

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS,  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT  
ORANGEBURG, S. C.

Office of Publication on Market-Street over the  
Post Office.

SAMUEL DIBBLE, Editor.  
WIRGIL C. DIBBLE, Associate Editor.  
CHARLES H. HALL, Publisher.

Items.

James Gordon Bennett returns an income of \$119,967.

Buffalo has an Irish lady aged 110 who attends mass every morning.

Efforts are being made throughout Ohio to raise funds for the relief of the destitute of the South.

2,000 kegs lager beer were seized in Brooklyn, on the 25th, the brewers having failed to cancel the stamps.

The diamond snuff-box given by Louis XVI. to Colonel John Laurens, is for sale in New York for \$10,000.

There is a printing office at the Paris Exposition, under the patronage of the Empress, the compositors in which are all women.

Nearly all the Catholic clergy of Poland who have been exiled to Siberia have been authorized to return to their dioceses.

M. Jules Noblom, of New Orleans, is publishing a French translation of Pollard's "Lost Cause."

A negro made his appearance in East Machias village, Maine, the other day, and was quite a curiosity to the young people, many of whom never saw a colored man before.

The Viceroy of Egypt is the richest man in the world. He owns a fourth of the entire soil of the country. The "devil" wants to know if he has any "gals."

General Sheridan has discharged an aid to the chief of police of New Orleans, for discouraging negroes from registering their names as voters.

The use of tobacco has been proscribed by the Vermont Methodist Conference. Hereafter no person addicted to the habit will be admitted to membership.

The Washington Chronicle, Forney's paper, which claims to be the leading organ of the extreme wing of the Radical party, comes out in a long editorial in favor of confiscation.

The Wilmington and Manchester Railroad is the only one—North or South—that has refused to transport, free of charge, provisions and supplies for distribution among the poor. Pass it round!

The Agricultural Bureau has very favorable reports of the wheat crop throughout the country. During the past winter an unusual number of cattle perished from exposure and ration.

The Republican party of Louisiana has incorporated in its platform resolutions advocating the re-building, by Government aid, of the Mississippi levees, and the abolition of the cotton tax.

A STRAW.—The New York Freeman's Journal, of last week, says: "Let us prepare to repudiate the Lincoln war debt! When we do that, labor will once more make a good living for the laborers."

Allen McCaskell, of the "Palmetto Regiment," if living, or his friends, if he is dead, can recover the medal given to him by the State of South Carolina for his services in Mexico, by applying at this office.—Phenix.

Mr. S. Calhoun Smith, whose arrest and imprisonment for cutting the union from the United States flag we noticed a few weeks ago, has been released from confinement.

In Paris, you can buy a neat and excellent, and even pretty clock, for twenty-five cents. In Germany and Switzerland, of course, they are even cheaper. A clock for the price of a peck of potatoes! What is the import duty on such clocks, we wonder?

A negro girl, living with a family named Evans, Madisonville, Mo., took an infant six or eight months old, a child of Mrs. Evans, and placed it upon a hot cooking stove, and held it there until burned in such a manner as to cause its death.

Every item of intelligence we receive from the West indicates that a terrible Indian war is beginning. The United States authorities are hurrying supplies forward to the posts on the border, and letters from the West say there is no doubt in the minds of old mountaineers that this is going to be the worst year of Indian troubles on the plains that we have ever had.

A singular and imposing wedding ceremony came off at Milford, Conn., on Wednesday evening. The groom being a Knight Templar, the knot was tied in a Masonic Hall, and the happy couple were escorted under the "arch of steel" with imposing grandeur. The Sir Knights were in full uniform, and appropriate music enlivened the occasion.

INTERESTING TO SOME PALMETTO BOY.—The Augusta Constitutionalist has been handed by a merchant of that city, who bought it from a negro, one of the silver medals presented by South Carolina to members of the Palmetto Regiment. The name of the soldier which is inscribed on this is Shadrick Ready. It will be restored to the owner if living, or to his heirs, if dead.

