

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

Election Order.

HEADQUARTERS 2d MILITARY DISTRICT, Charleston, S. C., Oct. 16, 1867.

[General Orders No. 98.]

By the terms of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act for the more efficient government of the United States," passed March 2d, 1867, and of the Acts of March 23d, and July 19th, 1867, supplementary thereto—it is made the duty of the Commanding General of this Military District to cause a registration to be made of the male inhabitants of the State of South Carolina, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and qualified by the terms of said Acts to vote, and after such registration is complete, to order an election to be held, at which the registered voters of said State shall vote for or against a Convention, for the purpose of establishing a Constitution and Civil Government for the said State, loyal to the Union, and for delegates to said Convention—and to give at least thirty days' notice of the time and place at which said election shall be held; and the said registration having been completed in the State of South Carolina, it is ordered:

First. That an election be held in the State of South Carolina, commencing on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, 1867, and ending on Wednesday, the 20th day of November, 1867, at which all registered voters of said State may vote "For a Convention," or "Against a Convention," and for delegates to constitute the Convention—in case a majority of the votes given on that question, shall be for a Convention, and in case a majority of the registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such Convention.

Second. It shall be the duty of the Boards of Registration in South Carolina, commencing fourteen days prior to the election herein ordered, and giving 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 person shall not be entitled to vote. The Boards of Registration shall also, during the same period, add to such registers the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said acts—who have not already been registered.

Third. In deciding who are to be stricken from or added to the registration lists, the Boards will be guided by the laws of March 2d, 1867, and the laws supplementary thereto, and their attention is specially directed to the Supplementary Act of July 19th, 1867.

Fourth. The said election will be held in each district at such places as may hereafter be designated, under the superintendence of the Boards of Registration as provided by law, and in accordance with instructions hereafter to be given to said Boards in conformity with the Acts of Congress, and as far as may be with the laws of South Carolina.

Fifth. All judges and clerks employed in conducting said election, shall before commencing to hold the same, be sworn to the faithful performance of their duties, and shall also take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for the officers of the United States.

Sixth. The polls shall be opened at such voting places at eight o'clock in the forenoon, and closed at four o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and shall be kept open during these hours without intermission or adjournment.

Seventh. No member of the Board of Registration, who is a candidate for election as a delegate to the Convention, shall serve as a judge of the election in any District which he seeks to represent.

Eighth. The Sheriff and other peace officers of each District are required to be present during the whole time that the polls are kept open, and until the election is completed; and will be made responsible that there shall be no interference with judges of elections, or other interruption of good order. If there should be more than one polling place in any District, the Sheriff of the District is empowered and directed to make such assignments of his deputies, and other peace officers, to the other polling places, as may, in his judgment, best subserve the purposes of quiet and order; and he is further required to report these arrangements in advance to the Commander of the Military Post in which his District is situated.

Ninth. Violence, or threats of violence, or of discharge from employment, or other oppressive means to prevent any person from registering, or exercising his right of voting is positively prohibited, and any such attempts will be reported by the registrars or judges of elections to the Post Commander, and will cause the arrest and trial of the offenders by military authority.

Tenth. All bar-rooms, saloons, and other places for the sale of liquors by retail, will be closed from 6 o'clock of the evening of the 18th of November, until 6 o'clock of the morning of the 21st of November, 1867, and during this time the sale of all intoxicating liquors at or near any polling place is prohibited. The police officers of cities and towns, and the sheriffs and other peace officers of Districts,

will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this prohibition, and will promptly arrest and hold for trial all persons who may transgress it.

Eleventh. Military interference with elections "unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls," is prohibited by the Act of Congress approved February 25th, 1865, and no soldiers will be allowed to appear at any polling place, unless as citizens of the State they are qualified and are registered as voters, and then only for the purpose of voting; but the Commander of Posts will keep their troops well in hand on the days of election, and will be prepared to act promptly, if the civil authorities are unable to preserve the peace.

Twelfth. The returns required by law to be made to the Commander of the District of the results of the election, will be rendered by the Boards of Registration of the several registration precincts through the Commanders of the Military Posts in which their precincts are situated, and in accordance with the detailed instructions hereafter to be given.

