

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

Items.

Corn sells in Okalooska, Iowa, at eight cents a bushel.

The Brazilian Parliament proposes to extinguish the national debt by means of lotteries.

Mr. Stanton has gone to St. Albans, Vt., to spend a few days with Ex-Governor Smith.

Cotton Worm, or Caterpillar, has caused great destruction on the Sea Islands this season.

Immense herds of buffalo have lately been seen on the Upper Missouri. The Indians are not far off.

The Winona and St. Peters railroad is open to Waseca, one hundred and five miles west of the Mississippi river.

Out of 175 cases of murder and attempt at murder, in New York, during the past year, there were only twelve convicts.

The Queen of Prussia and Eugenie are very much smitten with each other, and correspond regularly. Bismark winks at it.

Zion's Herald, a Northern publication, advertises two colored preachers of "superior parts," who want white congregations. It says: "Now, brethren, let us practice as we preach."

The farmers in Western Massachusetts are busy harvesting their tobacco. They report only about a two-thirds crop on an average, though some fields are extra.

In consequence of the numerous suits brought by Northern creditors against insolvent merchants in Richmond several of the latter have taken advantage of the bankrupt act. Forty applications were filed on the 6th inst., with the Register.

It is stated that there was a furious snow storm on Mount Washington, New Hampshire, on Thursday of last week. Parties ascending were driven back. The thermometer fell to below the freezing point, and ice made on the telegraph poles an inch thick.

In California, Haight has been elected Governor, Axelt to Congress in the 1st District, and nearly the whole Legislature Democratic. The Democratic delegation from San Francisco and Sacramento were elected. This will prevent the re-election of Senator Conness (Radical).

The result of the election in Maine has astonished both parties. The immense Republican majority of last year, which was twenty-eight thousand, has been nearly if not entirely overcome, and it will take some days to decide whether the Radical candidate for Governor is elected. The counties of York, Knox, Lincoln, Washington and Arrostook have certainly been gained by the Democrats and others are in doubt.

Chamberlain, the Republican candidate in Maine, has been elected Governor by about 14,000 majority. The Democrats have made gains throughout the State. The Republican loss in Bath is 247. Beddeford gives a Democratic majority against 290 last year. The Democrats will gain Representatives in some of the towns; but not enough to give them much power in the Legislature. In 109 towns, giving Chamberlain over 6000 majority, there is a Republican loss of over 9000 votes.

Almost a Riot—The Mob.

A large crowd of whites and blacks assembled in front of the Hall yesterday evening, to hear the addresses of several colored Conservative speakers—particularly Williams and Holmes, from Tennessee. Many of the "League" negroes in the city did not relish the idea of one of the race speaking on the other side, and threats were made by some few of them that Williams should not be allowed to deliver his address. In view of these threats and the indignities offered these colored Conservatives on the street corners, by runners and bunners of the despicable League, the military were on hand, in addition to the city police, to protect the freedom of speech. We noticed in close proximity to the speaker, Col. Crittendon, Post Commander, and several other Federal officers, together with the Mayor of the city.

The colored orator made a speech of about one hour's length, giving his own experience as a Union soldier, and closed by advising his colored brothers to trust to the people of the South—their former masters, as their best friends, and for each and all of them to have nothing whatever to do with the League. His speech was eminently Conservative throughout, and if his colored friends will heed his admonitions they will be wiser. He was followed by Holmes, George Williams, Wad. Potter and other colored speakers. Before the conclusion of the meeting, a large number of negroes had assembled, who testified their disapprobation to free speech by jeers, loud yells, &c., and when Williams, of Tennessee, attempted to quietly retire at the close, a number of negroes crowded around the cab in which he was leaving, and threatened to pull him out. Whereupon

a Federal officer ordered up a detachment of cavalry, who dispersed the noisy and unlawful rabble in double quick time. The cavalry ordered the crowd to disperse, which was obeyed by the negroes "at a run." Had it not been for the prompt and efficient interference of the cavalry, somebody might have been hurt. This attempt to intimidate and suppress free speech on the part of the "League" should be nipped in the bud; and we are glad to know that the Federal army officers in our midst are determined to uphold this great right.—*Montgomery Mail, 6th.*

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 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 to their tendency.

Size Is Not Strength.

