

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS, PUBLISHED WEEKLY

ORANGEBURG, S. C.

Office of Publication on Market Street over the Post Office.

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READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

Washington News.

March 23.—The McArdle case goes over to the next term by a vote of six to two. The ground for postponement is that the pending legislation may affect the jurisdiction.

The impeachment, Court is being organized at once, the routine being the same as on the previous occasion. At 12:30 P. M. Wade announced the suspension of business in order to proceed with the impeachment trial, the order was argued until 1 o'clock, when Chief Justice Chase proclaimed the Court open, the journal was read, the managers were informed and the President's counsel appeared.

Davis submitted a motion that the Senate as constituted did not constitute the Impeachment Court contemplated by the constitution—ten States, without their consent being noted. Only Davis and McCreery, both of Kentucky, voted aye.

Judge Chase intimated that the Court was ready for the President's answer. Stanbery said it was ready, but counsel had devoted every hour allowed, ignoring private business and encroaching on their habitual refreshment and recreation, to its preparation. Curtis, Stanbery and Evans read in turn.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

In answer to the first article, the President agrees all the questions involved, and his duty under the circumstances, claiming his constitutional power of removal. He considers the organization of the war Department, the relations of the Secretary of War to his administration, claiming him as his constitutional adviser, and showing the President's responsibility for the Secretary's action. He proceeds to show that Stanton had become hostile to the administration, and could no longer occupy the position toward the administration contemplated by the fathers, and that the President could no longer assume responsibility for his actions. He further claims that the action of the Senate did not restore Stanton to the war office, but that the war office was technically vacant when he appointed Thomas. Familiar laws and precedents are quoted at length to sustain this position. He denies having or intended violating the constitution or laws. Answering the second article, the President asserts at length that the war office was vacant, and quotes laws to sustain Thomas' appointment. The answer to the third, is a general denial. Answering the fourth, he denies any conspiracy whatever. His action was confined to the notes to Thomas and Stanton; appointing one and removing the other. And in answer to the fifth, sixth and seventh, the same allegations occur, all backed by the assertion that he had no object whatever but to maintain the prerogative of his office by legal means. Answering the eighth, he disavows any intention of taking possession of the money or property of the war office, and again insists, by argument, illustration and precedent, that he acted in a constitutional manner. Answering the ninth article, he quotes the interview at length, and his protest against the rider to the army appropriation bill, in which he claimed, as he still claims, that it deprived him of his constitutional duty of commanding the army. In answer to the tenth article, the President denies that the specification gives truth in verbiage, statement or argument in quoting from his speeches. And in case senators entertain charges, he demands full investigation of what he said and meant. In this answer, the President claims, in a spirit somewhat defiant, his freedom of speech. He claims that though President, he is an American citizen. Answering the eleventh article, he claims that he cannot answer it, because it designates no assign. Advice or attempt involving any action which could be construed into a high misdemeanor. The President retains the right to add to this answer.

The managers announced that their replication would be ready to-morrow, at 1 o'clock. The President's counsel asked for thirty days when two hours' argument ensued. Thirty days was refused by a vote of thirty-one to twenty, a strict party vote. A motion to postpone fixing the time until after the replication by the House failed. Johnson moved to allow ten days, as amendatory to the motion of the President's counsel, for a reasonable time, but the Court and Senate adjourned without action. During the impeachment trial there was a show of fashion in the galleries.

The confusion regarding the procedure was almost painfully evident. Chase had his hands full in restraining Howard, Drake and others from the menacing motions of the managers on their side, and filling in these, moving to table them. The effect of the President's answer was somewhat overwhelming. Stanton's paring of the President that "consideration of which character induced him to retain office," excited quite a grievance between Washburne, of Illinois, and Schenck of Ohio, beyond which the utmost gravity prevailed. The countenances of the impeachers were evidently lengthening as the answer proceeded to its close. The votes to-day indicated nothing beyond a desire on the part of the Republicans to hurry the matter through. Several Republicans who are regarded to vote finally according to the evidence and the law voted against allowing the President thirty days after the replication. The managers insist mainly on the ground of public interest, that the unfortunate disagreement between the two branches may be removed, and that the trial will be pushed so that peace may be restored to the country.