Thirteenth. The number of delegates to the Convention is determined by law, and is the number of members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature for the year eighteen hundred and sixty, and this number, one hundred and twenty-four, is apportioned to the representative Districts of the State in the ratio of registered voters, as follows:

Table listing delegates by district: District of Charleston (9), Berkeley (9), Colleton (5), Beaufort (7), Georgetown (3), Horry (2), Williamsburg (3), Marion (4), Darlington (4), Marlboro (2), Chesterfield (2), Sumter (4), Charleston (2), Barnwell (6), Edgefield (7), Orangeburg (5), Kershaw (3), Richland (4), Lexington (2), Newberry (2), Laurens (4), Abbeville (5), Anderson (3), Greenville (4), Pickens (3), Spartanburg (4), Union (3), York (4), Chester (3), Fairfield (3), Lancaster (2).

By Command of Brevet Major-General Ed. R. S. CANBY.

LOUIS V. CAZIAR, Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. Gen'l.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 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.

To All Concerned.

The ORANGEBURG NEWS, is the cheapest District Newspaper with but one exception, in this State. In this greenback age of high prices for labor and materials, the NEWS is furnished upon the same terms as formerly procured the Southern in the good old days of gold and niggers—TWO DOLLARS per annum. But we desire it to be understood, that we can only afford such rates of publication, upon a strict cash basis; and we trust those of our subscribers, whom we have indulged until this time, will come forward now, and square their accounts. During the Summer season, when money was scarce, and famine impending, we struggled on through those trying times, making our weekly visits to the Planter's fireside, trusting that we would not be forgotten when the crop was gathered; but that the first Two DOLLARS realized by the sale of produce or cotton, would go to "pay the printer." We hope that our expectations will not be disappointed. We will place an X upon some numbers of this issue of the ORANGEBURG NEWS; and we think that it is likely our friends will be able to interpret it, without further explanation.

[FOR THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.]

Sunday School Celebration at Jericho.

Perhaps to some of the readers of the NEWS, an account of this interesting occasion may not prove unwelcome. Such fete-days are a pleasing variation in the routine of every day duties, and breaking in upon their monotony, make us almost live over our own childhood, as we join in the merry-making of Sabbath School children. No one will deny the expediency of such recreations, giving as they do, zest and interest to the great work, and proving such a treat to the little ones, who feel themselves the heroes of the day.

At an early hour on the morning of the 10th, the large and comfortable church of Jericho was filled with spectators, who came to be entertained, nor were they disappointed. Soon the procession of children came in—a union

of the neighboring Sunday Schools, singing sweetly "The Sabbath School Army"; these defiling like well-trained soldiers, soon seated in the middle aisle, which had been reserved for them. A pleasant sight it was, their bright and innocent faces all wearing a look of eager expectation, and their sweet childish voices blending harmoniously, while clear and sweet upon the autumn air, rose those sacred hymns of praise and Sabbath School songs. All the different voices were set by members of the school—a voice would be heard true and clear but tremulous, as the Pastor, Rev. Wm. Hutto, would designate some one to set the tune, then the chorus of youthful voices would soon "swell the song."

The exercises of the day were opened with prayer by Rev. Paul Derriek of the Lutheran Church; then followed addresses by different speakers, interspersed with singing by the school. Rev. J. S. Conner, the first speaker introduced to the children, was very happy in his remarks. His description of those principles, constituting excellence of character, and anecdotes illustrating each, were particularly suited to the occasion, and were engaged by many, older and wiser than those earnest children listening with eager interest to his sketches of a Henry Clay, a Henry Bascom, an M. Necker, a George Washington and a Martin Luther.

Then followed an address by Rev. Wm. Snider of the Baptist church, and superintendent of one of the schools, who told the children of a letter which he had received from a great King, inviting him to come and dwell in his country, and giving a description of the exceeding glory and richness of it. The parallel between emigrating to some better country, and journeying toward the Kingdom of Heaven, was well portrayed; and let us hope that many of these children have made up their minds to establish there an abiding habitation.

The Superintendent of the Jericho School, Mr. Hugo G. Sheridan, next arose, and taking a wider field than his predecessors, addressed himself to the parent and friends of the children, and in a brilliant peroration enlivened the attention of his audience, and charmed both eye and ear by his graceful oratory.

Reviewing rapidly the condition of our people since the cessation of hostilities, but faithfully portraying the crushing ruin of all their hopes, and the desolation of plundered homes, and broken fireside circle, he showed clearly that there had been a...

these proud sentiments of honor and religious enthusiasm, which once characterized our people. In an eloquent and stirring manner, he besought the people not to despair, but to do their duty faithfully and trust God for the result. Among the most imperative duties enforced as a sacred trust the education of the young and particularly their religious training. Then turning to the children, he must have fanned the flame of laudable ambition in many a youthful breast by citing examples of illustrious men in every age and time, who rose to distinction by pressing on in the midst of difficulty and frequently of extreme poverty.