The United States government now extends its jurisdiction over so extensive a scope of country, that it is fast losing its unity in its immensity. We mean by this, that the strength of a republican government lies in that one-ness of interest and of feeling, which enlists the hearts of the people in every section in the same enterprises, and makes them work together for objects, of which all can share the advantage; and that, as soon as any country becomes so large, and its interests so diversified, that the prosperity or misfortune of one section scarcely affects another, then there is an element of disunion in the very size of the country, and the acquisition of territory is self-destructive. We have in ancient times, the example of Rome, who, while she was content from her seven hills, to speak forth her sovereign utterances to the people within the sound of her voice, and bounded her ambition by the Alps on the North, and the Mediterranean and Adriatic on other sides, was the greatest power in the ancient world. But when she had to proclaim her mandates second hand, by means of military chieftains acting as her spokesmen in distant and diverse regions, the unity of the nation was destroyed, and her extension was her ruin.

The same drama is about to be enacted in our own country. We see every day the desire evinced by the powers that be, to overshadow vaster domains with the wings of the American Eagle. Now, of what interest is it to us of the South, or even to any of the States on this side of the Rocky Mountains, that the United States should own the snow-clad peaks, of Alaska, and the icebound seas between them and the North Pole? Or what do the Esquimaux care for the acquisition of Cuba, or other India islands? Look at the American Republic of to-day, and compare it with the Land of our fore-fathers in 1800. At first glance, one would exclaim that this is a much stronger government, than the one of seventy years ago; but the close observer will see, that much of the boasted power is apparent only. Then, thirteen States were united in interest, and in looking for territorial extension, they turned to the domain now converted into the great States of the West along the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and in the development of these resources every one of the old States felt an actual and tangible interest. They were sufficiently near to each other to sympathize with each other's weal or woe. It was truly "E pluribus unum." But now, so diversified are the interests of the people of the Republic, so remote are the extremes from each other, that the citizens of different sections are strangers, utter strangers to each other.

In no respect does this want of unity display itself more forcibly than in the formation of political parties. The country is so large, that the very issues, upon which the different parties are fighting in one part of the nation, are entirely ignored in other parts, and new issues constitute there the bones of contention. For instance, the States of Maine and California have respectively been the scenes of great political struggles in the past two weeks. Now we mean to say, that although in both States the contest was between the Republican and Democratic parties, and upon platforms which were called Republican and Democratic in both States, yet a California Republican would hardly be able to affiliate with a Maine Republican, or a California Democrat endorse the political creed of the Democrat of Maine. And, to take a more familiar illustration, the matter of UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE is becoming an element of discord among the Republicans at the North; while here at the South, it is not made an issue at all by Conservative Anti-republicans.

To bring this to bear upon our present political condition, we draw this conclusion—that with the contests between the Democrats and Republicans at the North, we can have nothing to do. The Democratic platform of the Northern States is impracticable here in the present juncture; and the Republican platform, if successful, will be the death-warrant to our prosperity. So we can belong to neither party; and our only hope is to be able to organize a great conservative party, upon a fair and impartial platform, and invite all to stand upon it; so that we may preserve among ourselves that unity of feeling and of interests, which the General Government has lost, and which alone can insure domestic tranquility and prosperity.

Returns from Different Districts

The following are very nearly the figures from the first round of Registration.

	Whites.	Blacks.	Total.
Abbeville.	1721	1161	
Anderson.	789	691	
Barrowell.	845	2163	
Beaufort.	279	3752	
Berkeley.	318	2866	
Charleston.	2905	4879	
Chester.	268	539	
Chesterfield.	4479	602	
Clarendon.	280	661	
Colleton.	305	3251	
Darlington.	809	3479	
Edgefield.	387	1098	
Fairfield.	697	1677	
Georgetown.	385	3343	
Greenville.	1111	665	
Horry.	808	295	
Kershaw.	199	788	
Lancaster.	659	499	
Laurens.	1037	1092	
Lexington.			
Marion.	1392	1487	
Marlboro.	1157	1935	
Newberry.	415	787	
Orangeburg.	3296	3299	
Pickens.	1196	562	
Richard.	805	2740	
Spartanburg.	1570	846	
Sumter.	1142	2965	
Union.	1080	1702	
Williamsburg.	317	421	
York.	1725	1911	

Important Order.

The following order which has been issued from Headquarters will be of interest to those who have neglected to procure their paroles: HONORS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 7, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 86.