Hogan was spokesman for the managers to-day. His house style contrasted very strangely with the quiet elegance of the President's counsel. The President's answer fills seven columns. Butler, to-day, apologized for inadvertently calling the Senate a court. The President's counsel uniformly say, "Mr. Chief Justice," and "the Court," while the managers say, "Mr. President," and "Senate."

MARCH 24.—In the impeachment proceedings to-day negroes were entirely excluded from the galleries. The public proceedings occupied a half hour before and ten minutes after the two hours private session. The audience was dissatisfied. In the private session, on Conkling's resolution reducing the time to Monday next, the vote was twenty-eight to twenty-four. The Supreme Court have decided that deposits of a savings bank though invested in Federal securities are subject to a State tax. The veto bill muzzling the Supreme Court was considered in the Cabinet to-day.

The following is the general replication to the President's answer, agreed upon by the Board of Managers: "The House having considered his answer and plea, reply that he is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in manner and form as charged, anything in his answer to the contrary notwithstanding, and the House is ready to make it good when the Senate is ready to hear."

The House has adopted the replication 115 to 36. MARCH 25.—The following is the President's veto of the bill limiting the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court:

The same reasons which induced him to approve the first section will compel his disapproval of the second. The first section protects the right of property from erroneous decisions by inferior tribunals, and provides uniformly by appeals to the Supreme Court. The second section removes this protection, heretofore enjoyed in questions involving liberty and life. He cannot assent to a measure which proposes to deprive any person restrained from his or her liberty, in violation of the constitution, or in any treaty or law of the United States, from the right of appeal to the highest judicial authority, known to our government. To secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, is one of the declared objects of the Federal Constitution. He objects strongly to the retraction features of the second section, maintaining its inharmoniousness with the spirit and intention of the constitution. He speaks of the Supreme Court as combining wisdom and impartiality—to a greater degree than any other authority known under the constitution. Any act which may be construed into an attempt to prevent or evade its decisions will be held by a large portion of the people as admission of the unconstitutionality of the act on which judgment may be forbidden or forestalled, and check a willing acquiescence so necessary to the harmonious execution of the law.

The President apologizes for the brevity which the want of time compels. The Republican Congressional Executive Committee is in session, discussing Southern perplexities.

MARCH 26.—General Schofield has sent an officer after Samuel Strong, who was arrested on a requisition of the Governor of Virginia, but released by Judge Fisher, on the ground that Virginia was not a State. Judge Carter has issued a new order for the arrest of Strong. This interesting complication will decide, whether a District Commander's absolute authority extends beyond his district. The Senate has ratified the Prussian naturalization treaty. The veto of the bill limiting the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was considered, and the bill passed by a vote of 33 to 9. Adjourned.

Registration and Election.

A circular of instruction to Post Commanders, has been issued by General Canby, of which the following extract contains all the points of public interest:

The pay of Registrars will continue at the rates fixed by previous orders.

Post Commanders have authority to appropriate public buildings under the control of the State County or Municipal authority, for the purposes of registration and election, and rent will not be allowed where the use of public property can be obtained.

Registrars, by becoming candidates for office, will not be disqualified from continuing to act as Registrars. Post Commanders will fill all vacancies, and report their action promptly to these headquarters.

Consolidation of election precincts should be avoided; but when necessary, will be ordered by Post Commanders and due notice given.

Blanks for poll lists will be furnished, on which the names of all persons voting the election, with their residence, will be entered.

Immediately upon the closing of the poll, the managers or Inspectors of Election, will count the voters polled, and compare them with the poll lists, and correct, if possible, any error that may be found in the respective numbers. All tickets inscribed "for the Constitution" and "Against the Constitution" will be placed in separate packages, marked with the number contained in each package. Within twenty-four hours after the close of

the polls on the last day of election, the Managers and Inspectors of Election will complete their returns and place the registration books, poll lists, and the ballots, in the hands of the Boards of Registration. The Boards of Registration will, within twenty-four hours thereafter, complete the canvass and forward such books and papers with the canvass returns to the Post Commanders, who will require prompt compliance with the provisions of this paragraph.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1868.

