediocre limitation of human growth, while his size and weight were such as would balance the scales at a hundred and seventy-five. He was rather handsome than otherwise, and his countenance beamed with that soft, swimming, liquid expression that would have added charms even to a lady's face. His manner, free and easy, always adapted him to a congeniality with the society in which he moved, while his soaring spirit made him a man beyond the common signification of the term.

But as he now lay, mourning the sad fate of a cause of the success of which he had cherished the most sanguine hopes, his countenance no longer bore that sweet flowing expression, which it was wont to radiate. Although he had suffered very little from the effects of his wound, yet his scanty diet had reduced him in weight until he was little more than a shadow of his former self.

## CHAP. II.

"In the cool, sweet hush of a wooded nook,  
Where the May-birds sprinkle the green of the ground,  
And the winds, and the birds, and the bird's brook,  
Murmur their dreams with a drowsy sound."

"Mary, have you received a letter from Wallace Timrod, since Sherman passed through?" inquired Kate Craven. "I know you must feel in dreadful suspense about him,"—she continued without waiting for an answer to her familiar interrogation.

"No, Kate, you know there is no communication with Johnston's army, now."

"Indeed—but I thought you might have heard through Mr. Morris, who passed the other day. He is direct from the command, I believe."

"Wallace would never cultivate his acquaintance sufficiently to send letters through him to me, and I am sure I should never express so much anxiety to one who I believe would pervert the slightest inquiry about Mr. Timrod into some magnified preference,"—replied Mary.

"I beg your pardon for introducing his name in such a connection; but judging from appearances, I should have taken him to be rather of a different order than you seem to regard him, had you not intimated otherwise," replied Kate.

Thus continued the conversation between Mary Adir and Kate Craven, as they were walking out one evening, enjoying the baby air of their sunny South. Could Mary Adir have known that her betrothed was then a paroled prisoner, lying wounded in a hospital miles and miles away from his native home, with none to administer to his wants save the rough hands of fellow-soldiers, different indeed would have been the state of her feelings on this occasion. Rumors had reached her of Lee's surrender; but her light heart was still sanguine in the hope of victory, and she repelled from her mind all belief of the report.

They had now reached a spot of broad-breasted earth, the beauty of whose placid scenery beggars description. Two little streamlets meandering through the wilds of nature, and over beds of rocks, forming here and there little foam-heads which, floating carelessly round and round upon the surface for a moment, then darting off as suddenly, or collecting in groups in some nicely turned curve, then dashing down some miniature waterfall to be swallowed up in the waters below; while rows of vine-clad trees, growing in luxuriant and loving embrace, by the mazy falling and interlacing of jessamine, and muscadine and grape, forming a net-work of luxuriant green, and casting a sombre hue upon the crystal tide, rendered this meeting-place of the waters a most tempting and delightful place for the converse of friendship or the trust of love. Here on the green mossy turf, in the cool shade of nature's luxuriant lattice-work, at the confluence of two rippling little streamlets, Mary and

Kate sat down. Aerial songsters of every variety were chirping and chattering the last notes of declining day. The whip-poor-will, too, was chanting its melancholy notes. Little rabbits came out from their burrows and skipped about from hedge to hedge only as a prelude to more daring movements after night-fall. Cheerful and distinct voices of workmen in a distant water-mill were heard, while the vertical saw seemed to be chafing through its last line. The sun had almost sunk to rest behind the hills, yet Mary and Kate, as if spell-bound to this beautiful little spot, still chatted away. It was here they were wont to come to indulge in congenial discourse when thorny crowns of sorrow weighed upon their youthful brows, or transports of joy flowed within their bosoms.

The daughters of two wealthy planters, whose premises were adjacent, they had learned to love each other in early childhood, and that attachment had been strengthened by ties of the closest intimacy in their after years. No means had been spared to extend to Mary the advantages of a liberal education, until the breaking out of the late war between the North and the South. This unfortunate event interrupted the exercises of most of the educational institutions of the South, and Mary was compelled to return to her home in consequence of the discontinuance of her school, during the second year of the war. In the meantime Kate was prosecuting her studies under the directions of a governess in her father's family.

Mary Adir was Kate Craven's senior by just one year. She was a grave dignified creature, whose commanding ways gained many admirers. Not that the casual observer would term pretty, she was an intermixture of all the features attributed to beauty, which, when discerned separately by the scrutinizing, drew the admiring eye of the beholder into the vortex of a concentrated loveliness. In her disposition she blended, at least, some of the characteristics of true greatness. High, noble and independent, she was admired. Kind, gentle and forgiving, she was loved. These formed the component parts of her nature, and so prominent were they all that it were even hard to find a fault in her. At times, however, her independence almost ran into seeming nonchalance, and she was regarded by the unobservant as cold and indifferent.

Kate Craven was a compound of beauty and fascination, revelling in the possession of a size and form upon which the majority of mankind dwell with admiration. Dark, curly hair, fair complexion, dimpled chin and rosy cheeks were the constituents of her beauty. In disposition, she was modest, affable and kind—in nature, elevated, and innocent. In short, she was a creature to fall in love with at first sight.

(To be Continued.)

