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READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

Washington News.

JULY 13.—A huge mass of correspondence between the Administration, Gen. Grant, and district commanders has been made public; but as the issues involved have all been decided by the bill telegraphed last night, it is not thought worth while to burden the wires with it.

The correspondence shows that Gen. Grant was strongly inclined toward the latitude claimed by commanders under the old bills.

A bill passed the House appropriating \$1,875,000 for reconstruction.

During the discussion, Eldridge spoke about the extravagance of district commanders, alluding to Sikes as a greater harlequin than the commander at New Orleans, and had read by the clerk a newspaper article, speaking of displays made by Sikes, riding round Charleston in a coach and four.

Bingham replied, that it was fitting that a man who lost his leg in defence of his Government should ride in a coach and four.

Mr. Eldridge wanted to know whether it required more horses to draw a man with one leg than a man with two legs. [Laughter.]

Mr. Schenck insinuated that certain gentlemen had made their way to Canada during the war without any horses at all.

Mr. Eldridge retorted that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Schenck) had made a charge in America which, if he had continued, would have carried him to Canada.—[Alluding to Vienna.—Ed.]

Mr. Schenck declared that this was an old lie, which had been exploded in the teeth of liars.

Mr. Eldridge said he knew that that topic would make the gentlemen (Mr. Schenck) get nervous.

Mr. Schenck repeated that it was an old lie, which had been put down long since.

Mr. Eldridge remarked that he knew the gentleman had contradicted it, but the people repeated it.

Nothing important transpired in the Senate, except the passage of the Reconstruction Bill, which goes to the President.

Raymond was nominated for Austria, Bancroft for Prussia.

It is now positively known that the State Department will await further developments before formally moving in Santa Anna's case.

The reconstruction bill was signed by the proper officers of both houses, and presented to the President.

In the House to-day a petition from the Legislature of Arkansas, for an appropriation to improve the Mississippi levee, received a vote of 56 to 43, and was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Its reception was opposed on the ground that Arkansas was not a State, and the Legislature could not petition.

JULY 15.—In the Senate the House Bill appropriating over \$1,500,000 to meet the expense of executing the Reconstruction Acts was amended by reducing the amount to \$1,000,000, and then passed by a vote of 37 yeas to 3 nays.

The President's message suggesting the Federal liability for the debts of the Southern States occasioned an animated debate. It was pronounced inopportune and as calculated to unsettle the national finances.

In the House a Resolution was passed instructing the Committee on Public Lands to report a Bill forfeiting to the United States the swamp lands formerly granted to Southern States.

A Resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire whether Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware have State Constitutions of a Republican form, was passed by the Speaker's vote, the House standing 47 to 47.

An amendment reducing the Reconstruction Appropriation Bill to \$1,000,000 (as passed by the Senate) was concurred in, and the Bill sent to the President for approval.

The Bill prohibiting the President from treating with the Indians, as passed at the last session, was repealed amidst applause from the Democratic side of the House, who regarded this as the first step backward from Radicalism.

JULY 16.—In the Senate the President sent in a message relative to the Russian-American treaty, and asking an appropriation to carry it out.

In the House Stevens introduced two bills on Reconstruction—one entitled "a bill to enable the inhabitants of the Southern Territories to form State governments." They were ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. Adjourned.

The President has notified Colfax that both vetoes would be sent in on Thursday.

JULY 17.—In the Senate, Mr. Wilson proposed the following amendment to the Constitution: "No distinction shall be made by the United States, nor by any State, among citizens in their civil or political rights, on account of race or color." Ordered to be printed.

A Bill that no person shall be disqualified by reason of race or color, from holding office in the District of Columbia passed—25 yeas to

5 nays—Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks and Johnson.

Indian affairs were then discussed until the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Secretary of the Navy submitted a communication showing that Farragut and Goldsborough were the only naval officers fifty-five years in service.

