

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

Washington News.

August 17.—General Pope writes General Grant two solid columns, the published letters of B. H. Hill furnishing the text. The following paragraph occurs: It is, however, my duty to state that in my judgment, the condition of affairs in the Southern States, even should reconstruction be satisfactorily accomplished, will, of necessity, be a reproduction in a more or less modified degree of what now exists in Tennessee, unless some measures are adopted to free the country of the turbulent and disloyal leaders of the reactionary party, whilst these persons remain in the country to exercise the baleful influence they undoubtedly possess, there can be no peace.

Sixty clerks, of whom one-half are females, were discharged from the Treasury Department for want of work.

August 19.—The President has assigned Gen. Thomas to the command of the 5th District; Hancock to the Department of the Cumberland; Sheridan to the Department of Missouri. The necessary orders will issue from the War Department, it is understood, to-day.

The Herald's special says that Grant has already assigned several of Stanton's favorite subordinates to active duty.

In connection with the muster-out of volunteer officers, it is confidently stated that a Colonel of the regular army will relieve Gen. Howard as Chief of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

The military changes dependent upon Gen. Sheridan's removal have occasioned frequent visits between the War and Executive Departments to-day. The questions, however, relate to minor details. The assignment of Thomas to the Fifth District may be regarded as fixed.

August 20.—Grant's administration of the War Department is creating astonishment by his rigid economy, and dismissal of superfluous force.

August 21.—General Howard has had no intimation of his moored removal. The Secretary of War, ad interim, informed him at a recent interview that he had heard nothing of it.

Secretary McCulloch has written to the Assistant Treasurer at New York, flatly contradicting the recent statements about defaulters in the Treasury Department.

The refusal of General Sickles to obey the Executive order restraining him from interfering with the processes of the United States Courts, was discussed in Cabinet-session yesterday. There is reason for stating that he will be superseded unless he obeys.

Items.

So far as heard from, the following is the result of registration in Alabama: Whites, 53,054; blacks, 76,640. Total, 135,695.

County meetings are being held in Alabama to elect delegates to a Conservative Convention to be held in Montgomery on September 4.

Accounts from Texas, Louisiana and Southern Mississippi are disastrous. Worms and overflows have destroyed one-half the crops.

The corn and cotton crops in Alabama are better than for many years. The yield of corn is immense, and the cotton crop flattering. The worm is yet exciting but little apprehension.

Radical Republican organizations have been established throughout every city and town throughout the South, preparatory to conducting a vigorous campaign in favor of reconstruction under the Military Bills.

Judge J. W. C. Horne, a prominent citizen of Sumter County, Georgia, has been murdered by a party of freedmen. Five were arrested by the military and imprisoned at Macon, four of whom confess participation in the crime.

The official returns of the Kentucky election show that Helm has beaten the Radical candidate for Governor of that State by 56,000 majority, and the candidate of the third party by 74,000, and has a majority of 43,000 over both.

Full returns of registration in this State give the number of whites at 44,732; blacks, 82,907—total, 127,639. The whites have a very small majority in ten parishes. The white majority in this city amounts to forty. As soon as the State is arranged in districts, Sheridan will issue an order for the election of members of a Convention.

In Georgia considerable feeling is caused by Gen. Pope's order No. 49, and letter to Gen. Grant. It is believed that it has injured the cause of Reconstruction. The Press are advocating a call for a State Convention for the purpose of making an organized effort in opposition to regeneration under the military bills. A number of papers favor the calling of a Convention.

Registration in Florida in sixteen of the most populous counties has been heard from. The whole number registered thus far 8916. Six thousand and seventy-three colored, and two thousand five hundred and eighty-three whites. Leon County, the most thickly set-

tle in the State, registered one thousand five hundred and thirty-seven colored, four hundred and seven whites.

The Civil Rights Bill.—Captain McNeely, of the steamer Pilot Boy, has been \$250, for disobedience of the orders of the Major-General Commanding District No. 2, in refusing to sell a first class ticket to a negro woman, to travel on his boat from this place to Wilmington. Such a refusal has been decided in several cases which have occurred at the North, to be no violation of the Civil Rights bill.—Charleston Mercury.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 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 Last Appeal.

We have been informed that in some parts of this District not more than two-thirds of the white citizens, who are entitled to register, have done so. To all such, we desire to present a few cogent arguments; and we hope they will consider well, before they recklessly part with the privilege of voting, perhaps forever.