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.

Local Politics.

The great waves of the political storm which is disturbing the public, are indicated in our quiet country neighborhoods by lighter ripples, but all suggestive of the agitation of the times. We find in our exchanges indications of this, in calls for public meetings, notices for the formation of Democratic clubs, and in the announcement of ring-streaked and striped congregations and councils.

Amid these perturbations, Orangeburg is not in a State of complete placidity. On Monday last, our town was thronged with darkeys, who had been summoned together to deliberate upon the important issues of the day, and we understand that their head-Sachems, fuming that they could not carry their party nominations through without meeting serious opposition, very sagely concluded to postpone the business until, they could get everything "cut and dried." To-day the Ethiop throng are to re-assemble: and are to receive their ten commandments from the surmises of the Radical Sinai; and we venture the prediction, that the secret conclave will be endorsed by the ignorant throng, who fondly imagine they are ruling the country, while they are being led by the nose by designing politicians.

We insert in our present issue, a call upon the citizens of St. Matthews Parish to meet at the Club House for the formation of a Democratic Club. While sympathizing in toto with the principles which are announced in this call, we cannot see what benefit can be derived from such an organization. We are absolutely opposed to any participation by the decent people of the country, in the elections, unless there be some prospect of success. Knowing as we do, that the whole machinery of the ballot-box is now worked by a system, which will ensure the defeat of any Conservative ticket, we see no use in wasting our time and energy in the matter. We think the policy of the white people of the country, is to abstain from politics for the present. We have done harm by every active movement we have made since the war. It was a mistake to ratify by the action of the Convention of 1865, the issues of the war. It was a mistake to repeal the Ordinance of Secession, and to abolish Slavery, by a vote of the people. These questions were settled by arms, and should have remained under that arbitration. We have never moved aright at the right time, and we had better let public matters take care of themselves; for we are certainly powerless to take care of them.

A Speech for the Times.

At a recent meeting in New Granada, South America, a gentleman, some time a resident in the United States, expressed the hope that the adoption of American institutions would place Colombia on a level with the great Republic of North America. He was summarily squelched by the following speech from a full, reconstructed Colombian. We quote from the Panama Star:

Mr. President:—In proposing that we should adopt North American institutions, in order that we may rank amongst the most civilized nations of the world, our friend is merely repeating a vulgarism against which I do most solemnly protest. We are represented as an uncivilized people; but, sir, if to do what the Americans have done is to be civilized, then, we are civilized; if to have done it before them is to be ahead of them, then we are at the head of civilization. For what do the Americans boast of? They have but recently abolished slavery; we have abolished slavery long ago. They have just proclaimed the equality of races and are trying to hold up the negro; we have proclaimed that equality and held up the negro long ago.—They have only finished their first civil war, rendered money scarce, and made a paper dollar not worth a dollar. We have had dozens of civil wars; have rendered money scarce, and made paper dollars not worth a dollar long ago.

They are beginning to tear up their constitutions, impeach their President, set up dictators; we have done all that long ago. They are at last going to the devil as fast as they can; we have gone to the devil long ago.

Items.

Queen Victoria has twelve grandchildren.

Maryland has repealed the law requiring registration of births, marriages and deaths.

Instead of "let us smile," they say in Washington "let us impeach."

Four colored men were elected to the Councils of Memphis, Tenn., last Saturday.

The "Israelite," the Jewish organ of the West, denounces General Grant.

Harriet Beecher Stowe arrived in Charleston last week.

The price to be paid for substitutes in the French military service is fixed at 2590 francs.

The English holders of Confederate cotton bonds want Newman Hall to plead for them.

Two more cotton mills, each of 13,000 spindles, are to be erected in Fall River, Massachusetts.

Mr. George Peabody has been spending the winter in Rome, and has enjoyed unusually good health.

A recent fire in Jefferson Texas, destroyed over a million dollars worth of property, and almost wiped out the town.

Thousands of French workmen are beseeching Napoleon not to renew the treaty of commerce with England.

A learned bootblack, who has just been arrested for a petty crime in London, speaks English, French, and German.

In Live Oak County, Texas only two votes were polled, both against a convention and for no candidate.