Butler rose to a question of privilege, and made allegations regarding prisoners. A colloquy ensued. Baldwin asked Eldridge whether he expected the House to take Gen. Ould's statements against the testimony and statements of Union officers. Eldridge believed that Gen. Butler himself would not deny that Gen. Ould was a highly honorable and conscientious man, (smearing laughter on the Republican side.) Butler remarked that before the war he had thought Gen. Ould highly conscientious and honorable, but when a man committed treason, he was like a woman fallen from virtue, ready for any crime, and from that hour no one knew where to find him. Eldridge reminded Butler that on making that statement he had forgotten the eminent men who had gone into rebellion. Hancock and Adams and Washington, (hisses) every one had been called a rebel, and every one of them had been a rebel, (continued hisses) until rebellion became a success.

The following was introduced and passed under a suspension of the rules by a strict party vote: That the doctrine evoked by the President, that the obligation of the rebel States binds the nation to pay their debts incurred prior to the rebellion, is at war with the principles of international law, a stab at the national credit, is abhorrent to every sentiment of loyalty, and pleasing only to traitors and their allies and sympathizers, by whose agency alone the government of the said States were overthrown.

The Senate Bill conferring on negroes the right of holding office, amended to include the right to serve on juries, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A Resolution requesting the President to issue a proclamation directing all proper officers to prevent the invasion of Mexico, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 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.

The Doings of Congress.

Persons who have at any time visited a Menagerie, have been doubtless struck with the interest which the caged animals exhibit towards the slightest movement of their keepers. The lordly lion, once king of the Afric wild, when confined in his iron-barred quarters, follows with his eyes, the actions of a single human being, who is, to the imprisoned brute, the arbiter of his fate from day to day. Such is our role now. We conquered rebels, subdued traitors, captured barbarians, are caged at last, and the great Congress of the United States has organized itself into a company of beast-trainers, to bring us from the rough moods of savagery, to the sweeter dispositions and habits of civilized life.

While undergoing this process of political discipline, we naturally act as other wild animals would do in similar circumstances—we watch with eager interest the movements of our keepers, and often speculate whether the next proceeding will be our scanty ration of favor, or the sharp lash of punishment. And just now, though we are in that condition of semi-starvation, which it is said, renders the fiercest beast docile and tractable, yet Congress doesn't trust to that alone. We have broken out of our cages once, and we might do it again; so extra precautions are to be adopted. We must feel the smart of the lash, as well as the inward gnawing of privation. Such is the will of our absolute masters.

But we perceive among them some differences of opinion as to the proper mode of civilizing and republicanizing the savage South. There is one class composed of old fogies, called the Senate, who believe in training us with some regard to an antiquated set of rules, called the Constitution of the United States. But there is a more enterprising body of young Menagerie-men, called the House of Representatives, who wish to keep up with the spirit of the age; who desire, as they say, to make rules to suit the times; who are wedded to new theories, and think that the present is a fine opportunity to test them. These two parties would never agree, but for one thing—they both have a wholesome fear and hatred of the wild animals under their keeping. They know that when the said wild animals broke out before, they had to call upon their neighbors all around, to get them within bounds

again; and as they are not always certain of help, they want to make the cages strong enough now, to preclude the possibility of such an accident again.

The debates upon the passage of the last Reconstruction Bill gave rise to new developments, from which we may gather some ideas as to the future formation of political parties. There is something significant in the language of THADDEUS STEVENS, as reported by the Washington correspondent of the *Charleston Courier*. He writes as follows:

The new Reconstruction Bill, as it passed Congress, is published this morning. It is, in substantially the Senate project, and is, in some particulars, less offensive and abominable than the House Bill. The reason for this backwardness on the part of the Senate, to accept all the extreme projects of the House Radicals is stated by Mr. Thaddeus Stevens. The Senate had, or pretended to have, old foggy notions of constitutional law. "The Senate," he said, "was several furlongs behind the House in the work of reform—perhaps he ought to say, Radicalism. Some fragments of the old shattered Constitution had stuck perhaps in the kidneys of some Senators and troubled them at night. The ghost of the past Constitution stood in their way and obstructed their progress."

