

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ORANGEBURG, S. C.

Office of Publication on Market-Street over the Post Office.

SAMUEL DIBBLE, Editor. VIRGIL C. DIBBLE, Associate Editor. CHARLES H. HALL, Publisher.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

Items.

R. G. Horton, Editor of the New York Day Book is dead.

General Grant's father is speaking on the Democratic side in the Ohio canvass.

In the New York Constitutional Convention a proposition to locate the State capital at New York city was lost.

In some parts of Indiana, where the drought has destroyed the pasturage, the farmers are beginning to feed their stock.

Judges Warner, Walker and Harris, of the Supreme Court of Georgia, are out in letters favoring reconstruction under the military bills on the ground of necessity and expediency.

Vallandigham, in a speech Friday evening claimed that the soldiers' pensions and bounties were a sacred public debt, and should be paid. He denounced National Banks as a gross swindle.

The Consul at Malaga writes that the Spanish Government declared the whole United States foul with Cholera and Yellow Fever. All vessels arriving there are quarantined.

The petrified body of a woman was dug up at Albany last week. It was as white and nearly as solid as marble. The body had been buried seventeen years.

The only daughter of "Spotted Tail," the celebrated Indian chief, is "finishing her education" at Omaha. She is learning to sing Italian and play the piano.

London is not the largest city in the world. Jeddo, the capital of Japan, has a population of 5,500,000. It contains, 1,000,000 dwellings; and many of its streets are 22 miles long.

Young ladies who are accustomed to read newspapers, are always observed to possess winning ways, most amiable dispositions, invariably make good wives, and always select good husbands.

We learn that Colonel Henry S. Bowen, of Tazewell county, Virginia, has sold his land for the snug little sum of \$66,000 in specie. A German company are the purchasers.

Mrs. Mumford, the widow of the man who was hung by Gen. Butler in New Orleans, is now living in Abingdon, Va., in great destitution. The Virginia calls for aid for her and three fatherless children.

Commissioner Taylor telegraphed to the Indian Bureau from Omaha, that the prospects of peace with the Indians are more flattering than at any time, the council with them at North Platte being perfectly satisfactory.

The editor of the Louisiana Democrat saw, a few days ago, in Alexandria, an old freedman, at least eighty-five years old, with two large navy revolvers buckled to his waist, a pepper-box revolver in each breeches pocket, a huge sugar cane knife in his bosom, and a loaded walking cane in his right hand. He was a delegate to the radical mongrel convention!

The United States Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, which has been in session in New York for a week past, adjourned sine die on Saturday. The 26th of April was fixed upon as a standing, thanksgiving day of the Order. Resolutions were adopted, reiterating the right of subordinate Lodges and Encampments to select their officers; also having the term of office of officers of subordinates as six months. A resolution was carried giving the power of electing grand officers to Past Grand, in good standing.

MUTUAL ADMIRATION.—Orr's letter to Sickles and Sickles' letter to Orr are certainly of the mutual-admiration class. Each had been delighted with the conduct of the other. Orr returns thanks for "uniform kindness and courtesy" and Sickles remembers with pleasure Orr's "courteous consideration." Mr. Johnson is the cruel Saul who has separated the modern David and Jonathan. But General Canby need not despair. Orr will take to him or any other "uninformed" man, as kindly as he did to Sickles.—Richmond Dispatch.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

By telegrams from New Orleans, we learn that the Howard Association have received money sufficient for expenses thus far. They have acknowledged in the daily papers the receipt of liberal donations from all the principal Northern cities. At present the expenses are \$2500 per day. Applications for relief to-day were filed for sixty families up to G. P. M., and in some of them every member of the family was sick. There were about the same number of applications yesterday. The number of cases and deaths is daily on the increase. From these figures will be seen the necessity of continued and liberal aid from the friends of humanity everywhere. The Howard Association of this State has been extending aid to the infected districts in the State.