The Pastor, Mr. Hutto, was the next speaker, but alluding gracefully to the manner in which the audience had been previously entertained, he only enforced kindly and gently, the lessons already inculcated and congratulating the children upon the past, and urging them to still greater zeal and diligence, exhorted them to let their lives be examples of utmost purity.

Then followed the distribution of prizes, and here the worthy Superintendent confessed a dilemma. It was found impossible to discriminate. One prize had been provided for each class, but in each instance it was impossible to decide between two or three pupils, so that the prizes were distributed to the representatives of the classes, and others having been ordered each member of the school will receive a reward.

The assembly being now dismissed, persons withdrew in little groups here and there, where the tall oaks cast a pleasing shade, soon followed not the least interesting announcement of the morning—"dinner," which was served on a very long and amply provided table in a beautiful grove of oaks. The little ones, numbering over two hundred, were carried to the table in procession, and ladies and gentlemen vied with each other in attending to their wants. After all the guests had done ample justice to the viands, the table was cleared and just before the close of the day's enjoyments, a second table of candies, &c., was spread, and the little ones carried away many sweet memories of the "Sunday School Celebration."

[FOR THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.]

Memories.

Autumn has followed closely in the footsteps departed Summer, and has been ushered upon us with all her melancholy aspects; and the

cool breezes, which are sighing through the golden leaves of the trees, assure us of the near approach of grim Winter, whose chilling blasts, and freezing days will soon make us hover close to our firesides. But alas! he who mingled with us around our hearth-stone last winter, and whose cheerful face lent a charm to our hearts, and to whom all our smiles were directed, is now shrouded in the icy drapery of death, there to remain crouched on his relentless arms, until the Great Jehovah shall bid him rise. Yes, the beloved face, which used to greet us with a smile, and reprove our faults with an affectionate rebuke from his paternal lips, is now no more. He will never again wield his gentle influence in our behalf, nor pronounce our names in those endearing accents, which were once so familiar to our ears. No! they are hushed—dead forever to this world. But, thank God! they caught an echo in our hearts, and shall always be fresh upon the shores and cliffs of memory. Aye, dear Father, we shall ever retain and cherish thy last visage in our minds. And when we congregate around the fireside, where thou wast wont to sit, not a murmur shall escape our lips, on account of the Providence which makes us desolate, and thy place vacant; for we know full well that thy departed soul is now enjoying the rich rewards of thy labors, and we will content ourselves with the hope of a re-union with thee in that heavenly sphere, where the "wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest," when we bid adieu to this poor mutable world.

BRANCHVILLE, S. C., Oct. 15, 1867.

Circular.

SOUTH CAROLINA BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION, Charleston, Oct. 5, 1867.

Arrangements can be made with shipping houses in Bremen and Liverpool, to transmit passengers to Charleston, on the credit of accepted orders to be paid on their arrival, if sufficient in numbers offer. Planters and others, that are desirous of European labor, may be served by the State Agents, provided they will indicate the amount of wages which they are willing to pay for male or female hands respectively, and will agree to advance for them the passage money, to be deducted from their first year's earnings. It is respectfully recommended then, for a uniform plan of operations, that these orders for labor state the rate of wages tendered, board and lodgings, and the nature of employment, and, that so much as relates to the payment of the passage be accepted by a responsible mercantile house in Charleston. The passage for a male or female adult, will amount to about twenty-eight dollars in gold. As a rate of wages, one hundred and fifty dollars per year for male, and one hundred dollars per year for female laborers, with board and lodging, is deemed reasonable. Or if a share of the crop be tendered, it should be explicity stated. The following form may perhaps be convenient, viz:

SOUTH CAROLINA, the 1867 The Commissioner of Immigration is hereby requested and authorized to engage and contract for me and in my behalf for year's service, male laborers, or female laborers or And I do hereby bind myself and my heirs and assigns, to furnish them during their said term of service, sufficient food and wholesome board and comfortable lodgings, and to pay them in wages, for the males dollars per year, and for the females dollars per year respectively; also to advance their passage money at the rate of twenty-eight dollars in gold per head to be paid on their arrival, and the same to be deducted from their first year's wages respectively.

Signed and sealed as above. [L.S.] WITNESS. To in Charleston. On the arrival in the port of Charleston of female laborers contracted for by service, please pay to the order of the Commissioner of Immigration, dollars in gold, and charge without further advice to Yours Respectfully, (Date as above.)