This was the apology which Mr. Stevens made to the House for the short-comings of the Senate, and it was accepted.

This much for Stevens: now let us hear from Wilson in the Senate, who is the exponent of the public sentiment of a large section of the North. The same correspondent writes, that "Senator Wilson and others expressed the opinion that under the provisions of these Reconstruction Acts, as they stand, the South could and would be admitted upon compliance with the same. He believed that this Bill would complete the work of reconstruction, and he deprecated all propositions and discussions about further guarantees."

We opine that these differences of opinion will eventually result in a great "split" in the Republican party, and with their division will come the downfall of the extremists. The moderate wing is bound to triumph, and the ultraists will die out of political existence; while conservative elements will cluster around the fragments of the Constitution, and endeavor to save the country. THAD. STEVENS will be of a broken heart; best BUTLER will retire to private life, and employ the remainder of his days in giving dinner parties, where he can display the quantity and the excellence of his silver plate, and sip soup with rebel spoons, and perchance, some other magnate of the present will ride in a sleigh and four over the snows of Alaska, shutting up the bar-rooms, and passing stay-laws for the benefit of the Esquimaux in our newly acquired Russian provinces; while the American eagle will flap his wings for a more heavenly flight, and the American rooster will crow defiance in a louder note to all surrounding nations. *Vive la Republique.*

Lloyd Garrison in England.

This fanatical apostle of the Abolition party has recently been honored with a public breakfast at St. James's Hall, London, at which the great English Radical, Mr. Bright, as well as the Duke of Argyll, Earl Russell, Mr. Stuart Mill and several others made addresses. The English speakers enlarged upon the magnanimity and mercy of our Yankee conquerors. We wish that they could see a little of the real state of the case; they would open their eyes, and shut their mouths.

Garrison in the course of his remarks related the following anecdote, which shows how much the people of England understand of American Institutions and American Society. We clip from the London (Eng.) *Observer* of the 30th ult., (for which we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. E. Ezekiel,) the following extract from Garrison's speech:

I first came to England in 1833 to expose to Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Clarkson, and other philanthropists the real character and real tendency of the American Colonization Society. I am happy to say I succeeded in doing so, and in a short time had the pleasure of receiving a protest against that society as an obstruction to the cause of freedom throughout the world, signed by Wilberforce, Buxton, Zachary Macaulay, and others of your great friends of the negro. On arriving in London on that occasion I received a very polite invitation from Mr. Buxton to take breakfast with him, and on going to his house, and when my name was announced, Mr. Buxton, instead of coming forward as I expected he would have done to give me his hand, paused and scrutinized me very carefully from head to foot, and then said, "Have I the pleasure of addressing Mr. Garrison, of Boston, of the United States of America?" I replied, "Yes, sir, I am he. I have come, in accordance with your kind note, to take breakfast with you" [a laugh]. Holding up his hands he exclaimed aloud to a large number of ladies and gentlemen present, "Why my dear sir, I thought you were a black man, and I have invited this large number of ladies and gentlemen to welcome Mr. Garrison, the black advocate of emancipation" [cheers and

laughter]. That is the only compliment ever I had paid to me which I care to remember during the whole of my advocacy of emancipation.

The Cost of Reconstruction.

The following is the principal part of the message of the President concerning the expenses of Reconstruction:

In answer to that portion of the resolution which inquires whether the sum of money heretofore appropriated for carrying these Acts into effect is probably sufficient, reference is made to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War. It will be seen from that report that the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars made in the Act approved March 30, 1867, for the purpose of carrying into effect the "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the Act supplementary, passed March 23, 1867, has already been expended by the commanders of the several Military Districts, and that in addition the sum of \$1,648,277 is required for present purposes.