The interments from yellow fever to G. A. M. on the 24th inst. were eighty-two.

Letters from Lagrange, Texas, to be laid before the Howard Association here, state that the number of citizens remaining in the

town is barely five hundred, and yet the interments reached twenty-four in two days, and the average mortality was eight. Those attacked were almost sure to die, the disease proving fatal in nine cases out of ten. Every house was filled with sickness and death, and whole families had been swept away, and in some cases there was no one to bury the dead. The disease was spreading in the country, and there were no provisions in town, as the country people would not venture in to bring produce. On the 9th instant there was not even meal to be had, to make gruel for the sick. Business had ceased entirely, and the stores were closed. The newspapers had ceased publication and the jail was emptied of its inmates, who fled to the interior from the scene of desolation.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 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.

Registration.

The late Antocrat of the Carolinas, in the last hours of his reign, devised and perfected a scheme which illustrates the force of the adage, "the ruling passion strong in death." He issued a Circular letter of instruction to the Boards of Registration in this State, in which the Acts of Congress are distorted to a meaning which even old Thad. Stevens, Arch-Radical that he is, would repudiate. Among other remarkably bright ideas of this Daniel of the present, is the conclusion he has come to, that naturalized citizens, who voluntarily engaged in the rebellion, are disfranchised. His argument must have been prepared under some extra-inspiring circumstances, it is so forcible. First, an alien becomes a citizen by taking the oath of allegiance. Secondly, a naturalized citizen, if he engaged in the rebellion, violated that oath. Thirdly, by violating the oath, he became AN ALIEN AGAIN.

If this were the case, we would congratulate our naturalized friends. We would advise them to hold to their foreign allegiance; as we think they stand a much better chance as British, or German, or French subjects, than they do as "unreconstructed rebs" in South Carolina. But we suppose that this rule of of the departed hero is one of those bad rules, that will not work both ways. We imagine, that if a naturalized citizen were put on trial for treason, the Rads' would hardly use the edict of Sickles, it wouldn't suit their case then. If confiscation should come, the broad acres of one, who was born under the paw of the British Lion, or the wings of the Eagle of Prussia or France, would not stand much chance, by his having become an "alien" again, a la Daniel. But for base political purposes, any device will suit, to help a party to win. Such are the deeds of, to-day; to-morrow, none can tell.

Burke's Weekly.

This is decidedly the best juvenile periodical we have seen in the South; and it is fully equal to the best Northern publications of a similar kind. There are two intensely interesting stories now published in it from week to week (besides other attractive matter)—"Marooner's Island," and "Jack Dobell, or a Boy's Adventures in Texas." We confess to reading these ourselves with much interest.

All who subscribe for a year can get the first thirteen numbers (3 months) handsomely bound, in an elegant illuminated cover, without extra charge.

Our readers have observed that they can obtain "BURKE'S WEEKLY" and the ORANGEBURG NEWS, for one year, for Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, in advance.

Advertising Agencies.

It is now something like thirty years since the establishment of the first Advertising Agency in this country. At that time there were scarcely eight hundred periodicals, of all descriptions printed in the United States, while now the number will exceed four thousand. Advertisers have increased and Agencies been established in every important city, and have proved a great assistance to the newspaper press. It is estimated that at the present time there are several hundred men who make, this their business, but of these no more than twenty are known to any considerable extent, and by far the most important are two or three well known firms in New York city, among which the house of Geo. J. P. Rowell & Co., No. 40 Park Row, occupies in some respects the most prominent position. Although not among the oldest, this one, by the energy and business ability which has characterized it, has become the authorized agent of nearly every newspaper print-

in the English language in North America, the amount of their transactions exceeds the combined business of many of the older but less enterprising establishments.

At their offices can be found on file newspapers from every section, from Maine to California, and from their books can be learned the rates for subscription and advertising.

