

Items.

The Empress Eugenie celebrated her forty-first birthday on the 15th of May last.

The Prussian Government bought 300,000 uniforms in Ireland recently.

F. J. Polzer, Esq., has been elected a Director of the First National Bank of Charleston, vice A. Getty, resigned.

Prentice thanks an accomplished Southern lady for a dozen apples from the tree Jeff Davis was not hanged on.

The cultivation of the grape is increasing in the Valley of Virginia, and the upper country generally.

A traveler in Georgia saw five hundred famishing women, many with babies at their breasts, seeking bread and clothing at one station near Dallas.

Seventy thousand Germans, it is said, have engaged passage by steamer to the United States. The new Prussian conscription laws are driving many out of the country.

Prentice says: "The New York Herald is howling for the blood of Jeff Davis. The howling of a dog is a sign that somebody will die, but we don't think that in this case it will be Jeff. Perhaps it will be the dog."

A correspondent of the London Cosmopolitan notes the fact, that at the laying of the first stone of the Halls of Arts by the Queen recently, the flag of every nation, except that of the United States, floated from the building.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, just returned from Alabama, says: "The productive prairies of Mississippi and Alabama are all under cultivation—one-half in corn and one-half in cotton—and what is still more gratifying, the freedmen are as general things, working remarkably well."

R. H. Glass, editor of the Lynchburg Republican, was shot in the streets of Lynchburg on 17th inst., by the son of D. E. Booker, in consequence of an article reflecting on their father. The shot took effect in the eye, the ball lodging in the head. Mr. Glass is comfortable (?) but the issue is yet uncertain.

General Sickles on Wednesday last, requested the authorities at Washington to relieve him from command in this Military District. He also respectfully demanded a Court of Inquiry upon his official action, that he might vindicate himself from the accusations of the Attorney-General, published, he presumed, with the approval of the President.

In Louisville, Ky., Milton, a negro, has filed a petition in the United States Court for a writ of habeas corpus, which has been issued, directing a white man named Gilden to produce in court the body of his daughter, Bertha Milton, formerly a slave of Gilden, and who, it is alleged, is still retained in slavery. The case is to be tried at the present term of the United States Court.

The following is the official list of the officers made prisoners at Queretaro: the Emperor Ferdinand Maximilian, Generals Miguel Miramon, Thos. Mejia, Sever de Lestillo, Francisco de Casada, Jose de Herrera, Loredan, Feliciano Jose Maria, and others, total 14; 18 Colonels, 15 Lieutenant Colonels, Brevet Lieutenant Colonels 16, Majors 36, Captains 114, First Lieutenants 116, Second Lieutenants 108. Total 437.

The Elections in Washington.

It is shown that the result of the election in Washington was secured through the meanest and most shame-faced frauds on record. Thousands of negroes from Virginia and Maryland were colonized in that city by the Radicals, who were prepared to overcome the Conservative majority had it reached so high even as three thousand. On the following morning, the poor duped creatures were found huddled about on the corners of the streets, waiting for the faithless Radical Committee to supply them with food and the means of getting out of the city. They freely gave vent to their indignation, that after having performed their part of the contract, they were thus left to shift for themselves.

A plan for voting had been agreed upon between the two political parties, by which the blacks were to move up to the polls in one line, and the whites in another, and four votes on each side were to be alternately thrown; it was also agreed that no talking or canvassing should be indulged in along the line. The Police Superintendent broke up this very fair arrangement, and while permitting the negroes to vote first, suffered party drummers to pass up and down their line, examine their ballots, take from their hands Conservative tickets, and force upon them Radical tickets instead. The entire proceedings were of the most shameful character. An investigation is to be had, at which the cheated negroes promise to give free testimony against the Radical managers. This is the way the election in the national capital was carried, as reported, Republican.

in the streets, waiting for their new masters to come and take care of them, form an expressive emblem by which to represent the fraud, the treachery, the meanness, and the inhumanity of those who employed them for this work, as any that could be made up. Now let those Northern papers which have been so swift to proclaim their "Republican" victory in Washington, deal honestly enough by the poor negro, even if they are indifferent to white citizens, to denounce the criminal and heartless proceedings by which their victory was secured. This is the first triumph of Radicalism at the capital of the nation. What a picture of disgrace it is for the country and the civilized world to contemplate!—Boston Post.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 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.

Maximilian.