Did it ever occur to them, that in any scheme of confiscation which may come in the future, it is probable that registered voters will be among those who will be excepted? It will not be consistent in Congress to allow a man to exercise the privilege of voting, which is a recognition that he is a proper citizen, in spite of his having engaged in the war; and then after giving him the right to vote, to take away his property. Depend upon it, if any scheme of confiscation is adopted, it will be against the same classes that Congress has already disfranchised, and probably in addition to those, Congress will include those who, being entitled to register, have failed to do so.

Besides, a Radical Convention meets, and adopts a Constitution, that will fix the qualifications of voters for the future in South Carolina. Suppose the rolls of registered voters furnish the foundation for those qualifications; will not those who have refused to register feel the sad consequences of their obstinacy, when perhaps their votes might avert oppressive taxes from their lands?

Again, to return to this matter of confiscation. In our District, the rules adopted by the Boards in permitting or preventing registration, are about as liberal as could be expected. Suppose Congress passed a law that those who are disfranchised should suffer the loss of their lands by confiscation, or should endure some other penalty, would not the fact of having failed to register be a strong argument against a man, under the charge of being subject to confiscation? And is it not better that a man should obtain the decision of the Board in his favor, if he can do so?

Perhaps some of our fellow-citizens imagine that they are disfranchised, when they are not. Some persons think that they are required to take an oath that they have never participated in the rebellion. That is not so. No one is required to swear that he has not participated in the rebellion; but the oath required is, that he is not disfranchised because he has participated in the rebellion. Now, a man may have been in rebellion for five years, and fought against the government of the United States with all his might; and it is nothing, unless he has been disfranchised on account of it. And no one can be disfranchised in this State, unless he was a member of Congress, or of the Legislature, or an executive or judicial officer before the war, and afterwards took some decided action in the war against the United States; or unless he has been guilty of an infamous crime.

So come out and register, and take some interest in a matter of the most vital importance. True, the odds seem heavy against the cause of truth and of right; but let us to the issue boldly, doing our duty faithfully, and leaving the rest to God. "God helps them, who help themselves."

The Last Political Move.

The President of the United States has for a moment awakened from his lethargy, and has suspended Stanton from his position as Secretary of War, and appointed General Grant to fill the position ad interim. This has been succeeded by the decapitation of the Louisiana tyrant Sheridan, who has been ordered to the West to fight the Indians. General Thomas succeeds Sheridan at New Orleans. There is one significant feature in connection with the

order transferring Thomas to the command of the Fifth Military District. He is instructed to carry out all existing orders, and to make no changes in the administration of affairs, unless under instructions from General Grant. This seems to be the entering wedge by Grant, towards the assumption of complete control of the five Military Districts. No important changes are to be made without his permission. Place with this, the recent action at Washington in regard to Sickles' Order No. 10, and it will be observed that an attempt is being made to centralize all the power at Washington, and to make the five commanding generals more military subordinates to execute orders from Army Headquarters. Our distinguished military commander, by driving around in a coach and four, has excited the emulation of his superior officer; and Grant, determined to excel, is about to try his hand in managing a team of five. The more high-mettled his coursers, the more Grant, who prides himself upon equestrian exploits, will enjoy it. He will hold a tight rein, and there will be no use in kicking. As far as we, the people, are concerned, we welcome such a change of affairs; for we have still just a little of that republican feeling left in our bosoms, that makes the sight of any despot odious. If there is to be a tyrant, let him be at a distance; and not in our midst, to meddle in our private affairs, and become Receiver-General of the little we have saved from the war.

To the Managers of Elections.

We call your attention to the communication of "Fair Play" in our columns, and commend it to your careful consideration. The civil is a serious one, and ought to be remedied; and in the absence of organization in this District, you seem to be the proper ones to attend to it. The Boards of Registration are not at all to blame in this matter, for many a freedman of nineteen has the appearance of a maturer age. We beg to suggest to you the following plan, which will give you but little trouble and will be a great public benefit, for which your fellow-citizens will thank you. Examine carefully the lists at your respective polls, and communicate with former owners of the freedmen of doubtful age. If those former owners do not live in your neighborhood, if you will send to the Orangeburg News the names of the freedmen, together with the names of their mothers, and of their former owners, we will see that those owners are notified, so as to appear in proving ages. We will do this cheerfully for the good of the District, if the managers of elections will do their part. It will be but little trouble to each board, and will accomplish a great deal of good.

The Formation of a New Party.