The distance of advertisers from the newspaper publishers, as a general thing, renders it difficult for the latter to be correctly informed of the financial reliability of their customers, and therefore they usually prefer to receive their favors through some reliable advertising agency, which, in consideration of the commission allowed, assumes all risk of payment, and does away with the trouble and expense of collecting individual accounts.

The house named in this article is authorized to contract for our paper at our lowest rates, and we assure customers at a distance that we prefer to receive orders through them, rather than to contract direct with parties who are unknown to us, no matter how good or responsible they may be.

Washington News.

Sept. 20.—Sheridan and Sickles are here. Hancock leaves in a few days for St. Louis. The cabinet session, to-day, lasted two hours. Grant was absent.

Sept. 20.—Gen. Pope has ordered an election in Georgia for "convention" or "no convention," and for delegates to the convention, should one be called to take place, October 29, 30 and 31. The convention will consist of 169 delegates, chosen from the State Senatorial Districts.

Sept. 24.—Mr. Mallory, the Confederate Secretary of the Navy, has been pardoned. Gen. Sickles responded at length, Gen. Hancock and Sheridan very briefly, to a serenade.

General Hancock will not assume command until he arrives within the Fifth District. Thad. Stevens is better.

Sept. 25.—It is said that Thad. Stevens has dropsy in the chest.

Dispatches from Nashville to the President and General Grant, state that the authorities of that city intend holding city elections under their charter and in defiance of Governor Brownlow. The State authorities are equally determined to hold elections under the new franchise laws. General Thomas has been ordered to Nashville with instructions to maintain order, but not to interfere otherwise.

General Sheridan left to-day for Philadelphia. Bets are made here of from six to four thousand dollars on Pennsylvania going Democratic.

Sept. 26.—Advices from Nashville state that there is more quiet in consequence of the Federal provisions to suppress disorder. Both parties will, probably, hold elections, and raise the question to the courts.

Hancock will not go to New Orleans until the favor subsides. Meantime Mower is responsible. General Mower telegraphs encouragingly regarding the health of the military in the Fifth District.

On Saturday, says the Savannah News, the sloop Miriam and Caroline, Captain Lyons, arrived at this port from Bluffton, S. C., having on board eight men who were rescued from a raft of timber which had gone out to sea. The raft came from South Carolina. The manager of the same, a white man being, asleep when it reached the mouth of the river, it was carried out by the tide to sea. They found themselves passing the ship Tasmiana, of Tybee, and called for a rope to secure the raft, but being unheeded, they were swept along until opposite Tybee Light, when the keeper put out in his boat and rescued the crew, seven colored men and one white man, who were brought to Savannah, as above stated, by the Miriam and Caroline. The raft being left to its fate, it was broken up on the breakers and lines the shore of North Tybee Island.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recently rendered the following decisions:—A printer is liable to the special tax as a manufacturer if the articles he prints exceed in value when printed \$1000 per annum. A printer is understood to be any person or firm whose business it is to take impressions from types of engraved surfaces upon paper or other materials. In determining the liability of printers to the special tax as manufacturers the value of the articles of merchandise produced by them should alone be taken into consideration. Amounts received for inserting advertisements in newspapers are not, therefore, to be so included.

When the contents of packages of tax paid spirits are changed in character by mixing or reduction in proof they must be again inspected and branded in the usual manner. Branding the word "rectified" is optional, there being no law or regulation requiring this to be done. The name and address of the firm or person doing business, or rectifiers, or wholesale dealers, must, however, appear on the package. Gasoline, whether above or below seventy in weight, is considered to be a coal oil, so far as the payment of special tax is concerned. Weiss beer is not included in the provisions of the act of March 2, 1867, excepting root beer and other small beer. It belongs to the class of fermented liquors, and is governed by the provisions of the law relating to that subject. The producer should, therefore, be required to pay the special tax as a brewer and a tax of one dollar per barrel upon the beer.

