

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

Washington News.

MARCH 27.—The District officers' Judiciary bill was passed over the veto by a strict party vote and is now a law.

The Conference Committee on the Tax bill reported, and the report was adopted. Stevens' universal suffrage amendment. Penalty for infringement applies only to Alabama. Its defeat is regarded as certain, as it would give Alabama to the Democrats; but the passage of the bill as reported, which validates the constitution and inaugurates the State officials recently voted for is apprehended. Violent cross purposes exist, however, and this afternoon the proceedings are speculated upon at every corner.

Impeachment speculations are rife, but the actors in the play are reticent of nothing reliably indicative or suggestive having transpired.

The Tax Conference Committee retains the whiskey clause punishing for sale below the tax. This is a point on which the Senate hitches.

March 28.—In the Senate the President was asked whether he established any new military districts since August, and under what name. The report of the Tax Conference Committee was rejected. Nye said it would fill the penitentiaries with government officials. Howe said that would be a good thing. Morrill, of Maine, did not believe there was an honest distiller in the Union.

In the House Stevens' amendment on Universal Suffrage was rejected without a division. Spaulding's substitute was adopted by 77 to 54. It declares the Montgomery Constitution the fundamental law of the Provisional Government. Officers recently elected to qualify and enter on the discharge of their duties May 1st.

The Governor may convene the Legislature elected under said constitution. The Legislature shall possess all powers conferred by the Montgomery Constitution as to the qualifications of electors, with or without the amendment.

The majority of electors qualified under the act of Congress of March 23, 1867, have adopted a constitution, and the Legislature has ratified the fourteenth article of the said constitution. It may be presented to Congress for approval.

The law to provide more efficient government in the rebel States, shall remain in force in Alabama, except as modified by the act until Alabama is admitted.

MARCH 29.—An impeachment rumour is rife, and very general on the streets, that the President's counsel will move to dismiss the case, there being nothing impeachable in the charges or the replication, and that Chase will sustain the motion. High Radical authority hoots at this. It is confidently stated that Chase will take no extreme ground, though he may claim the power of deciding the judicial points as attaching to his position, but will put the question to the Senate, and submit to their decision.

Everts has been in New York seeking authorities, there being no arranged library here and no time for the search. Everts will arrive in the city in the morning, and in the meantime the council having been separated, will go into court without full consultation.

The President's counsel see no cause why the trial should be prolonged over two weeks. Butler's speech is prepared. He treats the matter in regular prosecuting attorney style. After Butler's speech they will, quoting one of the managers, "pile in their witnesses."

Meade writes to Grant that under the law requiring half of the registered voters to vote, the constitution of Alabama was not ratified. He says: "I cannot but look upon the recent result of the election, as an expression of an opinion by the registered voters that they do not desire to be restored under the constitution submitted to them, and in view of the recent act of Congress allowing the majority of votes cast to ratify, I would prefer seeing the convention reassembled for the revision of the constitution and the revised constitution submitted to the people under the new law. I am of the opinion that a revised constitution, more liberal in its terms and confined to the requirements of the Reconstruction laws, would in Alabama, as I have reason to expect it will in Georgia and Florida, meet with the approval of a majority of the registered voters."

Two delegations from Florida are before the Reconstruction Committee. One is largely represented by the Massachusetts and the other by the Wisconsin element. The Wisconsin party have Meade's indorsement and forty-five signers but the Massachusetts party claim that the delegates signed the Meade Constitution, because otherwise they could get no pay.

MARCH 30.—Frederick A. Johnson, with a petition signed by three thousand citizens of New Orleans, called on Grant this morning. Grant intends referring the petition to General Buchanan.

The final vote on the Alabama bill, after the adoption of the substitute by 77 to 54, was 102 to 29—a strict party vote, except Williams, of Pennsylvania.

In the House the New Jersey resolution

withdrawing assent to the fourteenth article, was presented. Boutwell objected to its reception, as it was disrespectful in charging the House with usurpations.