The indications of a reaction in Northern and Western politics are encouraging. It seems that the people are at last taking the alarm; and begin to perceive that their own liberties, and the financial credit of the country will soon be dissipated, if the Radicals remain in power. We publish in this issue, on the first page, the Conservative platform in Alabama, which is the first Southern State that seems to have taken steps to organize a party that can co-operate with the Northern Antiradicals. In Georgia, the Anti-reconstructionists are about to hold a Convention, to organize for the approaching elections; but their platform is to be rather more of the Hill and Perry order, than that of the Conservatives.

There seem to be three parties in the North, and three forming in the South—at the North, the Radicals, the Conservative Republicans, and the Democrats; at the South, the Radicals, the Conservative Unionists, and the Anti-reconstructionists. The real struggle is going to be between the Radicals and Conservatives; and the only salvation for the country is to be found in strengthening the Conservative ranks. Let the Democrats of the North give up Democracy, and the Anti-reconstructionists of the South give up their extreme views, and let a great Conservative party be formed, to which all lovers of peace, order, and liberty can attach themselves, irrespective of previous political opinions.

[FOR THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.]

FOUR OF EDISTO, August 20, 1867.

Mr. EDISTO:—It seems to me that many young freedmen of nineteen and twenty years of age, are taking advantage of the uncertainty of their time of birth, and are registering as voters. Cannot some steps be taken to correct this evil? If the old Managers of Elections would sift out such names at the different polls, I am sure the previous owners of the freedmen would give them any needed assistance, to find out the correct ages of all such; and the Boards of Registration would then correct the rolls. I have no doubt, from what I have myself seen, that three or four hundred, at least, will register, who are not of age, if the matter is not attended to. FAIR PLAY.

Returns from Different Districts.

We publish below the returns from all parts of the State, as far as heard from, up to yesterday. The reports are necessarily very incomplete, being principally from the different Court Houses. Our readers will remember that these are returns of the beginning of registration, on the days when the freedmen crowded the polls; and our next report will greatly increase the proportion of white voters.

Table with 3 columns: Whites, Blacks, Total. Lists various locations like Abbeville, Anderson, Barnwell, etc., with corresponding counts.

Our Charleston Letter.

Registration—Lawyers Eligible—Freedmen's Procession and Riot—Case under Order No. 32 and Civil Rights Bill—Lecture before Young Men's Christian Association, &c., &c. CHARLESTON, August 21, 1867.

The great bulk of the colored neophytes in politics having completed their registration, and the precincts being no longer thronged and difficult of access, our white population will register in large numbers; and hereafter the daily majorities will be in our favor. It is barely possible, however, that we will be able to neutralize the large majority against us; still if the now prevalent disposition of our people to assert their right, continues general, we will not be much in the minority; and may be able partially to control our City government. The following statement exhibits the results of registration to date:

Table with 2 columns: Whites, Blacks. Shows counts for Whites (1052) and Blacks (3596).

Several of the Boards having questioned the eligibility of lawyers to register, and the matter having been brought before the military, it has been decided that they are not excluded.

On Thursday night last, in honor of their large preponderance in the registration books, and to stimulate the luke-warm to the exercise of their privilege, the colored Radical Leagues here had a grand torch light procession. Forming down town they marched with banners spread, torches glaring and transparencies brilliantly illuminated, to the residences of their party favorites, Dr. Mackey included, and received their congratulations. During their noisy passage through King-Street, a pistol having been fired by one of their number, and some one having raised the report that it was fired from the building occupied as a store and residence by Mr. Ahrens, the crowd attacked the premises with brickbats, broke into the store, and destroyed or stole most of its contents, and assaulted personally Mr. Ahrens and his clerk. These gentlemen were only rescued from the fury of the mob, by the arrival of the police, who took them in custody. An examination into the affair, had the next morning, entirely exonerated them, and they were released. The negro, Josiah Heyward, who fired the pistol, was also arrested, and has been turned over to the military for trial. He is now in their custody, and will be arraigned next week.

As both General Sickles and his Court were mercilessly severe in the punishment of Daly and Radcliffe for the attack in a Columbia bar-room on two Radical emissaries, it is to be hoped that this outrageous and unprovoked assault on the person and property of a peaceable citizen, who has the misfortune to be a Southern white man, will be as rigidly investigated, and the participants receive as severe a penalty. Any indisposition to notice the riot, or to deal at least justly with the rioters, will be equivalent to an invitation for its repetition. And I fear, that excited as the negroes now are, and lawless as some of their leaders desire them to be, they would not hesitate to avail themselves of it. They must be taught by bitter experience, if necessary, that freedom and enfranchisement do not include unrestrained license.