The latest advices from Mexico indicate a bloody finale to the bitter struggle between the Imperialists and the Liberals. The Emperor, after an heroic defence at Queretaro, was betrayed into the hands of Escobedo, the Liberal General, on the very day that a general sortie had been arranged to take place, with every prospect of raising the siege. Miguel Lopez, the bosom-friend of Maximilian, admitted the Liberal troops into the principal fort, of which he was commandant; and the Mexican Emperor, instead of rising to lead a grand attack upon the enemy, found on that morn the Liberal troops in complete possession of the town. When Maximilian gave up his word to Escobedo, he said, "I surrender to you my sword, owing to an infamous treason, without which to-morrow's sun would have seen yours in my hands." Escobedo ordered a court-martial to assemble on the 29th for trial. Maximilian sent through Diaz a telegram to the Prussian Minister at the City of Mexico, also to Mirano Riva Publico and Licentiate Martezzi de la Torre to defend him.

It is reported that Maximilian issued the following proclamation:

Countrymen—After the valor and patriotism of the Republican forces had destroyed my sceptre in this place, with a tenacious defence, which was indispensable to save the honor of my cause and of my race—the bloody siege in which the Imperial and Republican soldiers have competed in abnegation and boldness—I will explain myself. Countrymen—I came to Mexico, not only animated with the best of faith, ensuring the felicity of all and egl of us, but called and protected by the Emperor of France, Napoleon the Third. He, to the ridicule of France, abandoned me cowardly and infamously by the demand of the United States, after having uselessly spent forces and treasure, shed the blood of her sons and your own. When the news of my fall and death reaches Europe, all the monarchs of Charlemagne's country will demand of the Napoleon dynasty an account of my blood, and an account of the German, Belgian and French blood shed in Mexico. Our fate will soon be before the whole world. Napoleon the Third will be covered with shame from head to foot to-day. He has already seen his Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, my august brother, praying for my life to the United States, and myself a prisoner of war in the hands of the Republican Government, and with my crown and my head torn in pieces.

The Court Martial organized by Escobedo has, as far as we can ascertain, concluded its session; and, after refusing to the royal prisoner and his chief officers the opportunity of employing competent counsel, sentenced Maximilian, Miramon, Mejia and Castillo, and perhaps others, to be shot. The difficulty of obtaining accurate information from Mexico leaves us uncertain how far to believe the sporadic accounts of events which obtain circulation. Nevertheless, of this we may be assured, that the success of the Republican party in Mexico has been attended with a butchery which will reflect an additional disgrace upon the Mexican name, already under the reproach of savage blood-thirstiness and treachery.

Our Dead.

We find, in a recent issue of the Charleston Courier, in a list of South Carolina Dead, buried near Petersburg, Va., the following names, viz: Lieut. S. A. KENNEDY, 25th Regiment, killed August 25, 1864, Gurley's Farm. ERAS OTT, Company E, 25th Regiment, wounded January 2, 1864. T. D. FOGLE, Company B, 1st Regiment, died March 21st, 1863. The list from which the above are taken was

furnished by Mrs. J. M. Wycho, Corresponding Secretary of the Ladies Memorial Association, of Petersburg, Va., to whom any communication for further information may be addressed.

In the Charleston Mercury, we find the subjoined names of several from Orangeburg District, who now lie buried in the Government Cemetery at Alexandria, Virginia.

WM. J. FRAZIN, Company F, 25th Regiment.

JACOB W. REDMAN, Company D, 25th Regiment.

DAVID A. KEEVER, Company D, 25th Regiment.

CHARLES POSTICK, Company F, 25th Regiment.

WM. W. TAYLOR, Company G, 25th Regiment.

Our readers will observe that the names are in some instances erroneously spelled and their companies misstated; but they are sufficiently accurate to indicate to the friends of the departed the identity of the parties.

Murder in Barnwell District—Full Particulars.

The following letter from a correspondent of the Charleston Mercury contains a full account of the murder which was committed in Barnwell District on the 4th. A reward for the apprehension of the murderer has been offered by the Governor:

JOHNSON'S TURN-OUT, BARNWELL DIST., S. C., June 14, 1867.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury:

DEAR SIR—Allow me to communicate to you one of the most tragical murders that it is possible almost to conceive of, which was committed in this vicinity on the morning of the 4th instant. On the morning above mentioned, about 2 o'clock, a man by the name of Vand Bolin, from Orangeburg, called at Mr. James Johnson's, a worthy and prominent citizen, and feigned to want to stay all night, or rather remain until day. Mr. Johnson, knowing him very well, allowed him to stop, he (Bolin) having stayed with him frequently before.