A correspondent to the New York Herald writes: "Information just received from Bristol, on the line of Virginia and Tennessee,

states that a perfect reign of terror exists there in consequence of the deprecation of a company of Brownlow's militia who invaded the town. This company numbers about one hundred; two-thirds of whom are negroes. They are represented as brutal and lawless, and have created the greatest consternation among the inhabitants.

The Commander-in-Chief of District No. 3 has issued an order through General Swayne forbidding the police force of Mobile wearing a uniform in imitation of that worn "by the late rebel army." On Friday last the City Council passed the following resolution on the subject: "That a committee of two members from each Board, to which his Honor the Mayor shall be added, be appointed to represent that the uniform in question is not patterned after a rebel uniform, but is a copy of the uniform of the Central Park police of the city of New York."

WHAT OF CROPS?—The prospect, so far, in this region, is fair. There are generally good stands of corn and cotton. The seasons, too, have not been unfavorable. Laborers are applying themselves with energy, and all seem to be impressed with the great and paramount importance of the crop, the present year. But many of our planters are still sadly in want of supplies. The cry for corn comes to us from every quarter, and from every class. It is our earnest hope that the Government will extend the assistance asked for by our people.

[Sumter Watchman.]

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 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 we agitate in 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 Registration Programme.

In our last issue, we gave our views upon the plan of Reconstruction; and the Opinion of the Attorney General has since been promulgated, which has furnished a definite solution of a few of the difficulties connected with the interpretation of the Acts of Congress. It is a pity that he has buried his views in such a waste of words, that one has to pick out the material points, very much as a gardener would try to separate cabbage and turnip seeds in a promiscuous pile.

Fortunately, he has simplified the whole matter in one respect; and that is, in defining the duties of Registers. They are simply to see that no man has his name registered until he takes a certain oath, and that no man is refused the privilege of registering, who is willing to take that oath. This throws the responsibility upon each one for himself, and avoids the unpleasant state of affairs which has transpired at New Orleans, where radical Registers had it all their own way, and cheated by the wholesale in favor of their own party.

We worked several hours over Mr. Stanberry's mass of words; and after various ineffectual efforts to condense his Opinion into a size suitable for our limited space, and to clothe his views in language more intelligible to our readers, we gave up the Herculean task; and instead of any condensation, we publish the admirable synopsis of the document, which we clip from the Charleston Mercury of Wednesday last.

[FOR THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.]

Voting.

The apostles of negro suffrage, have no doubt achieved a great work and marked an era of the nineteenth century, that will adorn the annals of history for the philanthropic gaze of all future generations. They have forced upon the black man, a privilege he has never sought, and now demand as the price for exercising it, his vote in return. Selfish men from the North have taken it upon themselves to come South, to warn the poor freedmen how he makes use of this sacred privilege—to tell him that Congress will not suffer itself to be cheated out of his vote, thus leaving him to infer, that Congress gave, and that Congress can take away; and that if he does not vote for this particular party or that particular party, the probability is that he may be yet disfranchised.

When feudalism was in vogue in Europe, if the lord or superior, erected a mill, all the vassals of his domain were restricted to have their grain ground at it, for which they paid toll, and thus was wrested from them a tax for the service they were compelled to receive. Now we would ask the black man, if threatening his vote at the suffrage mill is not an analogous tax in its meaning for the price of the service he is urged to receive?—if two and a half cents per pound on cotton is not a high price for the privilege of investiture

in freedom and the ballot-box? This seems like a show without the reality—a shadow without the substance—a privilege limited by the boundary of radicalism.

It was upon the principle of lord and vassal, that the aristocracy of Europe for so long a time controlled the affairs of State, and existed upon the feudal exactions obtained by the courts of the manors. It is upon a principle remotely connected with this, that the oligarchs of the North are endeavoring to retain the control of affairs, and to exact fees for office emoluments.

But the freedmen have the substance and not its shadow. They have the right to vote and to vote for whom they please, and the threats of designing men can never be put into execution and divest them of this right. They need not vote for this party, nor for that party. The question then is, what party shall they vote for? The answer we think is this,—For the party that lives among them, that knows their condition, their wants and interests, and that will act for their welfare. The party whose motives aspire to something beyond its own aggrandizement, and that will represent and defend the common interests of all classes. That party is not the Republican party.