It is exceedingly difficult, at the present time, to estimate the probable expense of carrying into full effect the two Acts of March last, and the Bill which passed the two houses of Congress on the 13th instant. If the existing Governments of ten States of the Union are to be deposed, and their entire machinery is to be placed under the exclusive control and authority of the respective District Commanders, all the expenditures incident to the administration of such Governments must necessarily be incurred by the Federal Government. It is believed that in addition to the \$2,100,000 already expended or estimated for, the sum which would be required for this purpose would not be less than fourteen millions of dollars—the aggregate amount expended prior to the rebellion, in the administration of their respective Governments by the ten States embraced in the provisions of these Acts. This sum would no doubt be considerably augmented if the machinery of these States is to be operated by the Federal Government, and would be largely increased if the United States, by abolishing the existing State Governments, should become responsible for liabilities incurred by them before the rebellion, in laudable efforts to develop their resources, and in nowise created for insurrectionary or revolutionary purposes. The debts of these States, thus legitimately incurred, when accurately ascertained, will, it is believed, approximate a hundred millions of dollars, and they are held not only by our own citizens, among whom are residents of portions of the country which have ever remained loyal to the Union, but by persons who are the subjects of foreign Governments. It is worthy the consideration of Congress and the country whether, if the Federal Government by its action, were to assume such obligations, so large an addition to our public expenditures would not seriously impair the credit of the nation; or, on the other hand, whether the refusal of Congress to guarantee the payment of the debts of these States, after having displaced or abolished their State Governments, would not be viewed as a violation of good faith, and a repudiation by the National Legislature of liabilities which these States had justly and legally incurred.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C. July 15, 1867.

Another Attack on Fort Wallace—Heavy Loss Sustained by the Garrison—The Indian Leader Killed.

FORT WALLACE, Kansas, June 25.—Yesterday four hundred Indians, the same band that were driven off a few days ago, made another attack on this post. Captain Borwitz, with G troop, of 7th Cavalry, went out and gave the savages battle. At first he was repulsed, but after a desperate fight succeeded in driving the red skins away. Out of forty-eight soldiers who participated in the action thirteen were killed. Besides this loss in men, twenty horses were either killed or captured. The Indian loss is uncertain, as they carried off their killed and wounded, but it must have been large. The Cheyenne chief, Roman Nose, one of the most influential Indians on the plains, is reported slain. All mail communication has been stopped, and I am only able to send this by a special courier. Gen. Wright is here, waiting for further developments.

The Second Supplementary Act.

The following is the Second Supplementary Act as it passed both Houses of Congress: AN Act supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the act supplementary thereto, passed March 23, 1867:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of 2d day March, 1867, entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and of the acts supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d day of March, 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, were not legal, and that hereafter said governments, if continued, were State governments continued subject in all respects to the Military Commanders of the respective districts and to the paramount authority of Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the disapproval of

exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district under any power, election, appointment or authority derived from, or granted by, or claimed under, any so-called State, or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof, and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the disapproval of the general as aforesaid, shall have power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the general of the armies of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment, and detail granted in the preceding section to District Commanders.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the acts of the officers of the army already done in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers and appointing others in their stead are hereby confirmed. Provided, That any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any District Commander, to exercise the functions of any civil office, may be removed either by the military officer in command of the District or by the general of the armies of the United States; and it shall be the duty of such Commanders to remove from office as aforesaid all persons who are disloyal to the Government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act, and the acts to which it is supplementary.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Boards of Registration provided for in the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration," passed March 23, 1867, shall have power, and it shall be their duty before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain, upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto, and such board shall also have power to examine under oath (to be administered by any member of such board) any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration. But in every case of a refusal by the board to register an applicant, and in every case of striking his name from the list as hereinafter provided, the board shall make a note or memorandum which shall be returned with such registration lists to the Commanding General of the district, setting forth the grounds of such refusal or striking from the list, provided, that no person shall be disqualified as member of any Board of Registration by reason of race or color.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said Supplementary act is (among other things) that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding office at the commencement of the rebellion or had held it before, and who was afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "executive or judicial office in any State" in said oath mentioned shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the time for completing the original registration provided for in said act may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the first day of October, 1867, and the Boards of Registration shall have power and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise, for a period of five days, the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list. And such board shall also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act who have not been already registered, and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That section four of last said named act shall be construed to authorize the Commanding General named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a Board of Registration and to appoint another in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all the general of the armies of the United States, to have effect until disapproved whenever in the opinion of such commander the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or members of said Board of Registration, and all persons hereafter entered or appointed to office in said military districts, under any so-called State or municipal authority, or by detail or

appointment of the District Commanders shall be required to take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That no District Commander or member of the Board of Registration, or any of the officers or appointees acting under them, shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That all the provisions of this act and the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