Mr. Johnson told him to sleep in the room he usually slept in. He went into his room and immediately came out, and asked for a candle. Being told that there were no candles, he asked for some matches. Mr. Johnson walked into his room, procured a box, offered them to him, which he took, and at the same time presented a pistol at Mr. Johnson's breast and said, "Your money or your life!" Mr. Johnson told him he had no money; and at the same time seizing the pistol with both hands, from which a considerable scuffle ensued, but Bolin being a strong, athletic man, managed to dispossess Mr. Johnson of the weapon and struck him a severe blow about the face, prostrating him upon the floor. Being somewhat stunned, before he could rise Bolin shot him twice, both shots taking effect, but neither of them seriously. He arose at last and made his way for the negro house, but as he went Bolin fired the third time, the ball taking effect on the right of the spine, passing entirely through the umbilical region. Mr. Johnson lived until the morning of the fifth, and died. Said Bolin made his escape, and has not been heard from.

This is a most extraordinary case; in some respects it has not its equal anywhere: I am satisfied none in this District. A man without an enemy in the world, aroused from his peaceful slumbers at the dead hour of the night, from his own bed and beneath his own roof, and made the victim of a brutal murder, and for mere pay; a man generous and kind, loved and respected by all. The villain commits the crime, and makes his escape! This deed would cope successfully with the blackest crimes of the dark ages of degenerate Italy—and in this enlightened age and country! But he will yet atone for his sin, for Providence hath so ordained, and doth so govern things that those who break the great laws of Heaven by shedding man's blood, seldom succeed in avoiding discovery. Especially in a case exciting so much attention as this, discovery must and will come, sooner or later. Respectfully,

M. B.

Supplementary Opinion of the Attorney-General—The Powers of Military Commanders—Who are Entitled to Registration.

In our columns this morning will be found in full the opinion of Attorney-General Stanberry upon the powers of District Commanders under the Military Act, to which is appended a recapitulation of the opinion in relation to disfranchisement and qualifications of voters already published.

The present opinion of the Attorney-General is so lucid, forcible and important that it should be read attentively by every resident of the ten States under military rule; but the following brief synopsis will be found to contain all the chief rulings in relation to the powers of District Commanders which are made by Mr. Stanberry: 1. The existing governments in the Southern States are not in any way set aside, nor are they repealed or modified by the Military act, save only in the qualifications of voters, the qualifications of persons eligible to hold office, the manner of holding elections, and of framing State Constitutions. The power of further

changing them being reserved by Congress, not delegated to the Military Commanders.

2. The sole purpose of the Military act was, through the voters of each State, to change the constitutions of the States in the matter of the elective franchise alone, and in the meantime to preserve order and punish offenders.

3. The District Commanders have no authority for interference with any other courts or any other jurisdiction, than criminal courts in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction;—the existing civil authority in all its other departments, legislative, executive and judicial, is untouched.

There is no authority for the removal by the Military Commander of the proper officers of a State, either executive or judicial, or the appointment of persons in their places;—such is not granted but forbidden.

4. All vacancies under the provisional governments are to be filled in the usual way by vote of the people, and not by any other agency or power whatever.

The law takes no cognizance of such an official as a State Governor, or a State Legislative, executive or judicial officer, appointed by a Military Commander, and such official is clothed with no authority or color of authority.

5. In the suppression of insurrection and riot the Military Commander is wholly independent of the civil authority; in the trial and punishment of criminals and offenders he may supersede the civil jurisdiction. But when there is no insurrection and riot; while civil order is preserved, and while criminals are duly prosecuted by the regular criminal courts, the military power must remain passive. Its proper function is to preserve the peace, and, when peace is broken, to restore order;—When that is done and the civil authority may safely resume, the military power again becomes passive.

6. Nothing short of an absolute or controlling necessity, would give any color of authority for arraigning a citizen before a Military Commission.

7. Military District Commanders can take cognizance of no offence that has not happened after the law took effect; and, as they have no authority to establish a new criminal code, they cannot try and punish for acts not made crimes or offences by Federal or State law;—the measure of punishment is, however, left altogether to the military authorities.

[Charleston Mercury.]

Attorney-General Stanberry's Summary of his Former Opinion on Reconstruction.

The Attorney-General has, at last, come out in plain words, and we present a summary by himself, of his former opinion. It is as follows, viz:—

In the opinion heretofore given upon other questions arising under these laws, I gave at large for your consideration the ground upon which my conclusions were arrived at, intending thereafter to state these conclusions in a concise and clear summary. I now proceed to execute that purpose, which is made especially necessary from the confusion and doubts which have arisen upon that opinion in the public mind, caused in part by the errors of the telegraph and the press in its publication, and in part by the inaptitude of the general reader to follow carefully the successive and dependent steps of a protracted legal opinion.