The agents are instructed to serve our people according to their desire, but it will be seen that no effort of theirs can be successful, unless sufficient encouragement is given. In regard to the sale of lands, I may embrace this opportunity to say, that several places have already been sold, but that the general complaint and objection is, that the places offered are too extensive and beyond the reach of the small farmer. Our people had better make up their mind, to lay off their lands in small tracts, say from fifty to two hundred acres, and by retaining alternate sections if they wish, they could perhaps afford to sell more reasonably in view of the increasing value of what they retain, consequent upon the settlement of what they sell. And in offering places for registry, a full description, together with an explicit statement of price and conditions should always be sent; this recommendation applies also to places for rent or lease.

In very numerous instances, planters are disheartened with their freedmen labor and are offering their plantations for sale on that account. In these cases I must remind gentlemen, that our process is necessarily a very slow one; that hundreds of places cannot well find purchasers in a term of months and that it will not be wise, therefore, to discontinue their industrial operations in view of a speedy transfer of their property. To save themselves from

loss they should go on in the cultivation of their lands to the extent of their means, and whenever the sale can be effected, make the state of their progress a consideration in their bargain. I am almost every day receiving letters of inquiry from Northern mechanics. To enable me to make honest and truthful replies, I had a meeting of respectable master mechanics of most of the different branches of trade and solicited their advice. They could not encourage the immigration of mechanics for the present, for the want of employment in consequence of the pecuniary poverty caused by the political incertitude of the day. It is a pity to discourage a useful class of people that might be willing to establish their home in our midst. I would therefore respectfully repeat what I had already urged in my former circular, viz: "In your villages or on your plantations do you want a Blacksmith, Wheelwright, Millwright, Carpenter, Cabinetmaker, Saddler, Tailor, Shoemaker, etc., you should say so; etc." And further, "If there are a few men in every District willing to spend a few hours for the general good, let them meet at a convenient place, let them gather such information as they can and then inform this Bureau what is wanted for their neighborhood and what can be done: let them say what laborers, servants, mechanics, etc., are wanted or could find employment and let them fix upon a current rate of reasonable wages for their District, etc."

It affords me satisfaction to be able to say, that our prospects of success in this measure of immigration, may be deemed very good; we have met with irritating inconveniences and we have to contend against very great difficulties of which our political misfortunes and the supineness of our own people are the most important. But the happy geographical position of our State, our great natural resources and the fair and generous welcome, that our laws have promised the stranger, are beginning to exercise a favorable influence and will ere long have effective results. Our people must, however, do their part; no one should wait for his neighbor, all should appreciate the duty of contributing to what is really a public necessity, and then there can be no fail.

Respectfully, JOHN A. WAGENER, Commissioner.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, for sale low at LERKEL & KOENIG.

WANTED—A Good Cook and WASHER. Apply at this Office.

RICE BEATER.—The Undersigned would be pleased to inform that his RICE BEATER is now in successful operation, and can beat from 30 to 50 bushels per day, is clean and well matured, turns out nearly half the quantity of clean Rice.

ESTATE NOTICE.—All Persons having demands against James H. Johnson, deceased, will present them, and those indebted will make payment to Messrs. Hutson & Legare.

FOR SALE.—A First Rate TROTTER SULKY.

FOR SALE.—One Fine COOKING STOVE with all apparatuses connected. For terms apply to T. A. JEFFORDS & CO., Corner Railroad and Main Street.

A FATHER DESIROUS OF OBTAINING A SITUATION as a teacher, either in a Family or in a School. She is competent to teach the English Branches, and Music both on the Piano and Guitar. The best of references can be given, if required. Address: Care Holmes' Book House, Charleston, S. C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of John W. Zeigler, deceased, whose notes are due and in the hands of the Administrator, are requested to make payment by the first day of December, or make satisfactory arrangements with the undersigned. All those failing to comply, their notes will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

F. H. W. BRIGGMANN & CO.—Having made arrangements are prepared to make liberal Advances on Cotton or Produce which will be shipped forward without delay, and consigned Free of Charge to the well known Firm of G. H. Walter & Co., and Sales promptly paid at our Store. We will purchase Cotton and all other Produce, paying full Market prices. A full supply of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Groceries Wines, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

WANTED.—One Thousand New SUBSCRIBERS to THE ORANGEBURG NEWS. (Orangeburg District has a voting population of such as can read and write, numbering at least eighteen hundred. We include in this estimate those disfranchised by Congress, because, by law and justice, they are entitled to vote as well as others. Let every voter, who can read, send along Two DOLLARS for his District Newspaper.