WASH. BRIDGE AND ART

Mrs. Adeline Acklin has presented the First Presbyterian Church of Nashville with a bell weighing 4000 pounds, and costing \$8000.

The First African Church in Richmond is supposed to be the largest on the continent. It has over 4000 names on its record, and 3000 resident members.

Gen. Ord complains of the difficulty he experiences of finding a sufficient number of loyal men in Mississippi qualified to act as registrars.

Gen. Grant approves a suggestion from Gen. Pope that ex-Confederates who oppose the Congressional Reconstruction Acts may be regarded as violating their paroles.

The French Government, hearing nothing from its Mexican Minister since the capture of the City of Mexico, is about sending a strong fleet to Vera Cruz to protect him or to resent any indignities offered him.

The Fourth of July passed off very quietly in Chicago. Only twelve fires, five murders, three suicides, half a dozen robberies, and nine cases of rape, are reported. The morals of that city must be improving.

The Republican Union-Congressional Committee met in Washington, July 15th, for the purpose of hearing reports from Southern Agents, to consider the political situation and to adopt means to secure political dominance in that section.

Political arrests in Spain are always made on the largest scale, and it is therefore not a matter of surprise that, in consequence of a rumor of a conspiracy against the life of the Queen, the Government has at once made a big haul of over two thousand persons suspected of complicity.

The wonderful vitality of the Hebrew race has never been more forcibly demonstrated than in the instance of Disraeli. Born without rank, fortune or social position, by the sheer force of intellect he has mounted to the highest place in England, and leads the proudest and most powerful aristocracy in the world into the acceptance of a reform measure they detest.

The American Consul at Vera Cruz, under date of June 28, writes: This State, Department, and City of Vera Cruz, and Castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa, is in quiet possession of the Mexican National General Benrondes. The Imperial chief of foreign troops have embarked and left the country.

The veto message will probably be delayed. Instead of a formal veto and protest on grounds already argued, an elaborate and carefully prepared State paper will be presented by the President.

The expenses of the Indian War, according to estimates made at General Grant's headquarters, are fully one million dollars a week; says a Washington dispatch to the *Boston Advertiser*. The same authority says, in a case it is determined to inaugurate a rigorous campaign, expenditures will soon be needed to meet the wants of the increased force of about five millions per week. Thus far, since the trouble began, every Indian killed has cost the government one million dollars and the lives of about ten white men.

Commencement of Wofford College.

The entertainments and exercises of the week commenced on Sunday, with the very able and eloquent Commencement Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Whiteford Smith, in the college chapel, on Monday evening, Prof. James H. Carlisle gave his learned and instructive lecture on the "United States Coast Survey" Tuesday evening was appropriated to a concert by the young ladies of the Female College, now presided over by the Rev. Dr. Cummings. The performances of this musical entertainment gave much satisfaction and assurance of correct teaching and fine taste.

At 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, the capacious Chapel of the College was filled throughout with a large and respectable audience. The exercises of the occasion commenced by music and a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Smith.

J. Adolphus Foster, of Spartanburg, then delivered an oration, the text of which was, "A stone that is fit for the wall, is not left in the way."

The next in order, was an oration by John Wilds Shipp, of Spartanburg; his theme, "The Land we Love." The subjects discussed by the orators were different, consequently the action was different. Both alike, however acquitted themselves with much honor.

The Rev. Abner A. Potter, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this place, closed the exercises of the occasion by the delivery of an appropriate and masterly address.

[Carolina Spartan.