SUMMARY.

WHO ARE ENTITLED TO REGISTRATION.

1. The oath prescribed in the Supplemental act defines all the qualifications required, and every person who can take that oath is entitled to have his name entered upon the list of voters.

2. The board of registration have no authority to administer any other oath to the person applying for registration than this prescribed oath; nor to administer any oath to any other person, touching the qualifications of the applicant, or the falsity of the oath so taken by him. The act to guard against falsity in the oath, provides that, if false, the person taking it shall be tried and punished for perjury.

No provision is made for challenging the qualifications of the applicant, or entering upon any trial or investigation of his qualifications, either by witnesses or any other form of proof.

As to citizenship and residence.

The applicant for registration must be a citizen of the State and of the United States, and must be a resident of a county included in the election district. He may be registered if he has been such citizen for a period less than twelve months at the time he applies for registration, but he cannot vote at any election unless his citizenship has then extended to the full term of one year. As to such a person the exact length of his citizenship should be noted opposite his name on the list, so that it may appear on the day of election, upon reference to the list, whether the full term has then been accomplished.

4. An unnaturalized person cannot take this oath, but an alien who has been naturalized can take it, and no other proof of naturalization can be required from him.

5. No one who is not twenty-one years of age at the time of registration can take the oath, for he must swear that he has then attained that age.

6. No one who has been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion against the United States, or for felony committed against the laws of any State or the United States, can safely take this oath.

The actual participation in a rebellion, or

amount to disfranchisement. The sort of disfranchisement here meant, is that which is declared by law passed by competent authority, or which has been fixed upon the criminal by the sentence of the court which tried him for the crime.

No law of the United States has declared the penalty of disfranchisement for participation in rebellion alone. Nor is it known that any such law exists in either of these ten States, except perhaps Virginia, as to which State special instructions will be given.

7. As to disfranchisement arising from having held office followed by participation in rebellion.

This is the most important part of the oath, and requires strict attention to arrive at its meaning. I deem it proper to give the exact words. The applicant must swear or affirm as follows:—

"That I never have, been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in an insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress 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."

Two elements must concur in order to disqualify a person under these clauses: First, the office and official oath to support the Constitution of the United States; Second, engaging afterwards in rebellion. Both must exist to work disqualification, and must happen in the order of time mentioned.

A person who has held an office and taken the oath to support the Federal Constitution and has not afterwards engaged in rebellion, is not disqualified. So, too, a person who has engaged in rebellion, but has not before held an office and taken that oath, is not disqualified.

Officers of the United States.

As to these the language is without limitation. The person who has at any time prior to the rebellion held any office, civil or military, under the United States, and has taken an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States, is subject to disqualification.

Military officers of any State, prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

10. Municipal officers, that is to say, officers of incorporated cities, towns and villages, such as mayors, aldermen, town council, police and other city or town officers, are not subject to disqualification.

11. Persons who have, prior to the rebellion, been members of the Congress of the United States, or members of a State Legislature, are subject to disqualification. But those who have been members of conventions framing or amending the constitution of a State, prior to the rebellion, are not subject to disqualification.

12. All the executive or judicial officers of any State who took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, are subject to disqualification, and in these I include county officers as to whom I made a reservation in the opinion heretofore given. After full consideration I have arrived at the conclusion that they are subject to disqualification, if they were required to take as a part of their official oath, the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

13. Persons who exercised mere agencies or employments under State authority, are not disqualified; such as commissioners to lay out roads, commissioners of public works, visitors of State institutions, directors of State banks or other State institutions, examiners of banks, notaries public, commissioners to take acknowledgments of deeds, and lawyers.

ENGAGING IN REBELLION.

Having specified what offices held by any one prior to the rebellion, come within the meaning of the law, it is necessary next to set forth what subsequent conduct fixes upon such person the offender of engaging in the rebellion. I repeat, that two things must exist as to any person, to disqualify him from voting: First, the office held prior to the rebellion, and afterwards, participation in the rebellion.

14. An act to fix upon a person the offence of engaging in rebellion under this law, must be an overt and voluntary act, done with the intent of aiding or furthering the common unlawful purpose. A person forced into the rebel service by conscription, or under a paramount authority which he could not safely disobey, and who would not have entered such service if left to the free exercise of his own will, cannot be held to be disqualified from voting.

15. Mere acts of charity, where the intent is to relieve the wants of the object of such charity, and not done in aid of the cause in which he may have been engaged, do not disqualify. But organized contributions of food and clothing for the general relief of persons engaged in the rebellion, and not of a merely sanitary character, but contributed to enable them to perform their unlawful object, may be classed with acts which do disqualify.

