

The 34th Article of the Code of Laws.

H. P. O. S. 2d. MILITARY DISTRICT.
Charleston, S. C., June 3d, 1867.

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 34.]

I. Sheriffs, Chiefs of Police, City Marshals, Chiefs of Detectives and Town Marshals of the several districts, counties, cities, towns, and other municipal organizations, in North Carolina and South Carolina, will at once, by letter, report to Brevet-Colonel Edward W. Hinks, U. S. Army, Provost Marshal General of the Second Military District, Charleston, South Carolina, setting forth in the report the name of each officer, his residence, official station, duties, postoffice address, salary per annum, and the authority by whom appointed. Coroners, Constables, and other officers, in this Military District, whose duty it is to make arrests, and who are not included in the force of any Sheriff, Chief of Police, City Marshal, Chief of Detectives, or Town Marshal, will make individual reports to the Provost Marshal General in like manner and form as above required.

II. Whenever any homicide, rape, mayhem, felonious assault, burglary, arson, robbery, or felony—where the property stolen is of the value of twenty-five dollars and more—shall be committed within any city or town in this Military District, the chief officer of police of such city or town shall at once investigate the case and report the nature of the crime, the name and residence of the party against whose person or property such crime has been committed, the time when and place where it was committed, the name, description and residence of the offender, if known; and if the offender has been arrested, stating what steps have been taken to secure his punishment; and if not in custody, giving any information which may be of service in securing his detection and arrest. Sheriffs of counties in North Carolina and of districts in South Carolina, shall investigate and make report of such offences, when committed within their respective counties or districts and not within the limits of any city or town, in like manner and form as is herein required of chiefs of police of cities and towns. When an offender whose offence has been reported, shall be arrested, report of the arrest will be made at once by the officer in charge to the Provost Marshal General.

Consolidated Monthly Reports of the above enumerated crimes will also be made by the respective officers and for the localities above designated, to the Provost Marshal General. Blanks will be furnished by him upon application. The first report to include the period from January 1st to May 31st, 1867.

III. Whenever any prisoner shall break and escape from a penitentiary, jail, or other prison, in the Second Military District, the officer in charge of such penitentiary, jail, or other prison, shall at once make report of the facts to the Provost Marshal General, setting forth in such report the date of escape, the name of each escaped prisoner, his description, age, residence, the crime for which committed, whether under sentence or awaiting trial, whether recaptured; and stating fully the manner of the escape, and the circumstance under which it was effected. Reports in like form and manner will be made by all officers from whose custody prisoners may escape while being conducted to or from a prison. Whenever a prisoner shall be recaptured the fact will be at once reported to the Provost Marshal General, by the officer from whose custody the prisoner escaped. Failure to make prompt report of escaped prisoners as herein required will implicate the delinquent officer as aiding and abetting the escape.

IV. The Sheriffs of counties in North Carolina, will at once report to the Provost Marshal General the condition of the jails, prisons or work-houses under their charge, or in their respective districts or counties, as to capacity, convenience and security, and the names and residences of the officers responsible for the condition and care of such jails, prisons and work-houses.

V. All civil officers having charge of any jail, prison or work-house, in this Military District, shall, on the last day of each month, make a report to the Provost Marshal General, upon blanks to be by him prescribed, and furnished upon application, of all persons who have been confined in such jail, prison or work-house, during the month, setting forth the name of the prisoner, his description, residence, age, when committed, for what offence arrested, by whom arrested, by whose order arrested, whether under sentence or awaiting trial; if under sentence, by what tribunal tried and sentenced; if sentenced, for what period and the amount of fine or costs if any; how employed; how subsisted; whether discharged, transferred, escaped or deceased; if discharged, by what authority; if transferred, to what place and by whom ordered. The first report made under the requirements of this paragraph will include the period from January 1st to May 31st, 1867.