Prior to the act of March 2, 1867, the tax

on distilled spirits was a lien on the spirits distilled, and on the distillery used for distilling the same, with the stills, vessels, fixtures and the tools thereon, and on the interest of said distiller in the lot or tract of land whereon the said distillery is situated. In the act of March 2, 1867, the words "the interest of said distiller in" were left out, and in leaving them out Congress evidently intended to make the tax on distilled spirits a lien on the lot or tract of land on which the distillery is situated, whether the owner of the land was or was not liable to the payment of the tax.

[From the Charleston Mercury.] Governor Orr and General Sickles.

A LETTER AND A REPLY.

A discussion and defence of General Orders No. 10—A statement of its necessity and effects—The tranquility and good order which have been maintained—What the Carolinians must do to be saved.

The following is the correspondence which passed between Governor Orr and General Sickles upon the occasion of the removal of the latter, and which has already been noticed in our telegraphic dispatches:

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR ORR. EXECUTIVE DEPT. SOUTH CAROLINA, Columbia, S. C., Sept. 7th, 1867.

Major-General D. E. Sickles, Charleston, S. C. SIR:—I have learned from the public press, although I have received no official notice of the fact, that you have been relieved from the command of the Second Military District, embracing this State and North Carolina, and that, by order of the President, Major-General Canby has succeeded to the same.

I desire to express to you the great regret which I feel personally, and officially, at the course taken by the President and his advisers in this matter. There are many of the orders which have been issued by you, since the passage of the reconstruction bill in March last which did not meet my approval; but it is due to you and your official action that I should bear voluntary testimony to the wisdom and success of your administration, and to express the opinion that the almost unlimited powers with which you were invested by the acts of Congress have been exercised with moderation and forbearance. Your General Orders, No. 10, so far as this State is concerned, were, last Spring, in my opinion, absolutely necessary, looking to the impoverished condition of the country, the shortness of the provision and staple crops of last year, to the general pecuniary distress pervading the country, and to the necessity of protecting the small means of farmers and planters at that time from the process of courts. They were thereby enabled to subsist their families and grow the present crop.

This crop promises to be in many respects and in many sections of the State the most important and largest that has been grown for many years; and when harvested you could, without hazard or apprehension, have executed your purpose, as declared to me, of modifying General Orders No. 10, so that creditors could have enforced their demands without producing general distress, if nothing worse.

It is also due to you to say that in my judgment, if General Orders No. 10 had not been issued last Spring a very considerable increase in the number of troops in this State would have been necessary to have been stationed at many of the courthouses to have preserved the public records from destruction, and ensure the safety of sheriffs in executing civil process in their hands, which they had been ordered to levy by thoughtless and heartless creditors. In my opinion General Orders No. 10 received the approval of a very large majority of the citizens of South Carolina, and your general administration as Commander of the District is approved by a majority nearly as great.

In all official intercourse which we have had I beg to tender you my thanks for the uniform kindness and courtesy with which I have been treated personally, and for the disposition you have always manifested to make the burdens of the military government as light upon the people whom I represent as it were possible under the circumstances. I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with your successor, General Canby, but hope that my official relations with him may be marked with the same harmony and kind feeling which have characterized our official intercourse for nearly two years past. I have the honour to be, General, very truly and respectfully, your friend and obedient servant.

JAMES L. ORR, Governor of South Carolina.

REPLY OF GENERAL SICKLES. WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1867.

SIR—Your Excellency's letter of the 7th inst., was forwarded to me at New York, and received on the 14th. The cordial terms in which you are pleased to refer to our official and personal relations during my service in the Carolinas, are gratefully appreciated. In my successor, Brevet Major-General Canby, you will meet an officer whose ample experience and distinguished services have justly commended him to the confidence of the government.

In view of the announcement already made by General Canby, adopting and confirming the orders heretofore in force in the Second Military District, it is not probable that any material change in the conduct of affairs will result from the change in command. In my retirement it is a source of much gratification to compare the present condition of South Caro-

lina with that which I found in assuming command in the Autumn of 1865.