Forced contributions to the rebel cause, in the form of taxes or military assessments, which a person may be compelled to pay or contribute, do not disqualify. But voluntary contributions to the rebel cause, even such indirect contributions as arise from the voluntary loan of money, to rebel authorities, or purchase of bonds or securities created to afford the means of carrying on the rebellion, will work disqualification.

16. All those who, in legislative or other official capacity, were engaged in the further

the duties of the office necessarily had relation to the support of the rebellion, such as members of the rebel Conventions, Congresses and Legislatures, diplomatic agents of the Rebel Confederacy, and other officials whose offices were created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities, or whose duties appertained to the support of the rebel cause, must be held to be disqualified.

But officers who, during the rebellion, discharged official duties not incident to war, but only such duties as belong even to a state of peace, and were necessary to the preservation of order and the administration of law, are not to be considered as thereby engaging in rebellion or as disqualified. Disloyal sentiments, opinions or sympathies, would not disqualify, but where a person has by speech or by writing, incited others to engage in rebellion, he must come under the disqualification.

The duties of the board appointed to perpetuate the elections.

This board having the custody of the list of registered voters of the District for which it is constituted, must see that the name of the person offering to vote is found upon the registration list, and if such proves to be the fact, it is the duty of the board to receive his vote. They cannot receive the vote of any person whose name is not upon the list, though he may be ready to take the registration oath, and although he may satisfy them that he was unable to have his name registered at the proper time, in consequence of absence, sickness, or other cause.

The board cannot enter into any inquiry as to the qualifications of any person whose name is not on the list, or as to the qualifications of any person whose name is on the list.

18. The mode of voting is provided in the act to be by ballot. The board will keep a record and poll-book of the election, showing the votes, list of voters, and the persons elected by a plurality of the votes cast at the election, and makes return of these to the Commanding General of the District.

19. The board appointed for registration and for superintending the elections, must take the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, entitled, "An act to prescribe an oath of office."

I have the honor to be, with great respect,  
HENRY STANBERRY,  
Attorney General.

Official Circular.

HOURS, 2d. MILITARY DISTRICT, Charleston, S. C., June 17, 1867.

In the execution of Paragraphs I and VII of General Order No. 32, current series, Post-Commanders will be governed by the following instructions:

An Inn is a place where food and lodging are provided and furnished for pay to travellers and sojourners.

Municipal and town authorities are not to issue more than one gallon to be drunk on the premises. In determining the number of such licenses it is expected that due regard will be observed to the actual occasion for tavern accommodations, so that an evasion of the order be permitted by an unnecessary increase of the present number of Inns. In any town where this occurs the authority to grant licenses will be revoked and the licenses granted annulled.

The order does not admit of any construction extending the privilege to apothecaries, shops, ice cream saloons, eating houses, or other places.

The civil authorities to whom license money has been paid will determine for themselves whether they will refund to licensees the whole or any part of the money received for licenses.

The order is operative on and after the date of its publication. Post-Commanders in the exercise of their discretion may extend the time until the first day of July next.

The military tribunals constituted by Circular dated May 15th, 1867, from these Headquarters, will have cognizance of all violations of paragraphs VI and VII of General Order 32, current series. The proceedings will be forwarded by the Post-Commander to these Headquarters for review and final action.

Where by law or municipal regulation the proceeds of licenses are devoted to the maintenance of common schools open to all without discrimination against color or caste, the proceeds of the licenses now authorized may be applied either to such schools or to the support of the poor, in the discretion of the civil authorities.

All laws or parts of laws or municipal regulations inconsistent with the provisions of General Order 32, or this Circular are suspended and will be deemed and held inoperative.

The authority to revoke licenses when drunkenness or disorderly conduct is permitted in or about premises where liquor is sold may be exercised by Post-Commander or by any magistrate of the vicinage on proof of the offence.

By command of Maj. Gen. D. R. SICKLES,  
J. W. CLOUS,  
Captain 38th U. S. Infantry,  
Aide-de-Camp, and A. A. A. G.

Attention Young America.  
YOU ARE HEREBY ORDERED TO ATTEND your Regular Monthly Parade this afternoon at 5 o'clock. By order of the President of the Young Men's Association,  
W. R. BULL, Secretary.

F. H. W. Briggman & Co.  
WE BEG LEAVE TO INFORM FRIENDS and customers that we have made arrangements to supply them with FRESH BOTTLED CRIST and MEAL at CHARLESTON PRICES, expenses only added.