Half-past twelve arriving the House attended the impeachment trial.

After the return, the New Jersey resolution was presented to the person who presented it, as disrespectful and scandalous.

In the Senate Chase entered and opened the Court. The usual formalities followed.

Butler spoke until 4 P. M., concluding to a comparatively thin house. The seats provided for the House of Representatives were almost empty, and the galleries by no means crowded.

Wilson commenced the evidence, which is entirely documentary and was interrupted in the middle of the President's reasons for suspending Stanton by a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

The Tax Committee reported the whiskey clauses in a modified form. Frauds are punishable by fine and imprisonment. The penalty covers distillers, dealers and revenue officers, and imprisonment is mandatory. Suits shall not be dismissed or compromised without the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General. Lumber and flour are excepted from the wholesale tax. Otherwise there is no change. The report was adopted.

Adjourned.

MARCH 31.—In the Senate the reading of the evidence was continued until Stanbery objected. Chase sustained the managers. Drake objected. Chase maintained that he had a right to make preliminary decisions subject to appeal. Drake appealed. The managers supported the appeal, saying they were glad the issue arose when the ruling was in their favor. The defence took part in the contest. A motion to retire prevailed, Chase voting with the ayes to decide the tie. Doolittle and Saulsbury were the only Democrats who voted nay. After three hours absence, Chase announced the decision to be that he should decide questions of evidence and other preliminary questions, subject to appeal to the Senate. Adjourned.

Judge Black yesterday in the Supreme Court, desired to argue the effect of the recent legislation on the McArdle case. During the colloquy, Judge Grier said he felt called upon to vindicate himself from whatever of obloquy or censure may attach to any one in this matter. That he thought the failure to decide the McArdle case will be considered as a design on the part of the court, to wait for legislation to relieve them from the performance of an unpleasant duty. Grier closed with "I am ashamed that such an opprobrium should be cast upon the court, and that it cannot be refuted."

The Supreme Court has postponed the argument in the McArdle case until the next term. General Hancock has issued an order to-day assuming command of the division of the Atlantic, with his headquarters at Washington. The division embraces the Department of the East, of Washington, and of the Lakes.

The President's friends seem in excellent spirits.

The President has changed the form of appointment blanks, so that they will conform to the tenure of office act.

General Morehead characterizes the interviews of Stanton and Thomas, as somewhat jocular, with no hostile manifestations.

Butler offered to repeat what was said by witnesses who could not make themselves heard, but the defence objected.

APRIL 1.—Senate.—After reading the journal, which was interrupted, by Sumner's ineffectual attempt to declare Chase's casting the vote illegal, the question of evidence which interrupted yesterday's open proceedings was resumed. Both the managers and the President's counsel consumed their hour, and Chase was sustained by a strict party vote. Pending the discussion, the managers declined to answer what use they intended to make of the disputed evidence, as it would expose their plan of proceeding. The question at issue was whether what Thomas said and did, could be received. Under this ruling it was proved that Thomas said he intended to use force, and to break down the door, and that afterwards he said he was deterred from using force by his arrest.

The next contest arose over the admissibility of what Thomas did and said previous to receiving orders to take the war office. Chase ruled it out Drake appealed and the appeal was sustained by a vote of 28 to 22. The managers stated previous to the vote that they intended proving by this evidence that Thomas in the line of his conspiracy attempted to corrupt the employees of the war office.

Butler, during this controversy, violently assailed General Thomas, as having been disgraced by Lincoln and Stanton, and that aside from assisting the President in his conspiracy, he gratified his revenge. Under this ruling it was proved that shortly after Thomas' reinstatement as Adjutant-General he called up the heads of the bureau and chief employees and informed them that strict rules would be relaxed.

Cross examination elicited the fact that these speeches were confined to the employees of the Adjutant General's Department, and that no allusion was made to the probability of Thomas becoming Secretary of war. This point created quite a buzz. Further evidence showed that General Thomas had said that he intended to apply to General Grant for a force to put him in possession.