Capt. McNeely, commanding the Pilot Boy, a steamer plying between this city and Florida, was last week tried before a Military Commission for refusing cabin passage to a "school narn" of color in violation of General Sickles' Order on the subject, and the Civil Rights Bill. Having been found guilty, he was sentenced to pay a fine of \$250. General Sickles has ap-

proved the finding and sentence, and in his approval states that all future discriminations "will be appropriately punished." Professor P. S. Holmes of Charleston College, to-night lectured before the Young Men's Christian Association, on the "Creation of our earth—its animate and inanimate beings geologically considered." Despite the threatened inclemency of the weather, a large audience heard him, and all came away pleased. The Professor is usually very interesting on geological subjects; and his effort this evening was no exception to the rule. He will again lecture next week, and it is probable that the Association, as soon as the Summer seasons passes, will make arrangements to have a series of addresses on literary and scientific topics, delivered for the benefit of our young men and the public.

The mania for "base ball" as an amusement seems to have taken general possession of our young men; and every afternoon clubs meet to practice on the Citadel Green, and the other open grounds in the City. The batting and running and catching furnish excellent exercise, though it is perhaps rather violent when the thermometer stands at 90°. The "Alerts" and "Palmettos" will soon engage in a match game for the Championship. Can't Orangeburg raise a Club?

The health of the city is as good, as is usual at this season of the year. A report of yellow fever having made its appearance was in circulation last week; but was entirely unfounded. It is hoped that this unwelcome visitor will not afflict us with his presence this Summer. An epidemic would hopelessly blight the now fine business prospects of our merchants. SPECTATOR.

Order No. 10, &c.

We clip the following from the Washington correspondence of the New York Herald, of the 15th inst.

The first step towards the development of the new liberal policy for Southern Reconstruction was brought forward, in Cabinet meeting to-day, and Grant, who attended as Secretary of War, favoured it promptly. This step was the adopting of an order to General Sickles, commanding him to rescind his order suspending the payment of debts, and also his other order by which the execution of process of the United States Court in Wilmington, N. C., was impeded. It was agreed in the Cabinet meeting to instruct General Sickles that he was in no case to interfere with the mandates of the Federal courts. It is believed by the President that Reconstruction can go on without abolishing every trace of civil government. In matters of local legislation not opposing the theory of Reconstruction, it is considered that the State Legislatures should be allowed to have their own way. This new order is, therefore, the result of these views, and may be regarded as the first check to despotic administration in the South since the suspension of Stanton. It is believed that Sickles will resign in consequence; but others assert that he will do no such thing.

Appropos of resignation, I am informed that the policy likely to be adopted towards the present Military Commanders will be one of gradual decapitation. Sheridan will probably be the first victim, and Pope the next. Then there will be a pause. Should the other Commanders profit by the fate of these two and fall gracefully in with the Johnsonian policy, they will be allowed to remain in office for a long time, and may not be stirred at all if their support is given heartily and in real earnest; but if, when Sheridan is removed, the rest tender their resignations, I have no doubt no obstacle will be thrown in the way of their retirement.

Registration.

The Board of Registration for the First Precinct, Orangeburg District, will commence and continue its duties as follows: At Branchville, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 12th, 13th and 14th insts. At Rowe's Pump, on Thursday and Friday, 15th and 16th insts. At Felders', on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, 17th, 19th and 20th insts. At Bairs', (Four Holes), on Wednesday and Thursday, 21st and 22d insts. At Griffins', on Friday and Saturday, 23d and 24th insts. At Orangeburg C. H., on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th insts. As the whole duty must be performed by the first of October, the books will be closed on the 14th of September, in order to comply with Paragraph XIX, General Order No. 65, Headquarters Second Military District, giving ample time for public inspection and revision of the lists.

All persons qualified to vote under the provisions of the Act of Congress, passed March 2d, 1867, "Entitled an Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the several Acts supplementary thereto, are invited to appear before the Board for Registration. The hours of sitting will be from 9 A. M., to 3 P. M.

Due notice will be given of the sittings of the Board for the final revision of the lists. L. D. RADZINSKY, M. D., D. D. S. Chairman of Board of Registration First Precinct, Orangeburg District. aug 10 xii Im

Registration.