VI. All Sheriffs, Constables, Police and other civil officers and persons, whose duty it is under the laws of the provisional governments of North Carolina and South Carolina to serve writs or make arrests, are hereby required to obey and execute the lawful orders of the Provost Marshal General, to the same

effect as they are required by law to obey and execute writs, warrants, or other process issued by civil magistrates. And any resistance to or disobedience of the lawful orders of authority of the Provost Marshal General shall subject the offender to trial by a Military Commission, and, upon conviction, to removal from office and punishment by fine and imprisonment.

VII. Duplicates of the reports required by the provisions of paragraphs II, III, and V of this order, to be made by local officers to the Provost Marshal General, will at the same time be sent to the proper Post Commander.

VIII. The performance of the duties enjoined by this order will not be construed to relieve civil officers from the discharge of any of the duties now required of them by the laws of the local Provisional Governments. And any civil officer who shall refuse or neglect to perform promptly the duties herein required of him, or who shall make any false return or report of the matters herein prescribed, shall be dismissed from his office, and be subject to trial by Military Commission for misdemeanor.

IX. Sheriffs, Constables and other officers, whose official emoluments are confined to costs and fees, shall be allowed for services performed under the orders of the Provost Marshal General the same costs and fees, to be paid in the same manner, as is provided by the laws of the local provisional governments for like service under those laws.

X. All persons in this Military District, who may know of any threatened breach of the peace, or of the commission of any crime or offence, are requested to make complaint thereof at once to the Chief of Police, or Marshal, of the city or town; or, if the crime or disorder shall be committed without the limits of any city or town, to a Magistrate or the Sheriff of the county or district; and if prompt action shall not be taken by the officer to whom the matter shall be reported, such persons are requested to report all the facts to the Post Commander and to the Provost Marshal General.

XI. Imprisonment for default in payment of costs, fees or charges of court, attorneys or public officers, shall not exceed thirty days.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. E. SICKLES,
J. W. CLOUS,
Captain 88th U. S. Infantry,
Aide-de-Camp, and A. A. A. G.
Official; J. W. CLOUS, Capt. 58th Inf., A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1867.

While we reserve to ourselves the right of defining our own political position by means of our editorial columns, we will be pleased to publish contributions from our fellow-citizens upon the grave questions which now agitate the public mind, whether their opinions coincide with ours or not. A district newspaper, we consider, should be an index of the various shades of popular sentiment in the section of country in which it circulates. Our columns are open, therefore, for any communications properly written, accompanied by a responsible name, not personal in their character, nor absolutely injurious in their tendency.

Our Finances.

"Do you know any one who has a few hundred to lend? No; but we know of a few hundred who would like to borrow," is the reply. There is a striking commentary in this upon the times. Without doubt, the country is hard up; and were it not for assistance from abroad, the starvation and misery which has visited some of our unfortunate neighbors in spite of all efforts, would be almost universal.

But it will never avail us to give way to despair. Let us look the crisis full in the face, and resolutely endeavor to meet it as best we may. And first, let us consider briefly the causes of this general depression in our midst, and see if we can gather from these sources any reasons for encouraging hopes of the future.

First, the failure of crops last year left the whole country so poorly supplied for the present season, that a clog was laid upon all agricultural enterprises, which are the basis of our material prosperity. This State is dependent for support upon her great staples, and in case of a failure in the crops, we have no manufactured fabrics to send abroad to exchange for the products of other sections; hence without gratuitous assistance from the benevolence of strangers, our people at such a time must suffer many and great privations. Being under this state of affairs now, the question arises, is there any hope of bettering our condition in this respect? We are happy to be able to point to the crops of the present season, and find in them a sign of encouragement. Nature seems to have smiled upon the labors of the industrious planter, and holds out to him the prospect of an ample harvest. In visiting different parts of our District of late, and in hearing reports from other sections, we are justified in concluding that the crop of the present year, when brought to market, will tend greatly to the amelioration of our condition.