Only three witnesses were examined to-day.

NEW ENGLAND SQUIRMING.—A Boston merchant writes a western commercial house:—

"If the two Houses of Congress could be sunk about two hundred feet under the earth, where they could never rise again you would see trade

and commerce resume, and would also see a glowing smile on every honest man's face in the country. The Lord deliver us from such an administration as that we are now enduring!" The country hears more groans from that miserable quarter of the North, New England, than from all other sections of the country together. If those God-forsaken fanatics had listened to the prophetic warnings given by The Day-Book weekly, after the accursed war broke out—a war they hatched into existence—there would have been less suffering there, as well as in the country generally. We told them what the price of "crushing out the South" would be. They heeded it not, and now their wails are awful. New England fanatics, you have sowed the wind, you must reap the whirlwind!—New York Day-Book.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.  
SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 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.

Shall we Act, and How?

We commend to the attention of our readers, the article in our columns entitled "Our Policy," written by a distinguished citizen of our District, and designed to express the views of a number of our people; and we urgently invite expressions of opinion from our fellow-citizens upon a subject, the importance of which cannot be exaggerated.

For ourselves, we do not believe that our policy is to act. We say this much, that every white citizen of Orangeburg District, who is entitled to REGISTER, and has not done so, owes it to himself, to his family and to his race, to do so at once. And why? Because the right to vote is an element of power; and the day may come, when that power can be used with telling effect.

But, beyond this, we believe in a "masterly inactivity." We are opposed to the organization of Democratic clubs, because we believe they will do no good at present. We are opposed to voting at the ensuing election for members of the Legislature, or upon the ratification of the proposed Constitution; because we are not yet prepared to fight Radicalism upon its own chosen ground. Let the same actors conclude the farce, that began it. Let us not, by opposition, elevate it to the dignity of an historical drama.

But there are some people, who think that there must be a demonstration of some kind, or many white men will be attracted into the Radical ranks, by the alluring promise of a homestead, made in the new Constitution. If there be such white men in Orangeburg District, who will sell their birthright for a mess of postage, let them go; they are worth nothing to us. The men of principle, the men who are white men in soul, as well as in color, will not sacrifice their honor upon the altars of a false god. Whether there be Democratic clubs or not, the men "of the right grit" will stand firm. As for the others, they will be rightly disappointed, when they find that the expected homestead will do them no good, as it will not apply to past debts; and the apples of Sodom will thus turn to ashes in their grasp.

Let be quiet, and bide our time. We have the mighty weapon, CAPITAL, in our hands, and if we will only organize to use it aright, we may be able to accomplish a great deal. Let us form planters' clubs, and agricultural associations, and immigration societies; and in these ways, become prepared to dictate to the ignorant herd, as masters of their daily bread. Here, we may do something by activity: let us spend our energy in the right direction, and not waste it on impossibilities.

We do not like to quote Latin, but a sentiment of Horace appropriately expresses our idea of the true position of a Southern gentleman in these days of trial:

Justum et tenacem propositi virum  
Non olivum ardor prava jubentium.  
Non vultus instantis tyranni  
Mente quiescit solida.

A REVEREND RINGED-STREAKED, IS ARRESTED FOR IMPROPER CONDUCT, RESISTS THE POLICE AND OFFERS ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS TO BE LET OFF.—Last night, about 10 o'clock, Rev. (?) B. F. Randolph, the saddle coloured delegate, to the great ringed-streaked-and-striped, who represented Orangeburg, but lives in Charleston, was arrested in the burnt district, being taken in conduct contra bonos mores. He at first resisted the police, but when he found that resistance was useless, he offered a bribe of one hundred dollars, to be let off, without being carried to the guardhouse. To the guardhouse, however, he had to go, and there he was required to deposit thirty dollars, as security for his appearance, before the Mayor, this morning, but he will, probably, forfeit that small amount.—Mercury.