The system of free labor has been successfully inaugurated. The emancipated blacks have been invested with civil rights by the voluntary act of your Legislature. The tranquility and order which have been maintained attest the general desire of all classes of the people to observe the obligations of good citizens. An abundant harvest has rewarded industry. Grain is now exported from Charleston. Registration has proceeded almost to completion without commotion or tumult, or any serious interruption of the ordinary avocations of the people. Since October, 1866 the courts of the United States and of the State have executed nearly all their powers without hindrance.

The jurisdiction of the courts, although a permitted jurisdiction, has never been restricted, except in particular cases imperatively demanded by the exigencies of the situation, and the civil authorities in general have been upheld, and civil law has been administered with only such limitations as became necessary in the execution of the several acts of Congress. This particular measure of my administration, which you are pleased to mention, with special commendation—General Orders No. 10—is, it is said, the occasion of my dismissal from command. You have justly described the order in question as intended to enable the people to make a good crop this year, and thereby obtain the means to support themselves and pay their debts.

If my removal had been provoked by some act of oppression, spoliation or cruelty, it would have been a matter of more regret to myself. As it is I find no reason to reproach myself for endeavoring to restore in some degree the natural prosperity of an impoverished population, and to avert the serious disturbances that would have followed the prosecution of more than thirty thousand suits for debt pending in South Carolina when General Order No. 10 was issued in April last. Although my official relations to the Department of the Carolinas have ceased, I cannot be indifferent to the welfare of communities whose interests were so long confided to my charge, nor is their prosperity a matter of indifference to the people of the United States or their representatives in Congress.

The population of the Carolinas have tried to prevent the organization of legal civil governments in the rebel States, and it is only just for me to state that your own prompt and patriotic acquiescence in the requirements of the government relieved the people you represent of many of the burdens of military government and at the same time removed some of the most serious impediments to the execution of the Reconstruction acts in South Carolina. I trust your people will not suffer any detriment by reason of complications for which they are not responsible. It only remains for them to comply with the conditions prescribed by Congress, and South Carolina will soon be restored to the Union, with all her ancient rights and dignity as a sovereign State unimpaired.

These conditions have no other object than to make our institutions truly republican in substance and form, that justice may be done, and that no occasion or pretext for conflict may hereafter be found. There is not, in my judgment, any sufficient reason to apprehend that the colored people will not make good citizens. Freedom and education are rapidly developing this long dormant, helpless race. With advantages far inferior to the other races which have found their way to this country, the African has proved himself loyal, industrious, and obedient to the laws. Generally fostered and justly treated, the freedmen will become the bone and sinew of Southern population and power. With the solution of this problem and the disappearance of the asperities incident to a long war the Carolinians will enter upon a new career of prosperity, alike attractive to the philanthropist who seeks the happiness of his fellows, and gratifying to the statesman whose ambition is gratified in the progress of the Commonwealth.

Remembering with pleasure the courteous consideration always shown to me by your excellency in all our intercourse, official and personal, and with the liveliest interest in the happy termination of the sad years of strife which have already too long afflicted our country, I remain truly yours,

D. E. SICKLES, Major-General.

To his Excellency, JAMES L. ORR, Governor of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

THE SOUTHERN FAVORITE

Burke's Weekly

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. Brilliantly Illustrated and Elegantly Printed.

Now Publishing. MAROONER'S ISLAND, or Dr. Gordon in Search of his Children, a sequel to the "Young Marooners," by Rev. F. B. Gooding. JACK DOBELL, or a Boy's Adventures in Texas. A story of the Texas War of Independence, by one of Fannin's men. Pronounced by the Southern Press "equal to the best of Mayne Reid's Stories." TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: \$2.00 per year in advance; three copies \$5.00; five copies \$8.00; ten copies \$15.00 and twenty-one copies \$30.00. Sample copies sent on application. Clergymen and Teachers furnished at \$1.50 per annum. SICKLES. 20 SACKS FRESH GEORGIA FLOUR, just received, of the best quality, and very cheap at 25c. McNAMARA'S.