Secondly, the disagreements between debtor and creditor, the existence of a Stay Law, and the accumulation of litigation consequent thereon,—all these tended to add to the distress incident upon the failure of the Southern cause. But here again, there is hope in the future, since the Court Dockets will soon be

cleared of this excess of suits, and the course of justice will proceed in its usual channel. Had it not been for the misguided action of the military commander, the great mass of this litigation would have been already dispatched, and the country would already be reviving from its incubus.

Thirdly, the disorganized condition of Society, consequent upon the arbitrary and unjust legislation of Congress. The effects of this are to be seen in the total destruction of credit, in the stagnation of business, in the uncertainty which hangs over the events of our political life. In these days, when no contract is sacred under the law; when all the calculation and arrangements of prudent foresight are liable at any moment to be annulled by a military order, when the close of a disastrous war finds us not only the victims of the conquering sword, but of the vindictive edicts of the victorious party, promulgated from the Halls of a factional Congress, and increased in their severity by the manner of their execution by powerful and irresponsible agents,—all these form the prime causes of our distress, and from these it is our hardest task to find a refuge. But even here, let us not give way to despair. Let us struggle on with our fate, and Fortune may at some unexpected turn of her wheel, declare in our favor. Meanwhile, let us toil faithfully for the accumulation of the means of supporting existence; let us devote our energies to placing ourselves in a position of private independence; so that if storms are around us, and our political horizon shows no star of hope, we can in the cheering domestic circle, enjoy the consciousness of comfort, plenty and peace.

Brazil and its Products.

We place before our readers, the following interesting account of Brazil, written by a friend who has been there for the purpose of seeing the country, and who has made his observations with intelligence and discretion:

ORANGEBURG DISTRICT, S. C.

June 8th, 1867.

MR. EDITOR:—I feel confident that you have no idea of visiting the Empire of Brazil, but notwithstanding, I will comply with your request, by giving you a brief description of the climate, soil and productions of that country, together with the manners, customs and habits of its people. I do not consider the climate a healthful one, judging from the number of persons that I saw with coughs and other diseases. I frequently noticed the range of thermometer in the Northern portion of the empire (on the Equator) and however strange it may appear, I never found the mercury higher than ninety-eight (98) degrees at noon. The temperature of the climate in that section is the same the year round, but as I proceeded South it gradually grew milder, and in no portion of the empire that I visited did I find it sufficiently cold to stop vegetation; though I was told while in province of San Paulo, that they sometimes have a very light frost in that section during their cool season, but as I mentioned above, not sufficient to kill vegetables. It is true that the lands generally, in that country are very productive and can be bought at low rates, but I must say that many of the accounts that I read, (concerning the fertility of the soil &c. of that country), previous to my visit there, were exaggerated. I think that if their good lands were cultivated according to our system, they would produce about thirty-five (35) or forty (40) bushels of corn to the acre and from twelve hundred to thirteen hundred pounds of seed cotton; again, the corn might not make anything, if planted according to our system, for I was told that the object of the Brazilian in planting his corn thick is to shade the land, and protect it from the heat of the sun during long dry seasons, which they frequently have during the year. I noticed that all of the Americans that are planting in that country (notwithstanding the most of them are from the Southern States) follow the Brazilian's example. As yet the growth of cotton in that country has not proved to be a success, and is looked upon by some men there as being a doubtful crop. The coffee "fazendas" or plantations are very fine and beautiful, but they can not be bought for less than from seventy-five to one hundred dollars per acre, and before proceeding I will state that coffee can be grown successfully, only in certain sections of the Empire, owing very much to the climate as well as the position that the ground must occupy in regard to the sun, as the lands of the country are generally rolling. Sugar cane grows well, but the joints are generally very short. Tobacco also grows finely in certain sections; I was told by Brazilians that the lands in the vicinity of Bahia are best adapted to the growth of this plant.