PAYSAN.

Synoptical Statement of the Opinion of the Attorney-General upon the Clauses of the Military Acts Referring to Voting and Holding Office.

The following is a synoptical analysis of the opinion of Attorney-General Stanberry, which will be found in full in another column:

REGISTRATION.

- 1st. Qualification or disqualification is fixed by registration.
- 2d. No power is given to any other board or any other authority, after registration is completed, to change the registers; and persons whose names are admitted to registration are entitled to vote and none others.
- 3d. The registration must be completed before September 1, 1867. At that time, the functions of the board as a board of registration cease, and after that, its duties are limited to holding and superintending elections and making the required returns.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION.

- 1. One year's residence in the State at the time of registration is not necessary; but if a person who has been duly registered has not the holding of any subsequent election beyond the resident of the State for one year, counting from the day of that election, the person so registered cannot vote at such election.
- 2. By the acts, the qualification to registration is citizenship of the United States and of the State; the phrase being intended to include only such as are both citizens of the United States and of a State. Aliens not citizens of the United States cannot safely take the required oath; but the board of registration have only authority to administer the prescribed oath and cannot require further proof, so that an alien not a citizen may take the oath at his peril and subject to prosecution.
- 3. No person is entitled to registration who is not twenty-one years of age on the day that he applies for registration.

DISFRANCHISEMENT.

Under the Military acts, the following causes work disfranchisement: Treason or participation in rebellion; commission of a felony; membership of any State Legislature, or tenure of any executive or judicial office in any State, with subsequent engagement in insurrection or rebellion, or the giving of aid and comfort to any enemy of the United States; the taking of an oath, as a member of Congress or 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, with subsequent engagement in insurrection or rebellion against, or the giving of aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. Upon these grave questions, the Attorney-General offers the following opinions; but it will always be borne in mind that the exclusion as to holding office is all comprehensive as to time, and applies, not only to those who were in office when the rebellion commenced, but to those who held the prohibited offices at any previous time, although they may have ceased to hold such office an indefinite number of years prior to the rebellion:

I. TREASON OR FELONY.

The commission of felony or the participation in rebellion does not of itself work disfranchisement. It must be ascertained by judgment of court or legislative act passed by competent authority; and the disfranchisement depends on a conviction in the courts either of the United States or of a State, or on a declaration of the laws of either. The United States laws do not work disfranchisement, as a consequence of conviction of treason or conspiracy to commit treason; nor in the ten Southern States is there any statute, in force except, perhaps, in Virginia, which declares disfranchisement by force of the act itself. So that in this State, disfranchisement for treason or felony depends absolutely upon a previous conviction of the offence in the State or the Federal Courts.

2. MEMBERS OF STATE LEGISLATURES AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

All members of Southern State Legislatures and members of Congress who, afterwards, engaged in insurrection or rebellion, or gave aid

or comfort to the enemies of the United States, are clearly disfranchised. All members of legislative bodies which, passed ordinances of secession are disfranchised; but it is doubtful whether simple membership of a convention held for the sole purpose of amending the constitution of a State, would, in itself, work disfranchisement.

3. STATE, EXECUTIVE OR JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

All militia officers, as such, are not disfranchised, as they are not included in the terms "executive and judicial officers of a State." The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, State Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary and State officials proper, who exercise functions at the seat of government, and State Judges of courts whose jurisdiction extends over the United States, are disfranchised; but the Attorney-General is not prepared to say that only the foregoing come within the term "executive and judicial officers."

Municipal officers, such as officers of cities, towns, villages and subordinate municipal divisions, whether their functions are executive or judicial, or both, are not, as such, disfranchised.

In addition to those officers before mentioned, who clearly do or do not come within the term of the act as to "judicial or executive officers," there remains a vast number of officers whose status is undefined. These are known as county, township and precinct officers. The Attorney-General is collecting information concerning this class, which includes sheriffs and justices of the county courts, and will issue a further opinion with regard to them.