[FOR THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.]  
Our Policy.

Much has been written concerning the course the South should have pursued during the last two or three years, with regard to the political measures before the country. It was generally conceded that the State, indeed the Southern States, should do something to ward off the ruin which threatened them—to adopt such a policy by which they could successfully oppose the measures they thought unconstitutional; and at the same time prove to the government their loyalty and readiness to acquiesce in any course founded upon reason, justice, and the constitution.

Our people, from the very best of motives they thought, decided to pursue no particular course; but to remain comparatively inactive, believing that the justice of the cause would work out their salvation. It was especially advised that they should do nothing to shape their destiny, rather than do too much to provoke the displeasure of the party in power,—that there was wisdom in inactivity. It was alleged that we had just emerged from a most disastrous war in which the brightest hopes had been disappointed, and the noblest enthusiasm that ever animated the heart of patriots had been destroyed and utterly shipwrecked. We were told that our homes had been plundered, our fields blighted, our property destroyed and that the position of our people was that of the conquered. Such was the argument used and the influence which induced the State to adopt the present policy. The history of the past three years and the experience of to-day testify that any other policy would have brought us to an adjustment of our difficulties as soon, if not in shorter time. To persist in it now can have no other effect than to prolong our troubles until it shall culminate in negro rule or military despotism over the South. Faith simply in the justice of a cause cannot save us—with faith we must couple works in order to succeed. Inactivity can gain us no advantages, but on the other hand it will encourage the radicals in their acts of usurpation and efforts to overthrow the present government of the country. Whilst we have been quietly looking on, great changes have been effected in the organic law of the land. Not satisfied with falsifying the promise made at the inauguration of the war against the South, that so soon as the States in rebellion should lay down their arms and return to their allegiance under the Constitution, the war should cease: they proceeded to disregard the stipulations of peace between our commanding generals. They have stultified the meaning of the term peace by keeping a large standing army, at a great expense, in the South; and that too in the face of the President Proclamation declaring peace was re-established. They have driven the Southern States out of the Union, instead of drawing them into it; and established over them a military despotism, with the promise of a better government under negro rule. They have trampled under foot the Constitution, and proclaimed the will of Congress the organic law of the land. They have dared to cripple the Executive, to gag the Judiciary, and to subject them all to the Legislative Department of the government. And now whilst we are looking on, their design regarding the South has reached its height when they submit to the people the blackest and most disgraceful instrument ever honored by the name of Constitution.

Now I ask what are the advantages of inactivity? Weigh them against the incalculable wretchedness to be induced by Negro-radical rule under the very worst type of savage cruelty, even though it be for a short time. Who can imagine the tide of demoralization, which will require but a few years to wash out every noble and honorable mark that remain to us now of our happier days. The condition of the white race here will be more deplorable than that of any people known in history. In all other revolutions there was a feeling of sympathy to temper the conqueror's rule; but here the superior race in the scale of human beings is placed under the entire control of the inferior, with none of the sympathy existing between kindred nations. With all the superstition and prejudices of his race who can expect the negro to exercise any other government over us than the absolute power the master possess over the slave.

Now, Mr. Editor, the question arises, can we prevent the occurrence of such a state of affairs? The solution is simply one of influence. Does the white man of the South possess sufficient power over the personal interest of the negro to influence his action in the coming elections? I believe he has and all we want is the energy—the activity to bring it in force; but if the exercise of this power is delayed until the ratification of the so-called Constitution, the reception of the State into the Union under that Constitution, and the investment of the radical party with the strength of the South; then the ruin of the Southern