The mass of the population occupy the maritime districts, the interior being principally covered with very thick forests; and it is there that the Brazilian government wishes emigrants to settle in order to clear these

forests and open roads, &c. The inhabitants of Brazil are whites, Indians, negroes and mixed races. The whites are chiefly Portuguese and their descendants; of those most of the wealthy are well educated and generally very hospitable, but education is limited, as schools are very rare except in the large towns; therefore, the people generally, are ignorant and also very indolent; the indolence I think is caused by the constant heat, which I was told, has a great tendency to keep the whole human system debilitated. Nearly all of the labor of that country is performed by negro slaves, who form about three-fifths of the population. I think that slavery there, will in the course of time be abolished by gradual emancipation, though I do not think that it will be done very soon. I left Brazil about eight weeks ago, and young negro fellows were then worth from five to seven hundred dollars; the people of the United States appear to be more deeply interested concerning the abolition of slavery in Brazil, than the Brazilians themselves; if my predictions be true in regard to the abolition of slavery there, I am confident that, that country will be in a much worse condition than ours, as there is even now less prejudice in Brazil between the different races than there is in the Southern States.

The religion of Brazil is Catholic, although there are two American churches in Rio-de-Janiero, one of which is an Episcopal and the other a Presbyterian.

Brazil is divided into provinces and each province has a president appointed over it.

The laws of the country are very good, but they are not properly enforced, as the judges as well as the juries are open for bribery and corruption. There are but three railroads in the empire. Roads for traveling by private conveyance are also very rare, and even these that they have are suitable for pack mules only and it is on these pack-mules that all of their exports and imports are transported through the interior of the country. Agriculture is in a very backward state and not more than one forty-ninth part of the country is supposed to be cultivated, and manufactures scarcely exist.

The people of the interior live upon beef, mutton, vegetables, farina and fruits. The vegetables are inferior, the cause of which is the want of proper attention and cultivation. The farina is used as a substitute for bread, and is made of the roots of the manioc; the manioc resembles very much our Palma Christi plant; and the juice of its roots pressed out, as it is said to be very poisonous; after which, these roots are kiln-dried, and ground into a meal which has the appearance of the meal made of Indian-corn; this meal is eaten on the meats and vegetables, without being carried through any other process.

Persons removing to the interior of that empire can never afford to eat wheat bread or ham again, from the fact that flour cannot be bought for less than from twenty to twenty-two dollars (in gold) per barrel, and hams for not less than from forty-five to fifty cents per pound; then the expenses for transporting these articles through the country on pack-mules are very great. The mules of that country are not large, but they are very fine, and can be bought for from thirty-five to fifty dollars per head. I saw but four horses in the empire and they were inferior. I was told that horses would not do well in that climate, and that was the reason why so few persons had them.

There are other things connected with the history of Brazil too numerous for me to mention at present, but I will give you a full account of that country on some subsequent occasion.

M. D. B.

Our Charleston Letter.

Parturient montes; nascetur—quill?—Telegraph Company in Court—Incarceration of a Dead Head (so-called)—Troops moving westward—Vegetable Exports—Quick trip from New York, &c., &c., &c.

CHARLESTON, June 12, 1867.

To assist him in the arrangement of his Registration programme, as well as to divert from himself individually a portion of the odium which will possibly be excited by the probable character of his Order on the subject, our Military Chief, General Sickles, has gathered around him an Advising Board. Five members compose it; two from each of the States constituting this District; and one a representative of the Military. Our State is represented by Lemuel Booser of Lexington and F. L. Cardozo of this city; the former not unknown in political circles in the interior Districts, the latter a citizen of African descent, the Principal of a School for young Freedmen and an aspirant, it is rumored, for a seat in the U. S. Senate. North Carolina furnishes H. H. Helper, an older brother of the "Impending Crisis" man, and G. W. Brodie person of

color. Brevet-Colonel W. B. Royall illustrates the military, and is President of the Board.

The Board held its first pow-wow on Monday, and is now, it is said, busily engaged in its laborious task of framing rules for Registration. The result of their deliberations and consultations will not be made public until they shall have arranged a scheme commanding the sanction of General Sickles. It may well be supposed, however, as the members of the Council are all extreme in their views, that no liberal basis of registration will be presented, and, if their recommendations are endorsed by the General Commanding, our road to the registration office and thence to the ballot-box will not be a smooth one.