It being known that many persons subject to parole, under the terms of the surrender of the insurgent armies, have, since the 9th day of April, 1865, voluntarily exiled themselves from the States lately in rebellion, thereby evading obligations manfully assumed and faithfully observed by all others subject thereto and have since returned to the said States: It is ordered—that a [redacted] now resident or domiciled in, or who may hereafter become resident or domiciled within the limits of the Second Military District, (the States of North Carolina and South Carolina) be required to give, within thirty days after the receipt of this order at the Headquarters of the Post, or District, in which they may be so resident or domiciled, the parole prescribed on the 9th day of April, 1865.

The parole will be given in duplicate—one to be retained by the person who gives it, and the other to be forwarded to District Headquarters, for record and transmittal.

The Provost Marshal General of the District is charged with the execution of this order.

By Command of Bvt. Major-General ED. R. S. CANBY.
LOUIS V. CAZIARO,
Aid-de-Camp,
Act'g Asst Adj't General,
Official—O. M. MITCHELL, Aid-de-Camp.

[FOR THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.]
ORANGEBURG, C. H., S. C.,
September 3d, 1867.

To the Hon. Intendant and Wardens, Orangeburg C. H., S. C.

In view of the near approach of the expiration of your term of office, and consideration of the unsettled condition of governmental affairs, we have the honor respectfully to urge in behalf of the public weal, the importance of your continuance in office.

We are very respectfully,
Your obt. servants,
W. C. Meredith, Henry Ellis,
Z. M. Wolfe, A. Champey,
B. M. Shuler, M. D. A. R. Champey,
J. J. Cannon, W. G. Conner,
W. J. DeTreville, John D. Stocker,
C. B. Glover, T. Berwick Legare,
E. E. Posser, H. S. Butler,
W. P. Spencer, W. G. Albergotti,
I. S. Cummings, J. S. Albergotti,
John A. Cummings, T. C. Albergotti,
T. D. Wolfe, T. A. Jeffords,
M. McMaster, T. O. Dawson,
C. H. Hall, W. F. Barbh,
Win. T. Lightfoot, J. R. Toomer, M. D.
J. P. Harley, Thos. A. Elliott,
F. L. Phelps, W. W. Legare,
J. B. Phelps, J. F. Adden,
Kirk Robinson, W. T. Muller,
M. Robinson, Jr. P. V. Dibble,
E. Kramer, W. A. Edwards,
J. W. Moseley, T. C. Hubbell,
W. V. Lzlar, W. F. Hutson,
Theodore Kohu, B. Williamson,
E. Ezekiell, S. Dibble,
L. Ransdale, Fred. S. Dibble,
J. W. H. Dukes, A. P. Dickson,
Robt. Jemey,

ORANGEBURG, Sept. 7, 1867.

Messrs. W. C. Meredith and fifty-ten others:
GENTS—Your flattering communication of 3d inst., is at hand, and we gratefully appreciate the mark of confidence therein expressed. If we could promote the public weal by continuing in office, we would cheerfully sacrifice private feeling, and do our utmost, but you will

perceive from the following extract of General Order No. 8, that we must decline the honor of serving, being too unextracted for the privilege. All persons appointed to office, in this Military District, under any authority, Civil or Military, from and after July 19, 1867, shall be required in addition to the oath of office required by municipal or other regulations, to take and subscribe before a Notary Public, Magistrate or other Public Officer authorized to administer oaths, the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States, &c."

In nothing, however, we tender our thanks for the co-operation given by the majority of tax payers. It has been our aim to repair as far as possible the damages sustained by the town during the raid, private improvements everywhere stimulated public exertion, which suggested the levy of a Corporation Tax, much was required to be done. The worthy Chief and Firemasters recommended a more efficient Engine, Apparatus and better means of procuring a supply of water, namely: a series of reservoirs to be constructed at available points. The old Engine needed refitting and the common highways required work, to make them passable. The emergency was extraordinary for our town, hence the assessment, and we acted upon the bill without any reckless regard to the impoverished condition of the people, and only with a desire to effect such improvements as could not be done without means, and we, as tax payers, fully realized its importance. Some have failed to respond to the tax, which has prevented the completion of our designs, but we deem it an incumbent duty that will make it obligatory upon us as a body, that legal means shall be employed to collect the tax from defaulters, or present a memorial to the succeeding administration, Civil or Military, for the refunding of those who have paid, this may be irrelevant to the communication referred to, but we embrace the opportunity of making an explanation which is due only to such as esteemed it a duty to support those whose suffrages we enjoyed. We subscribe ourselves, Gents, yours, very respectfully,

JAMES F. IZLAR,
Intendant.