The Board of Registration for the Second Precinct, Orangeburg District, will commence and continue its duties as follows: At Lewisville, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,

12th, 13th and 14th insts. At Club House, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 15th, 16th and 17th insts. At Fogles, on Monday and Tuesday, 19th and 20th insts. At Booklists' on Wednesday and Thursday, 21st and 22d insts. At Washington Seminary, on Friday and Saturday, 23d and 24th. At Avingers, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 26th, 27th and 28th. As the whole duty must be performed by the first of October, the books will be closed on the 14th of September, in order to comply with Paragraph XIX, General Order No. 65, Headquarters Second Military District, giving ample time for public inspection and revision of the lists. All persons qualified to vote under the provisions of the Act of Congress, passed March 2d, 1867, "Entitled an Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the several Acts supplementary thereto, are invited to appear before the Board for Registration. The hours of sitting will be from 9 A. M., to 3 P. M.

The final Sessions for revising the lists of Registration for the 2d Precinct, will be held as follows: At Lewisville on Monday and Tuesday, September 2d and 3d. At Club House on Wednesday and Thursday, September 4th and 5th. At Fogles on Friday and Saturday, September 6th and 7th. At Bookhardt's on Monday and Tuesday, September 9th and 10th. At Washington Seminary on Wednesday and Thursday, September 11th and 12th. At Avinger's on Friday and Saturday, September 13th and 14th. All qualified persons who have not yet registered are then invited to do so.

GEO. H. CORNELSON, Chairman of Board of Registration Second Precinct, Orangeburg District. aug 10 xii Im

Registration.

The Board of Registration for the Third Precinct, Orangeburg District, will commence and continue its duties as follows: At Easterlin's Mills, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 15th, 16th and 17th insts. At Corbetsville, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 19th, 20th and 21st insts. At Rories, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 22d, 23d and 24th insts. At Salley's or Tyler's, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 26th, 27th and 28th insts. At Brown's, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 29th, 30th and 31st insts. At Glenton's, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 2nd, 3rd and 4th of September.

As the whole duty must be performed by the 1st of October, the Books will be closed on the 4th of September in order to comply with paragraph XIX, General Orders No. 65, Headquarters Second Military District, giving ample time for public inspection and revising of the lists. M. L. BALDWIN, Chairman of Board of Registration, Orangeburg District. Aug 17 I m

Registration.

The Board of Registration for the Fourth Precinct, Orangeburg District, will commence and continue its duties as follows: At Knott's Mill, on Friday and Saturday, 16th and 17th insts. At Zeigler's Store, on Monday and Tuesday, 19th and 20th insts. At Elliott's, on Thursday and Friday, 22d and 23d insts. At Jamison's, on Monday and Tuesday, 25th and 26th insts. At Cedar Grove, on Thursday and Friday, 28th and 29th insts. At Fort Motte, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 3d and fourth. The Board will also continue in Session: At Elliott's on Friday and Saturday, September 6th and 7th. At Jamison's on Monday and Tuesday, September 9th and 10th. At Cedar Grove on Wednesday, September 11th. At Fort Motte, on Thursday and Friday, September 12th and 13th.

As the whole duty must be performed by the first of October, the books will be closed on the 12th of September, in order to comply with Paragraph XIX, General Orders No. 65, Headquarters Second Military District, giving ample time for public inspection and revision of the lists. All persons qualified to vote under the provisions of the Act of Congress, passed March 2d, 1867, "Entitled an Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the several Acts supplementary thereto, are invited to appear before the Board of Registration. The hours of sitting will be from 9 A. M., to 3 P. M.

The final Sessions for revising the lists will be held as follows: At Knott's Mills on Monday and Tuesday, September 16th and 17th. At Zeigler's Store on Wednesday and Thursday, September 18th and 19th. At Elliott's, on Friday and Saturday, September 20th and 21st. At Jamison's on Monday and Tuesday, September 23d and 24th. At Cedar Grove on Wednesday and Thursday, September 25th and 26th. At Fort Motte on Friday and Saturday, September 27th and 28th.

GEO. W. STURGEON, Chairman of Board of Registration, Fourth Precinct, Orangeburg District. aug 10 xii Im

Wofford College,

SPARTANBURG C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA. The First Session of the Fourteenth Collegiate Year begins on the 1st of October 1867. The course of study remains unchanged, but the Faculty now admit irregular students or such wish to pursue particular studies only. The Preparatory School, under the immediate supervision of the Faculty, opens at the same time. Tuition per year including contingent fee - \$54 00 Board per month about - 12 00 Bills payable in advance in specie or its equivalent in currency. The Divinity School also opens at the same time under the supervision of Rev. A. M. Shipp, D. D., Rev. Whiteford Smith, D. D., and Rev. A. H. Lester, A. M. For further particulars address A. M. SHIPP, President. aug 24

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