In a case for infringement of Internal Revenue Laws tried in the U. S. Court last week, the question of the inviolability of telegraphic despatches was pressed upon Judge Bryan. The Prosecuting Attorneys wished to examine Mr. O'Keaf, the Superintendent of the Telegraph Company, in regard to the character of certain messages alleged to have been sent from here by one of the parties implicated in the indictment. Mr. O'Keaf declined to answer, and stated that he was bound to entire secrecy in regard to all despatches sent or received by him, pleading also that his position was analogous to that of a Postmaster. His counsel ably and logically presented his case, but their arguments were over-ruled by the Judge, who decided that he must give his testimony in the particular demanded. The question is a novel one in our Courts, and can hardly be regarded as definitely settled.

William Jennings, charged with having been prominently connected with the band of desperadoes, *yelept*, "Dead Heads"—who have for months past been living like the Arabs in Edgefield, Lexington, Barnwell and Orangeburg Districts—was last week arrested and marched in irons through the city, to Castle Pinckney, where he is now incarcerated. He will be tried by Military Commission, and if convicted, will probably suffer the extreme penalty of martial law. A Commission was appointed a few weeks since, and now holds sessions whenever cases are brought before it. Its first case was that of the negro rioters on the Street Cars, who were acquitted.

A general collision on the Western frontier with the poor Indians seems to be inevitable, and the government is rapidly moving troops towards the seat of war. Companies D and F of the 6th Regiment, which have for months been stationed here, left yesterday. They joined at Branchville two companies from the garrison at Columbia, and went westward with them. Colonel Green, lately in command at the Capital, has charge of the Battalion. Two companies of artillery from Fortress Monroe arrived here to-day, to replace those who have gone. Colonel Barton, favorably known for his kind treatment of Ex-President Davis, accompanies them.

The farms in the neighborhood of our city have this Spring been quite prolific, and large quantities of early vegetables have been shipped North. The steamer *Champion*, which sailed last Saturday for New York, took as part of her cargo 2000 barrels of Irish potatoes. These command very fine prices in that Metropolis, and our industrious and energetic farmers will be well rewarded for their enterprise.

The steamer *Manhattan*, consort of the *Champion*, which left New York on Saturday afternoon, pleased her passengers and surprised the people generally by arriving at her wharf, here, on Monday, having made the passage in 48 hours. This is the quickest trip made between the two ports since the war. The best time ever made was by the *Columbia* in 1861; she then completed her voyage from wharf to wharf in 46 hours.

A new force pump designed to supply locomotives with water and do away with the expensive hydrants now used by the Railroad Companies, was tested here at the S. C. R. R. Yard on Saturday. Three thousand gallons of water were pumped into the tender of an engine in six minutes. Superintendent Peake, Major Melton the contractor for boring the Artesian well, and several others interested in hydraulic machines were in attendance, and all were pleased with the result of the trial.

Gen. Sickles returned Monday from his trip to Raleigh to meet the President. The people are wondering if he will advertise his return with Order No. 35. We all wish, as good citizens, to "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's," and to be obedient to the "de facto" authority; but many complain that their memories can hardly retain the General's edicts—they follow each other in such rapid succession.

DELTA.

A mirage appeared over Lake Ontario, at Oswego, last Thursday. Vessels otherwise invisible were seen apparently suspended in mid-heaven, some in proper position and others upside down.