Edwin Forrest has sued a Kentucky railroad for two thousand dollars, the value of a lost wardrobe.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has just received an Angola cat, which has fleecy and tail like a goat.

Nearly five hundred thousand dollars a week on the average were deposited in the Massachusetts savings banks last year.

The news of the impeachment caused a panic in the Frankfort bourse, but later news caused it to subside.

General Grant spends a couple of hours every day with Mr. Stanton, who still remains entrenched in the war Department.

A general change has taken place in the Turkish cabinet, all the Ministers having resigned but one.

Chicago is a big city. Its latest large thing was a chicken fight, which lasted all night, in which one hundred fowls participated.

Chief Justice Chase is credited at Washington with saying that it would be a strange thing to impeach a man for a difference of political opinions.

William Cole, an Irishman, died in Hartford Sunday evening, nearly one hundred and eleven years old. He was never sick, married three times, and had nineteen children.

In Bates county, Missouri, a lady who had been divorced from her husband on account of "incompatibility," has again fallen in love with him and remarried him.

The Sunter News publishes a private letter from Hon. A. P. Aldrich, in which he says that he sees no escape for the country but through the Red sea of revolution.

Ward Hunt the new English Chancellor of the Exchequer, is only 43 years old, and has served ten years in Parliament. He has a great talent for figures.

The Legislature of California has authorized the appointment of an insurance commissioner and repealed the insurance deposit law of that State.

Leading freedmen in Alabama are circulating the documents of the American Colonization Society, and endeavoring to make up a colony for Liberia.

A gang of Vicksburg negroes recently exhumed bodies from the Jewish graveyard at that place, and cut off the fingers of the corpses for the sake of the rings they wore.

Private advices from Washington, received at Springfield, Illinois, declare that Senator Yates thinks the conviction of the President very doubtful.

It is proposed by the government of the Dominion of Canada to permit Americans to take out patents on the same terms that Canadians get in the United States.

The negroes of Madison, Georgia, failing to get the land and mules promised, ran a Radical electioneering agent out of town the other day.

The census of Hayes City, on the Kansas City Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, shows a population of 1200. The first houses were put up only last September.

Mr. Wade has received the application of a colored person for a situation as chief cook of the White House when he obtains possession. No encouragement was given to the request.

The Democratic Club of Richland District, invite a convention of Democratic delegates from all the Districts in the State to a convention to assemble at Columbia on Thursday, April 2, at 7 P. M.

President Acosta in his message acknowledges that the Government of Colombia would have been bankrupt but for the million of dollars received from the Panama Railroad Company for the new contract.

The banking house of N. Long & Co., Tusculville, Kentucky, has been robbed of \$9000, and an unknown amount of private deposits. Mr. Long and Mr. Owens, of the establishment, were shot.

An English financier is said to be in Alabama, advising the land-owners there to form joint stock companies for the improvement of their surplus lands and the sale of them to European emigrants.

With reference to trade in Boston, the Traveler of that city says that "the market for cotton goods continues firm, with an upward tendency, and the dealers are rejoicing at the prospect of the spring trade."

After long consultation, the committee have concluded to turn the bronze countenance of Edward Everett, in Boston, towards the South and to give him a new pedestal.

The Oregon Democratic Convention has nominated J. S. Smith for Congress, and decided unanimously for Pendleton for President.

Two bank notes, each for £1000, were recently dropped into Mr. Spurgeon's letter box by "A. B."—an anonymous donor, who has before given £1000 in like manner—one for the Pastors' College and the other for the Stockwell Orphanage.

By a singular omission the platform of the Ohio Republican Convention does not endorse the reconstruction policy of Congress, and this policy is not directly mentioned in either the Massachusetts or Pennsylvania platform.

Hudson county, N. J. has now a population of over 120,000 souls, which is rapidly increasing. It is proposed to incorporate it as a city on the ground that, as a single municipality, it would be better conducted in all its departments if the plan succeeds New York will have a formidable commercial rival.

With reference to the impeachment, it is said to be a rather singular coincidence that the last previous case of impeachment was that of Judge Humphreys, of Tennessee, who was impeached upon the testimony of Andrew Johnson; and that one of the managers prosecuting that impeachment was Mr. Pendleton, who is a Presidential rival of Mr. Johnson for the Democratic nomination.