white man will be a matter of a few years work. The friends of the Constitution at the North are organizing under a Platform sufficiently liberal for the South; and in many sections of this State, and of the South generally, there are organizations called Democratic Clubs organized for the purpose of co-operating with the democrats North in this efforts to save the South from negro rule, and the country at large from radical usurpations. And whilst they are fighting the battle against this mad policy upon the only legitimate ground, at the polls; let us at the South who are most interested do the same. In doing so we do not acknowledge the legality of the Negro Constitution, or forfeit our position as to the unconstitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts; but simply to meet them upon their own ground and fight them with their own weapons. It is believed that this extreme radical policy is insisted upon to obtain power and spoil and the negro is a fit tool to throw the strength of eleven States on the side of the revolutionist in the next Presidential election, and thus perpetuate their power for four years longer. Why may we not use the same tool to accomplish our purposes. Let us bring to bear upon the negro every possible influence—explain the injustice of the measure—its direct opposition to our interest and his own; and tell him plainly to choose between the two, the Northern radical with his false promises, or the Southern white man and comfortable homes. It was the argument that served the people of Alabama and will not fail in South Carolina. I understand there is a meeting called at Washington Seminary to organize one of these clubs, may it not suggest Mr. Editor, the propriety of a more extensive meeting to be held at the Court House during Court Week.

**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."  
MANY CITIZENS.  
mar 28—31

**DINNER—Will be Given on TUESDAY, APRIL 14th, 1868, at the Store lately occupied by J. B. Phelps, for the purpose of Raising Funds to Repair the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**  
At night, there will be a PROMENADE SUPPER at the OLD COLLEGE.  
Dinner, 75 Cents. apr 4—2\*

**COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**  
The undersigned has this day formed a Copartnership as Retail, Dry Goods, Grocery, and General Country Merchants, under the Name, Style and Firm of "MCNAMARA & JONES."  
JOSEPH McNAMARA,  
APRIL 1st, 1868. }  
CHARLES R. JONES. }  
apr 4

**AUCTION SALE.**  
By V. D. V. Jamison & Son, Auctioneers.  
ALL THE STOCK OF GOODS NOW IN THE Store lately occupied by C. S. Bell & Co., consisting in part of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Groceries, Tobacco, Hardware, &c., &c. The Sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, 18th April, 1868, and will continue from day to day until the whole Stock is disposed of.  
apr 4

**FREDERICK FERSNER, DENTIST.**  
WILL BE IN ORANGEBURG EVERY FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.  
Rooms at Masonic Hall, opposite Cornelison, Kramer & Co.  
apr 4

**Registration.**  
OFFICE BOARD OF REG. 1st PRECINCT, DISTRICT OF ORANGEBURG, S. C.  
March 30th, 1868.  
Agreeably to orders from Post Commander, Military Post of Columbia, S. C., the Books of Registration for the First Precinct, will be open for the Revision, ordered by General Orders No 40, dated Headquarters, 2d Military District, Charleston, S. C., March 13th, 1868, at the following time and places.  
Revision will commence on the 4th day of April, 1868, and continue until the 9th day of April, 1868, at the following Polls consolidated, viz.  
1. Felders' and Branchville—At Branchville, S. C.  
2. Rogvo's Pump and Orangeburg, S. C.—At Orangeburg C. H., S. C.  
3. Griffins' or Providence Camp Grounds and Four Holes' Church—At Four Holes' Church.  
Each Revising Polls will be open simultaneously at the above places.  
Elections will take place at the same Polls, from and on the 14th April, 1868, until April 16th, 1868, both days inclusive.  
L. D. RADZINSKY,  
Chairman 1st Precinct, B. H.,  
apr 4—11 District of Orangeburg, S. C.

**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. We can be found at all times opposite Messrs. Chas. Bull & Co., on Russell Street.  
mar 28—3m  
JAS. CANNON,  
D. W. ROBINSON.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA—IN THE MATTER OF HOWELL EASTLIN, BANKRUPT—IN BANKRUPTCY.—To Whom it MAY CONCERN.**—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Howell Eastlin, 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 20th day of March A. D. 1868.  
mar 28—2 P. V. DIBBLE, Assignee.

List of Letters REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE UNCALLED for—April 1, 1868.