## The Supplemental Act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That before the first day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the commanding general in each district defined by an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registration shall include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following: "I do solemnly swear or affirm in the presence of Almighty God that I am a citizen of the State of \_\_\_\_\_, that I have resided in said State for \_\_\_\_\_ months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of \_\_\_\_\_ or the parish of \_\_\_\_\_ in said State (as the case may be); that I am twenty-one years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do;—so help me God;" which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State, at such time and places therein as the commanding general shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty days public notice shall be given, an election shall

be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union, said convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State Legislature of such State in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties or parishes of such State by the commanding general, giving to each representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid as nearly as may be. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as represented the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the Legislature of said State in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That at said election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a constitution therefor under this act. Those voting in favor of such a convention shall have written or printed on the ballots by which they vote for delegates, as aforesaid, the words "For a Convention," and those voting against such a convention shall have written or printed on such ballots the words "Against a Convention." The persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make return of the votes given thereat, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a convention; and the commanding general to whom the same shall have been returned shall ascertain and declare the total vote in such State for and against a convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, then such convention shall be held, as hereinafter provided; but if a majority of said votes shall be against a convention, then no such convention shall be held under this act: Provided, That such convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the commanding general of each district shall appoint such loyal officers or persons as may be necessary, not exceeding three in each election district in any State, to make and complete

make return to him of the votes, list of voters, and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns, he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof, and within sixty days from the date of election he shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention, at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said convention when organized, shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of such States to frame a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act; and the act to which this is supplementary, and if so, shall proceed to frame such constitution; and when the same shall have been so framed, said constitution shall be submitted by the convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act at an election to be conducted by the officers or persons appointed by the commanding general, as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date thereof, to be given by said convention; and the returns thereof shall be made to the commanding general of the district.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if, according to said returns, the Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the electors qualified as herein specified cast at said election (at least one-half of all the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification) the president of the convention shall transmit a copy of the same duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon its next assembling; and if the said Constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and the other provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and if Congress shall be satisfied that the registered voters had the unrestrained liberty to vote, and that the Constitution so ratified meets with the approval of a majority of the qualified electors in said State, and if the said Constitution shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom as therein provided.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all elections in the States mentioned in the said Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, shall, during the operation of said act, be by ballot; and all officers making the said registration of voters and conducting said elections shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe an oath faithfully to perform the duties of their said office, and the oath prescribed by the act approved July second, eighteen

hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office."

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all expenses incurred by the several commanding generals, as by virtue of any orders issued or appointments made by them under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the convention for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary and compensation to be paid to all delegates and others, officers and agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for levy and collection of such taxes on the property in such State as may be necessary to pay the same.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the word article, in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary, shall be construed to mean section.

## HUMOROUS.

"Son," said a careful Quaker to a spendthrift son, "thou art a sad rake." "Nay, father, replied the promising youth "thou art the rake, and I am the spender."

A Frenchman, who had been in India, speaking of tiger hunts, pleasantly remarks: "When ze Frenchman hunts ze tiger, ah! ze sport is grand, magnifique! but when ze tiger hunts ze Frenchman, zeze is the very devil to pay."

The following is a copy of a letter sent by a member of the legal profession to a person who was indebted to one of his clients: "Sir, I am desired to apply to you for the sum of twenty pounds due to my client, Mr. Jones. If you send me the money by this day week, you will oblige me—if not, I will oblige you."

A simple-looking freedman recently presented himself at the "Bureau" in a Southern State, and expressed a desire to be married. "All right, fetch your sweet-heart along," was the reply. "I hain't got none, master," was the reply; "dey told me it was your business to find me one."

"pa, I am going to dye doll's dress red." "But what have you got to dye it with?" "Beer." "Who on earth told you that beer would dye it red?" "Why, ma said it was beer would your nose look so red, and I thought—" "Here, Susan, take this child."

A COMMITTEE MAN.—"Well Zeb," said a colored "genman" to another, the other day, "what business are you prosecuting now-a-days?" "Oh! nuffin much, 'ceptin dat I occasionally acts a'mittee man down to de railroad."

"Oh! hush nigger, you don't say so. When did you 'rive at such extinguishment?"

"Why I've been follerin it less or more all dis season, especially since the railroad went into corporation."

"Well Zeb, what composition do you get for your services?"

"Oh nuffin to mention, 'ceptin dat I occasionally has de disagreeable honor of sisting to put away de locomotor into de establishment, which you know sometime or anoder may exalt me to de extinguished capacity of engineer."

BEHIND THE WOODPILE.—A minister in Maryland was called to the door one bitter cold night in January, by a young man who asked him to perform the marriage service. "Certainly," said the minister, "when do you require my services?" "Immediately," was the reply. "But where is the bride?" inquired the astonished pastor. "Why," said the groom, "Sal was so bashful she hid herself behind the woodpile till I had asked you to tie the knot. Come out, Sal." Being thus admonished the blushing bride came forth from her place of concealment, following her affianced into the parsonage, and the loving pair were soon made happy.

A MIXIN' OF THE BABIES.—Some time ago there was a dancing party given up North; most of the ladies present had little babies, whose noisy perversity required too much attention to permit the mothers to enjoy the dance. A number of gallant young men volunteered to watch the young ones while the parents indulged in a "break down." No sooner had the women left the babies in charge of the mischievous devils, than they stripped the infants, changed their clothes, giving the apparel of one to another. The dance over, it was time to go home, and the mothers hurriedly took each a baby, in the dress of her own, and started, some to their homes ten or fifteen miles off, and were far on their way before daylight. But the day following there was a tremendous row in the settlement; mothers discovered that a single night had changed the sex of their babies—observation disclosed the physical phenomena, and then commenced some of the tallest pedestrianism; living miles apart, it required two days to unmix the babies, and as many months to restore the women to their natural sweet dispositions. To this day, it is unsafe for the baby mixers to venture into the territory.