The Empress Carlotta has addressed to the Pope a touching letter, imploring his prayers for the soul of her unfortunate husband. The letter is written in very good Italian, and exhibits no traces of the late lunacy of the Empress.

An important opinion was delivered on Monday, in the United States Supreme Court, by Justice Nelson, in the case of Suchet Mauran & Co. The Alliance Insurance Company, and four other cases. The case involved the question whether the Confederate Government was a de facto government, which was decided affirmatively. It was held, however, that the States should not lose their status as members of the Union. This opinion has been much commented upon as possessing considerable political significance. The Chief Justice and Justice wayne dissented.

A WOMAN TAKES THE FIELD.—The editors of the Memphis Avalanche having been arrested, the wife of one of them has undertaken to conduct the paper. Mrs. Fanny B. Galloway, the lady in question, publishes in the Avalanche a card, from which we take the following extract:

"A preconcerted arrangement has been made to crush out the paper. It cannot be done. During the incarceration of my husband and Mr. Campbell, I am constrained to take charge of the paper, and can be found at the editorial rooms of the Avalanche, and if men are not brave enough to defend their rights and their liberties, I trust the paper, for the next ten days will prove that there is one woman ready to defend the rights and liberties which weak and timid men seem disposed to yield.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Mr. Editor: The citizens of St. Matthews Parish, and all others who feel an interest in the result of the events now transpiring, and desire to save our country from ruin, are earnestly invited to attend a meeting to be held at Washington Seminary on Saturday 11th April next, for the purpose of organizing a Democratic Club to act in concert with other portions of the State, and to assist our friends of the North who are trying to save us from "Negro Rule and Military Despotism."

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA—IN THE MATTER OF JOSEPH FENDERBURK, BANKRUPT—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Joseph Fenderburk, in the District of Orangeburg and State of South Carolina, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. Dated at Orangeburg C. H., the 26th day of March A. D. 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA—IN THE MATTER OF HOWELL EASTERLIN, BANKRUPT—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Howell Easterlin, in the District of Orangeburg and State of South Carolina, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. Dated at Orangeburg C. H., the 26th day of March A. D. 1868.

Schedule South Carolina Rail Road.

Table with columns for destination (Columbia, Charleston, Augusta) and departure/arrival times for various routes.

Attention Young America. YOU ARE HEREBY ORDERED TO ATTEND your regular Parade today at the usual hour. Also your regular Monthly Meeting on next Wednesday Evening.

TAILOR SHOP. THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of their friends and customers to their New Tailor Shop, where they are prepared to do work with neatness and dispatch.

"JOHN ANDERSON, MY JO, JOHN?" A LECTURE BY REV. W. G. CONNOR, AT The Old Female College Hall on Monday Evening 13th April.

CHEAP GOODS AT Graham's T. O. Wroton & Steadman.

SELLING OFF AT COST, NEW SPRING GOODS, JUST RECEIVED BY D. LOUIS & CO., AGENTS.

AUCTION SALES—I will offer at Auction on Saturday in April, a lot of Dry Goods, Groceries and Tobacco, put in my hands as Agent. They can be bought at private sale until then at cost.

REGISTRATION.—The Board of Registration for Orangeburg, 4th Precinct will be in Session for Revision at Mrs. M. No. 22 well at Big Spring on the 1st April, 1868, to remain in Session from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., for the purpose to add to, or erase from the Registration Lists such names as may be offered in compliance with General Orders No. 40 from Headquarters Second Military District, Charleston, S. C., March 13, 1868.

REGISTRATION.—The Board of Registration, 4th Precinct will hold a Session for Revising the Lists at 10th Male, commencing Saturday, April 4th. Persons who have not hitherto registered, and who possess necessary qualifications are invited to appear before the Board. The names of persons who registered previously are in accordance with Acts of Congress will be stricken from the Lists.

COPARTNERSHIP De TREVILLE & AMAKER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Orangeburg District.

In Equity, ORANGEBURG DISTRICT. Martha M. Phillips, Adm'x. vs. Jno C. Kennerly et al.