G. D. KEITT,
F. H. W. BRIGGMAN,
J. H. MCNAMARA, Aldermen,
JOHN A. HAMILTON.

Our Charleston Letter.

General Canby in Command—Expectations—The detested Cascaque—His prospects—Jail breaking—Health of the City—Business prospects, &c.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 12, 1867.

The booming of cannon on the Citadel Green, at 12 o'clock M. on Thursday last, announced that General Edward R. S. Canby had assumed command of Military District No. 2. His Order formally reiterating the fact appeared in the papers of Friday. It is quite laconic, and proclaims as still in force the voluminous edicts of the de-throned "Anto-ceter of the Carolinas." The most objectionable and unconstitutional of these will, however, speedily, as is generally supposed, be rescinded or modified, and our people have strong hopes that the political-military administration of our new Imperator, will be characterized by a conservatism and equity quite refreshing, when placed in contrast with the radicalism and injustice, which have stigmatized that of his predecessor.

General Canby, it is true, has no public political antecedents, by which we may judge him, or on which we may base our speculations, but it is quite probable that the President, after summarily decapitating General Sickles, would replace him with one, who will endorse his measures, or take his conduct as a model. Should, however, the President be disappointed, and all our hopes be blasted, we have at least this crumb of consolation:—in a change of masters we had NOTHING to LOSE.

General Canby is a graduate of West Point and an old officer of the Regular Army. He is over fifty years of age and a little grey, but still, unless his appearance belies him, physically in his prime. His carriage and demeanour are those of a refined and sober gentleman; and he is said to have a decided aversion to display. Emblazoned Chariots and caparisoned steeds he will not employ as illustrations of an assumed royalty; and the sensibilities of our conquered people will not be insulted by any pretensions or distasteful exhibition of imperial pomp. A broad forehead and bright black eyes indicate mental strength and sprightliness; and the expression of the mouth and chin, betoken the firmness of the thorough soldier. His appearance and democratic demeanor have favorably impressed all who have seen or conversed with him.

The Mayor and Aldermen visited him on Saturday. He received them courteously, heard them respectfully and attentively, and gave assurance that he would render every assistance to them in the conduct of the municipal government, and the maintenance of law and order. The whole interview I have heard characterized as quite pleasant and entirely satisfactory to our City Fathers.

General Sickles made his exit on Saturday on the Steamer *Manhattan*. His departure was celebrated by a salute of thirteen guns. A few of the ultra "loyal," and several negroes

assembled on the wharf to see him off, and his presence on the steamer elicited from them the ambiguous parting tributes of three cheers. Upon arrival at New York, he will probably be embraced and feted by his radical friends, and their condolence received, he will proceed to Washington and demand a Court of Inquiry to pass judgment upon his conduct of affairs here. It is said that he expects to be re-instated as soon as Congress convenes, and to resume command of this District by the 15th of December next.

The interest evoked by the change of Commanders has detracted from that heretofore evinced in registration. The precincts are now almost entirely deserted, and the position of the Registrars is a precarious. For the week past the daily majorities have favored the whites, but so few have enrolled that the aggregate majority of the negroes is not materially reduced. They are still two thousand ahead. Were the Constitution Supreme the President's Amnesty would enable many more whites to exercise their suffrage rights; but in the present condition of affairs it will probably prove of no immediate practical advantage to us.

Our Jail has recently become very insecure; or else the officials in charge are extremely delinquent. Three prisoners have effected their escape the past fortnight—one escaping this afternoon. Perhaps the desire to register has excited the yearning of Sheriff I. Astie's colored boarders for liberty, and stimulated their ingenuity and energy.

The health of the city continues remarkably good. The mortality returns for the past week published this morning report 37 deaths; 16 whites and 21 blacks. Considering the unseasonable and unfavorable weather of the past month, and the necessarily unhealthy condition of the burnt district, the small number of deaths is truly wonderful. Our entire immunity from epidemics this summer is cause for profound gratitude to Almighty God.

Our business prospects this Fall are very promising. Many of our merchants have already provided large and tempting stocks; and all will soon be prepared to furnish with supplies or wares the planters and merchants who in large numbers, will visit our city. In addition to our regular State trade a fair proportion of the Western trade will be drawn here. The reduction of the freight tariff on the Augusta branch of the South Carolina Railroad has made it to the interest of merchants of Georgia and Alabama to make Charleston their market. Our old Town has, we trust, seen her darkest days; and the time is not far distant, when she will again be the "Queen City of the South." *Vindex.*

DELTA.