FOR SALE
TWO RULES WAGON AND HARNESS CAN BE purchased on reasonable terms.
Apply to
EZEKIEL & KOHN,
June 14

Selling Off at Cost!
I WILL sell until 1st August, all the Stock in Store, AT AND UNDER COST—beautiful colored Muslins at 20c; fine Calicoes 15c, good ditto 12c and some dark Calico 10c, good L. Cloth 11c, 9 yds for \$1, super fine ditto 15c, extra Cambric L. Cloth 22c, fine and good brown homespun 12c, 85c Island Shirting 20c, yd wide brown Linen 37c, Denims 22c, fine brown Drill for drawers 25c, Wash Homespun 20c, Nainsook Muslins, Linen Cloth 12c, extra fine Misses Shoes, Calfskin and Ladies Morocco, very low, men's heavy wax Boots \$2. Call soon if you want bargains or you will lose them.
P. A. McMICHAEL,
June 15—11 Agent.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Citation
Orangeburg District.
By P. A. McMICHAEL, Esq., Ordinary.
WHEREAS, Rosalie Ellis, widow, hath made application to me to grant her Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of Henry Ellis, Attorney at Law, deceased.
These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and Creditors of the said Henry Ellis, deceased, that they be and appear before me in the Court of Ordinary, to be held at Orangeburg C. H. on the 25th day of June instant, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted. Given under my hand this 11th day of June Anno Domini, 1867.
P. A. McMICHAEL,
June 15—21 O. O. D.

Sheriff's Sales.
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
Orangeburg District.
Under Decretal Orders from the Ordinary of Orangeburg District, I will sell at the Court House on the first Monday in July next between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m. for partition among the parties in interest the following tract of land, viz:
Estate Lands of Jacob Zeigler, containing 147 acres, more or less, situated on Crotch Pen Branch, Orangeburg District. More particularly described on day of sale.
Orangeburg C. H., J. W. H. DUKES,
June 8, 1867. S. O. D.
June 15

"The Church of the Strangers,"
NEW YORK.
REV. DR. DEEMS, Pastor.
STRANGERS VISITING NEW YORK ARE REQUESTED to inform that a congregation, composed of Christians of different Protestant denominations, has been organized under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D. The services in held morning and night in the Large Chapel of the University, two blocks west of the New York Hotel.
The Pastor's residence and post office address is 221 West 53rd Street. Strangers in the city, who are sick or in distress, may freely call upon Dr. Deems for pastoral service.
When any member of any Church comes to New York to engage in business, let him call promptly on the Pastor of the Church of the Strangers. Especially let this be done in the case of young men who will have a cordial welcome.
June 15

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY!
CLASS C.
DRAWS JUNE 19TH, 1867.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
The Masonic Orphans Home.
Capital Prize \$50,000
PRICE OF TICKETS
Wholes \$12; Halves \$6; Quarters \$3;
Nights \$1.50.
Orders addressed to Orangeburg P. O., S. C. box 38, will be promptly filled.
June 15

Cheap Printing Paper
To Editors and Publishers.
Letter from W. G. Clark, Esq., President of the Southern Press Association.
ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 19, 1867.
J. S. THRASHER, Esq.: Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure to communicate to you the following resolution of the Southern Press Association:
Resolved, "That as a testimonial of our appreciation for the zealous, faithful and effective services of John S. Thrasher, Esq., as Superintendent of this Association in years past,
We hereby tender him the thanks of this Association, and confer upon him the complimentary position of Agent of the Southern Press Association in the city of New York."
The terms of commendation employed in the above resolution, do no more than justice to your important services during your superintendency, services which none had better opportunity to know, and none can more highly appreciate than myself. Should occasion require, I shall be glad to avail myself of the aid provided for by the resolution.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. G. CLARK, President.

NOTICE.
I would respectfully request every daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly, weekly, and monthly journal, south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, and the 30 deg. 30 min. parallel of latitude, west of the Mississippi, to publish this advertisement twice, and send me at New York each time, a copy of the paper containing it, post-paid, with bill for same.
It is desirable in my combinations to procure cheaper printing paper for our Southern journals, that I shall have the fullest information regarding the price of the paper used by the several publications, and I can procure it in no other way than by requesting particular attention to the need of sending copy of the publication with the bill.
I desire it sent twice to provide against mail failures, and that they be post-paid to secure post-office delivery.
J. S. THRASHER,
Box 6, 923, New York, N. Y.

WHISKEY LABELS FOR SALE IN quantities to suit purchasers. Apply at this Office.