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

C. H. JOHNSON, Importer and Dealer in HATS, CAPS, FURS and UMBRELLAS, 200 King-Street, CHARLESTON, S. C.

E. C. DENEAU, WATCH MAKER and JEWELLER, 170½ North-Street, Charleston, S. C.

RUSSELL STREET JUV (OPPOSITE CORNELISON BROTHERS)

CHAS. BULL & CO.,

No. 12 MAIN STREET. TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY and particularly Farmers in the Orangeburg District, are respectfully invited to call on our Store at Stevens and Hastings of GOODS, consisting of Shoes, Hats, Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass Ware, Tin Ware, Hardware, Wagon Parts, Hosiery, &c. &c.

LAW BLANKS, FOR SALE, AT 75 CTS PER QUIRE. WRITS, COPY WRITS, E. P. AS. IN CASE, E. P. AS. IN DEBT, SUBJUGNAS ad RESPONDENDUM IN EQUITY, AT 150 PER QUIRE. DECLARATIONS ON SEALED NOTE.

Cheap Yarn and Linc.

100 BUNCHES ALL NUMBERS OF THE BEST Yarn, from 6 to 12, at a greatly reduced price. Beautiful new style Prints and Deacons, some fine stout Long Cloth, good Shirting at 18c, splendid Cambridge Cloth, over yard wide, all wool, and best American Long Cloth made 25c.

NOTICE.

IS HERRY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION WILL be made in three months from date, to the respective Corporations below named, for removal of Certificates of 4 Shares of South Western Railroad Stock, 4 Shares of South Carolina Railroad Stock, which were the property of Miss Elizabeth Bickelshier, now deceased, and were lost or destroyed during the recent war.

Final Notice.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the Estate of Benjamin M. Dautler, dec'd, must present the same properly attested, on or before the 19th day of October next, or they will be barred by payment by the same time, or the claim against them will be put in suit.

Market Notice.

THE CONTRACT FOR FURNISHING A MARKET FOR THE SALE OF BEST POULTRY, VEAL, MUTTON, &c., having been entered into, all persons are hereby notified that the regulations governing the Market will be enforced. Bulls and calves must be castrated at the Market.

Plantation Wanted.

NO RENT FOR THE COMING YEAR, A SMALL Plantation in good order, would prefer to lease for several years. Apply to

Attention Young America.

YOU ARE HEREBY ORDERED TO ATTEND your Regular Monthly Parade, this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

EZEKIEL & KOHN

ALWAYS HAVE ON HAND, BEST ROCK LIME. Just received 25 barrels.

IN EQUITY.

ORANGEBURG DISTRICT. Lewis A. Zeigler, Ex'r vs. Bill for Injunction and Relief. It appearing to my satisfaction, that Lewis Zeigler and Mary Zeigler, his wife, defendants in this case, are absent from and reside without the limits of this State, on motion of Messrs. Hutson & Lagare, complainants Solicitors, it is ordered, that said defendants do severally appear and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's said Bill within forty days from the publication of this order, or an order pro confesso will be entered against them.

Die Charlestoner Zeitung.

JOHN A. WAGENER, Editor. Under the above head the undersigned propose to Publish a GERMAN WEEKLY PAPER to be the Organ of the German Population, and devoted to the interests of this State, in Encouraging Immigration and Industrial Pursuits. Literature, Agriculture, Commerce, Arts, and Trade, will be represented in its columns, and the news of the day will be given. General JOHN A. WAGENER has kindly consented to undertake the Editorial Management for the present. SUBSCRIPTION—\$4.00 for Twelve months. \$1.50 for Six. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on Liberal Terms. C. G. ROCKMANN & CO., No. 3 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C.