All other executive and judicial officers who are not, in popular language, characterized as county officers, do, in the opinion of Mr. Stanberry, come under the disqualifying clause.

Persons who exercise or exercised special or occasional public duties, are not included as State officers, and such as the following are, therefore, not disfranchised; commissioners of public works, directors of State asylums, visitors of State universities, State directors of banks or other corporations, special commissioners or agents appointed by State authority, to perform special duties as examiners of banks, Notaries Public, and Commissioners of Deeds.

4. OATHS OF OFFICE.

Any person who has taken an oath of office to support the Constitution of the United States and has violated that oath and engaged in rebellion, is disfranchised. This clause, as far as the executive or judicial officers of a State are concerned, does not enlarge the class subject to disfranchisement, because the officer breaking the oath must also be a judicial or executive officer of a State, according to the rule heretofore mentioned. Thus a militia officer or a Notary Public, who had taken the said oath, would not be disfranchised under this clause, because he is not held to be a State judicial or executive officer.

All officers of the United States, both civil and military, who have violated their oaths, are of course disfranchised.

5. ENGAGING IN INSURRECTION OR REBELLION AND GIVING AID AND COMFORT.

Those, without concurrent holding of one of the designated offices, accompanied by the taking of the oath of office, do not work disfranchisement. The two elements must concur, and in order mentioned, for a person who has held a designated office and had taken the oath and had not afterwards participated in a rebellion, may safely take the registration oath.

The clause, however, comprehends every rebellion which has taken place in the United States; and every foreign war in which the United States has ever been engaged. A person, therefore, who gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States in the war with Great Britain of 1812, or in the war with Mexico in 1847, would be disqualified.

All persons who did any overt act, either individually or officially, or in a civil or military capacity, in furtherance of or for the purpose of promoting the rebellion, did, under the law, engage in rebellion.

Soldiers compelled to service by conscription, and slaves serving or aiding by the command of their masters, or by military order, did not "engage in rebellion" are not disfranchised.

Officers who, during the rebellion, discharged official duties not incident to the war, but in preservation of order and administration of law, are not to be considered as engaging in rebellion. This applies to all offices of a purely civil character, such as county and municipal officers, and all others of like nature, which were not created for the furtherance of the war or the more effectual carrying on of hostilities.

Some direct overt act, done with intent to further the rebellion, is necessary to bring the party within the provision and meaning of the law; and the person applying for registration is not, therefore, required to clear himself from any taint of disloyalty incurred by mere disloyal sentiments or expressions.

Mere acts of common humanity or charity are not participation in rebellion, nor are forced contributions or the compulsory payment of taxes in aid of the rebellion; but voluntary contributions, subscriptions to loans, and even organized contributions of food or clothing or necessary supplies, except of a strictly sanitary character, are to be classed with acts which disqualify.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF REGISTRATION BOARDS.

No other oath can be required of, or administered to any applicant for registration but that contained in the supplementary act. Any other would be extra-judicial and without authority, and false swearing could not be as-

signed as perjury upon such unauthorized oath.

No authority is given to enter upon any outside inquiry into the qualification of the person proposing to register, for the oath itself is the sole and only test of the qualification of the applicant. If he take that oath his name must go upon the registry; the board cannot inquire whether he has sworn falsely or truly; that inquiry must be reserved to the court which may afterwards have jurisdiction to try him on an indictment for perjury.

In superintending the elections it is the duty of the boards to receive the votes of the persons whose names are up for registration, and to reject all others. There is no provision anywhere to surcharge or falsify, or to add a single name to the registration, or to erase a single name which appears upon it.

[Charleston Mercury.]

[From the Sumter Watchman.]

Mass Meeting of Freedmen.

A large concourse of Freedmen of Sumter District assembled, twelve miles North of Sumter, and near Mechanicsville, on Saturday, 11th inst.

The exercises were begun with singing and prayer by Rev. William Timmons, (colored.)