Washington News.

SEPT. 8.—The following proclamation was issued this morning by the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, On the 9th of July, A. D. 1861, the two houses of Congress, with extraordinary unanimity, solemnly declared that the war then existing was not waged on the part of the Government with any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, and the rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as the object should be accomplished, the war ought to cease.

And whereas, the President of the United States, on the 8th December, 1863, and on the 20th March, 1864, did, with the object of suppressing the then existing rebellion, and inducing all persons to return to their loyalty, and of restoring the authority of the United States, issue proclamations of amnesty and pardon to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as in those proclamations as specified and reserved.

And whereas, the President of the United States did, on the 29th May, A. D. 1865, issue a further proclamation with the same objects before mentioned, and to the end that the authority of the Government of the United States might be restored, and that peace, order and freedom, might be established, and the President did, by the said last mentioned proclamation, proclaim and declare that he hereby granted to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as therein excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in certain cases wherein legal cases had been instituted; but upon condition that such persons should take and subscribe an oath therein prescribed, which oath should be registered for permanent preservation.

And whereas, in and by the just mentioned proclamation of the 29th May, 1865, fourteen extensive classes of persons therein specially described were altogether excepted and excluded from the benefits thereof.

And whereas, the president of the United States, on the second day of April, A. D. 1866, issued a proclamation declaring that the insurrection was at an end, and was henceforth to

be so regarded; and whereas, there now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Texas, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authorities, State or Federal, and the people of the said States are well and loyally disposed, and have done, or, if permitted to do so, will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendments of the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

And whereas, there no longer exists any reasonable grounds to apprehend within the States which were involved in the late rebellion any renewal thereof, or any unlawful resistance by the people of said States to the constitution and laws of the United States. And whereas large standing armies, military occupation, marshal law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privileges of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and the right of trial by jury, are in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of free institutions, and exhaustive of the material resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion, or suppressing insurrection or rebellion: And whereas, a retaliatory and vindictive policy, attended by unnecessary disqualifications, pains, penalties, confiscations and disfranchisements now, as always, could only tend to hinder reconciliation among the people, and national restoration, while it must seriously embarrass, obstruct and repress popular energy, and national industry and enterprise.

And whereas, for these reasons it is now deemed essential to the public welfare, and to the more perfect restoration of Constitutional Law and Order, that the said last-mentioned Proclamation, so as aforesaid issued on the 29th May, A. D. 1865, should be modified, and that the full and beneficent pardon conceded therein should be opened and further extended to a large number of persons who, by its exceptions, have been hitherto excluded from Executive clemency.

Now therefore be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the full pardon described in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, shall henceforth be opened and extended to all persons who directly or indirectly participated in the late rebellion, with a restoration of all privileges, immunities or rights of property, except as to property in regard to slaves, and except in cases of proceeding under order of the laws of the United States. But upon the condition nevertheless that every such person who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation shall take and subscribe the following oath and shall cause the same to be registered for permanent preservation in the same manner and with the same effect as with the oath prescribed in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865, viz:

"I, _____, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the great rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves." *Sh help me God.*

The following persons, and no others, are excluded from the benefits of this proclamation, and of the said proclamations of May 29th, 1865, viz:—

1st. The chief, or pretended chief, Executive officers, including the President, the Vice-President, and all heads of departments of the pretended Confederate or rebel Government, and all who were agents thereof in foreign States or countries, and all who held, or pretended to hold, in the service of the said pretended Government, rank or title above the grade of Brigadier-General, or naval rank or title above that of Captain, or all who were, or pretended to be, Governors of States, and maintaining, abetting, submitting to and acquiescing in the rebellion.

2. All persons who in any manner treated otherwise than as lawful prisoners of war, persons who, in any capacity were employed or engaged in the naval and military service of the United States.

3. All persons, who, at the time they may seek to obtain the benefits of this Proclamation, are actually in civil, military, or naval confinement, or custody, or legally held to bail, either engaged directly or indirectly in the assassination of the late President of the United States, or in any plot or conspiracy, in any manner therewith connected.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be thereunto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON,
By the President,
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

SEPT. 11, Noon.—A heavy Radical loss in Maine, creates intense excitement. The lower House, which last session had but thirteen Democrats, is now claimed by that party.

The great Central States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio are claimed as certain, and the defeat of negro suffrage in Ohio seems to be conceded.