Armstrong, Dr. William. A.  
Bailey & Bro. Messrs. B.  
Cook, Wilson. C.  
Carroll, Mrs. Sarah E. G.  
Crawwell, G. M. G.  
Culler, Pompey. G.  
Cox, A. M. H.  
Conover, L. S. H.  
Edwards, A. F. I.  
Fitch, Thomas J. J.  
Fracock, Mrs. Catharine. J.  
Green, Stephen. K.  
Griffin, Shire (col'd.) L.  
Gavin, Miss L. R. M.  
Hartwig, Wesley (col.) N.  
Holmes, Mrs. Rebecca. O.  
Inshedd, Mrs. Ann C. P.  
Lanegan, William S. Q.  
M. M. R.  
Marth, Mrs. Elvany. S.  
Mookey, Jacob (col.) T.  
Newman, John (col.) U.  
Owens, Stephen. V.  
Owenpater, Lussmanor. W.  
Payer, Mr. or Mrs. X.  
Pettigrew, C. T. Y.  
Sandle, Mrs. Molly (col.) Z.  
Stroman, Mrs. Molly (col.)  
Sinler, Bull.  
Staley, Mrs. Elizabeth M.  
Thompson, Mr. A.  
Thompson, George W. B.  
Whitney, James. C.

Drop Letters must be prepaid one cent; papers 2 cents.  
T. C. HUBBELL, P. M.

**CHEAP CASH STORE!!**  
WE ARE RECEIVING  
**FRESH SUPPLIES**  
OF  
**DRY GOODS**  
AND  
**GROCERIES**  
EVERY WEEK  
And will guarantee quality and price to suit all who may favor us with a call.  
We will take in trade all kinds of  
**COUNTRY PRODUCE**  
at the highest market prices, and put our Goods at as low figures as any house in the city.  
oct 18—c1y  
KEITT BROTHERS.

**GUANO, GUANO,**  
**UNADULTERATED,**  
PERUVIAN GUANO on hand by the Sack or more.  
Orders will be received for  
MAPES SUPER PHOSPHATES, and FISH GUANO.  
And the WANJA FERTILIZER.  
To the Planter who can possibly afford to procure of these, there will be a reward in his increased crop.  
**GROCERIES**  
and a General Assortment of other Goods kept constantly on hand  
At the Court House Store, Market Street,  
JOHN A. HAMILTON,  
oct 19—1y

**THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ORANGEBURG DISTRICT.**  
In the Common Pleas.

Joseph H. Morgan, vs. Joseph E. Bailey. Attachment.  
Whereas the Plaintiff did, on the 29th day of March, 1868, file his Declaration against the Defendant, who (as is said) is absent from and residing out of the limits of the State, and has neither wife nor Attorney known within the same, upon whom a copy of the same declaration might be served; it is therefore ordered, That the said defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration on or before the 29th day of March, 1869, otherwise final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against him.  
J. P. ROBINSON,  
March 28, 1868. Clerk of the District Court of S. C. P.  
apr 4

**AUCTION SALES.—I will sell**  
at Auction on Saturday in April, a lot of Dry Goods, Groceries and Tobacco, put up by hands of Agent. They can be bought at private sale until then at cost. Also 1 one Horse Spring Wagon.  
MURRAY ROBINSON,  
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.  
mar 28

**The Southern Drug Store.**



**DR. B. M. SUTLER'S**  
IS THE PLACE TO GET  
FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES, OF WHICH he has just received a full supply, and offers them to his Friends and the Public generally as cheap as they can be bought anywhere for the Cash.  
No more Credit—please do not ask it, for I cannot give it.  
mar 7

**NOTICE.—THE BOOKS OF DR. T. A. ELLIOTT, and of Mrs. ELLIOTT & SALLEY have been placed in the hands of Col. P. A. McMichael for collection and settlement. In accordance with a previous notice our Books must be settled quarterly. Col. McMichael is authorized to give receipts in settlement.**  
T. A. ELLIOTT, M. D.  
A. S. SALLEY, M. D.  
mar 14—1f