J. W. Wesherry, (colored), was then called upon and addressed the meeting as follows:

Fellow Citizens: Remember that the strength of the Nation lies in the virtue, industry, loyalty and courage of its citizens. We must try to vindicate the hopes of our friends, and prove ourselves worthy of the privileges to which we have been admitted. We gained just praise for our admirable conduct during the war. Let the history which shines so brightly upon us as slaves, shine still brighter on us as freedmen.—We all now have the right of voting, and this right finds a great many of us not prepared for the execution. But I have no objection to this right. It belongs to freedmen. We will be called on next month to register our names as voters. Next will be to vote for candidates to a State Convention, to adopt a Constitution for our State. The question is now, who are we going to elect? Now I am going to express my views frankly. To this Convention we must send good men, and the men that we have been raised with—because our interest is theirs. If we go down, they go down, and if they go down, we will go to the devil. It will never do in the world to send strangers to attend to home business. Legislation that would be productive in one country, would be serious to another. Mine and your fortune is yet in the earth, and has to come out by its cultivation, and if we don't keep peace and harmony, it will never come out. The white race and the colored race are depending on each other. The white race is impoverished as well as the black. They can't do anything to affect us in the least.

Give our men a trial. Now I will show you where we can be hurt. After the Constitution has been adopted, it will have to be laid before all voters for ratification or rejection. When if you find we have not got equal rights and justice, I will say myself that our men will not do as a law making party for us. Some of our colored preachers are going about now, doing as some of our white preachers did during the war—preaching more about politics than about Christ, and you are not acting wise to take such men's advice. We are compelled to live in the Southern States—we can't live North, and if the South prospers we will prosper. And to do this, the black and white must stick together. Deal fair with each other.—Do away with all old things and take up new relations. And let us build up this broken down country. We must work with honest men and deal with them.—There are bad men in all races.

These white people tell us they are our friends. Well, now is the time to try them in the beginning. And if their friendship should fail it would not hurt any body. Let me advise you as a friend to preserve at all times the utmost moderation of language, temper and conduct—avoid everything like violence, and educate yourselves. The prosperity of the South is associated with the harmony and good feeling which should exist between both races. The white race of the South is obliged to be interested in the education, industry, thrift and progress of their colored population. In this mutual dependence lies the security of all.

Some talk of strangers to legislate for us. When you think of that, think of the tax on cotton. And who has that tax to pay? Why you field hands, that comprise the greater portion of the colored population of the South. We are very poor, and we must adopt the best mode for our elevation. Industry can overcome all the evils in our way. We must quit this plan of moving about every year. Get with some honest gentleman, and stay, until you get means of buying you little homes. But we will have to work night and day let alone whiskey and be honest.

Some say that politics is our greatest danger. But I dispute that. The greatest evil that could befall us, is the failure in a crop this year. That is our great trouble. We must keep on the look out for sharpers, whether from the North or South. Several things have come under my observation, which I do not like. I will mention one. I was at a meeting not long since, and a white preacher, and said he was the black man's friend. After the sermon, he told the crowd if any wanted to get married, he could marry them, but they must pay him two dollars. With me, that friendship is over the left. (Long cheers.) (Bully for you and a hard tack for the preacher.)

Some say that our old masters are not our friends, but those men that tell us so do not

give us anything. (Long cheers.) We are obliged to work with our old master. And ain't it better to be friendly? (Cries of yes, yes.) I want to see mutual kindness to all, and friendship to all.—(Cheers.) My friends study your interest right. Don't make a mistake. I thank you for your invitation. I will express my views to you at all times when called on.

NELSON COLCLOUGH, (colored) was next called on and spoke as follows:

Good feeling and harmony should exist between both races. We have a right to our belief. I endorse the policy of the speaker. We must take the advice best for our elevation. God has been on our side. Now we must take self interest.

ALBERT DAVIS, (colored) then spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens: I endorse the line of policy of the speaker. We must be advised by good men. We are told by the Scripture, that the first should be last and the last first. God has taken us out of bondage. Some talk about going to the ballot box, but know not the way. We must be led the way by those that know the way. I never went myself, but I have seen other men go, and I have some idea. WESHERRY gives us good advice. No strangers to Legislate for me. (Long cheers.)