NO TAX PAYERS.—I will be at Branchville for the Collection of the THIRD QUARTERLY TAX for Orange Parish, on Monday Oct. 21, and two days succeeding; and will be at Orangeburg C. H. during the rest of the week.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Orangeburg District. Citation By P. A. McMICHAEL, Esq., Ordinary.

WHEREAS, O. B. Riley hath made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration, de bonis non, of the Estate and Effects of Samuel A. Inabine, dec. These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the Kindred and Creditors of the said Samuel A. Inabine, dec. that they do appear before me in the Court of Ordinary, to be held at Orangeburg C. H. on the 28th day of October, inst., after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.

GIVEN under my hand this 12th day of Oct., Anno Domini, 1867. P. A. McMICHAEL, O. O. D.

CHEAP GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT KEITT BROTHERS. WE WOULD AGAIN INFORM our FRIENDS that we are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Which we offer on reasonable terms. If our friends will give us a call, we have no doubt we can make it profitable to both parties. We are also prepared to continue the shipping of

COTTON, RICE, &c., to the well known house of WILLIS & CHISOLM,

Charleston, where prompt attention will be given to the sale of the same at the HIGHEST MARKET PRICES, and the money can be received at our Office here, without one cent cost to the owner.

NOTICE.—OUR DEBTORS WILL PLEASE Remember us when their Cotton and other Produce is sold, and settle up their accounts.

KEITT BROTHERS. oct 19

JOSEPH McNAMARA,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS FRIENDS and Customers, and the Public generally, that he has returned from New York, and has on hand a very complete Stock of

WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of READY MADE CLOTHING, FINE CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, SHOES from the best Makers, &c., &c.

The LADIES' DEPARTMENT is very complete, consisting of Selections made by me personally while at the North.

Call at MACK'S, and you will find everything you want for the Winter at reasonable rates.

MAIN STREET, ORANGEBURG, S. C. feb 23

WANTED

AT THE COURT HOUSE STORE, 200 BUSHELS OF WELL CLEANED COW PEAS. Best prices paid for produce in Cash or Barter.

COW HIDES, BEE SWAX, &c., bought. Always on hand GROCERIES. SHOES. HATS.

DRY GOODS, &c., JUST RECEIVED

A supply of LADIES FINE HATS, LADIES and MEN'S SHOES, Suits for MEN'S wear coarse and fine.

JOHN A. HAMILTON, Market Street

WANTED

5000 BUSHELS ROUGH RICE, 1000 bushels COW PEAS, 1000 bushels CORN. For which the highest Market Price will be paid in CASH, OR GROCERIES

exchanged in Cash for Prices, Freight added. T. A. JEFFORDS & CO., Corner B. B. and Russell Street, oct 19

FOR SALE,

A Complete Assortment of Groceries,

Dry Goods, Shoes, &c.

Apply to T. A. JEFFORDS & CO., oct 19

HILBERS HOUSE,

(FORMERLY MRS. DIBBLE'S,) 284 KING STREET, Between Wentworth and Hazel Streets, and within three minutes' walk of all the Principal Wholesale and Retail Houses of Meeting, King and Hayne Streets, and the Post Office, Charleston, S. C.

The City Railway, which runs to each extremity of the City, is within fifty yards of the house.

TERMS OF BOARD: Board by the day, \$2 50 " " Week, \$12 00 to \$15 00 HENRY SPANICK, Mrs. B. Hilbers, oct 18

Notice.

COUNCIL having been informed that an impression exists on the minds of persons in the Country "that they are not allowed to offer beef and other meats for sale in the town" hereby give notice, that on the contrary, no prohibition exists, except as regards carrying beef, &c., about the Streets, as heretofore, between the hours of daylight and noon, that there is a Market Place, on Market Street, and all persons bringing in beef and meats are required to take a Stall, for which 25 cents is charged, and if the person taking a stall shall not have sold out by 12 o'clock, he, or they are then at liberty to sell the same about the town. By order of Council.

J. A. HAMILTON, oct 19-4t Clerk.

CHEAP BACON!!!

1000 LBS. CURE SIDES, at 20 cts., 500 LBS. Prime Shoulders, at 18 cts., 50 bunches Bacon, at 12 cts. Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes, Hats, &c., just received and for sale low for cash at

TOWNSEND D. WOLFE, Next to Whiteock's, Russell Street. sep 21