R. C. WESHERRY, (colored) next spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens: I avail myself of this opportunity of giving my advice. We must keep friendship with all men, North, South, East or West. We must use wisely the privileges to which we have been admitted. We need virtue and wisdom for these responsibilities. But we must make the best of it we can. We will never learn younger.—We must not make Congress ashamed. We must not act like good men United we stand, divided we fall. Our interest is the white man's, and the white man's ours. Our destiny depends on how we treat each other. I hope the day is not far distant when mutual kindness, forbearance and co-operation will exist with both races. This will have to be if we prosper.

ISAAC McLAUGHLIN, (colored) then spoke as follows, when the speaking closed:

Fellow Citizens:—We are adopted to new relations. We have the privilege of voting. We must cast our votes right—so as not to impair our home interest. We must be good loyal citizens, educate our children, and keep peace with all. Some say that I am an African, but I don't claim to be one. I am an American, and a citizen of South Carolina, and I shall labor for the interest of my State. School our children, if we have to sell our shirt. We must not stroll about. Make our own corn at home. No strangers to Legislate for me! If I am an African, the white man is a European. I was raised on the American soil, but do not deny my fore-parents. (Long cheers.) Every man has a right to his own opinion. (Three cheers.)

REMOVAL OF THE MAYOR OF MOBILE.—It is supposed that the removal of the Mayor and Marshal of Mobile, by General Pope, and the appointment of Radicals in their places, was based upon the following paragraph, quoted from General SWAYNE'S report upon the Mobile riot: "For the final suppression of the disorderly element above referred to, and to give confidence and support to those who have been heretofore the allies of the Government, I respectfully recommend that the control of municipal affairs be transferred to persons well known for their continuous loyalty to the United States."

We learn from the Mobile Tribune that the deposed Mayor, General WITHERS, means to test the constitutionality of the Military Acts which have conferred such extraordinary powers upon the military Governors of the Southern States. It is believed that, notwithstanding the Mississippi and Georgia Bills were dismissed by the Supreme Court for the want of original jurisdiction in that tribunal, the claim of a citizen will not be ignored when his rights under the Constitution shall be prosecuted by way of appeal.

Order from Chairman of Board of Health.

ORANGEBURG, C. H., S. C., May 28th, 1867.

It is respectfully and earnestly enjoined upon every good citizen of Orangeburg Village, the necessity of immediately entering upon the police duties of their premises.

II. All affal shall be placed in a convenient place on Thursday night or Friday morning early, on the streets, that it may be taken away by the employed scavenger, who will make it his duty to come round, for that purpose, every Friday at 7 o'clock A. M.

III. All weeds shall be chopped down and not be permitted to grow, so far as lies in our power, during the months of June and July. After that period agitation or stirring of the soil to any considerable extent, breeds results prejudicial to health, and should, therefore, not be allowed.

IV. It shall be incumbent upon the Town Marshall, to observe that the above rules and regulations are strictly carried out, and to report all delinquents who shall fail to comply with said regulations.

E. J. OLIVEROS, M. D.,  
Chairman Board of Health,  
Orangeburg Village.

The State of South Carolina.  
ORANGEBURG DISTRICT.

In the Court of Common Pleas.  
H. H. Jennings, Jno. T. Jennings, vs. F. A. Wilcox-  
se, A. E. Talmadge.

ATTACHMENT.

WHEREAS the Plaintiffs did on the 20th day of May file their declaration against the Defendants, who (as it is said) are absent from and without the limits of this State, and have neither wives nor attorneys known within the same, upon whom a copy of said declaration may be served. On motion of Hutsons & Legare, Plaintiffs Attorneys it is ordered, that the said Defendants do appear, and plead to the said declaration on or before the 22nd day of May, which will be in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-  
seven, otherwise final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against them.  
J. F. ROBINSON,  
May 20, 1867. XX Jun 1 1867 C. C. P.