

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

The Election.

We copy the following from the Marion Star:

Passed off quietly at all the Polls in the District, and there is a majority of thirteen or thereabout for the adoption of the Constitution. We have not the official returns from the different Registration Boards, and cannot say if the whole Radical Ticket is elected, there being some doubt with regard to one or two names.

There is no doubt about one thing. The Radical Ticket has been elected solely by the failure to vote of white men who call themselves Conservative. The Registration lists show that many white men failed to vote, and that in this District the rule of the white race can be maintained but for the treachery of white men. If an ignorant, quaternon adventurer, without any interest in the District and without the slightest claim to moral or mental qualification for the post, is to represent in the Senate it is not the fault of the negro but of the white men who would not go to the polls. We shall not say what we think of such men. We leave them to the judgment of their white neighbors, and to their own conscience. The day is not far distant when they will feel, if they do not now, their guilt to its whole extent. What can such men think of themselves in comparison with the fifty or sixty colored men in the District, who having been honestly convinced that intelligence and character ought to rule, went forward and openly voted the Conservative Ticket?

They defied the threats of the Union League and acted honestly on their convictions.—HONOR TO THEM AND THEY ARE HONORED. The white gentlemen of the District will stand by them to the last, and there is many a deluded fool who has followed the Radical pack, who will envy them their honest courage and the friends they have won by it. Time will show the difference between the promises of the demagogues who are leading the poor negroes to their ruin, and the promises of men of character and honor.

And time will show another thing. Men who have made contracts will not break them but we warn negroes who have voted the Radical Ticket in defiance of the warning and advice of their true friends, to be very certain that they are securing Radical friends upon whom they can depend when they are in trouble. Justice is the right of Man from Man. Friendship goes by favor, and the white men will understand that the Radical negroes are banded together by hostility to the whites and the hope of plundering and ruining them.

We know the Radical Leaders know how vain are your hopes, and how false are their promises. The apples they offer you, will turn to ashes in your mouths, but don't expect to come to conservatives for aid, when you find you are betrayed. You have made your bed—lie on it. We intend to help our friends, and let our enemies help themselves. The white man who befriends a Radical is as vile as a Radical, and the intelligent public of this country will treat him as such. We advise both white and black to ponder this thoroughly.

Butler's Harangue.

IMPASSIONED SPEECH BEFORE THE COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. Butler hoped the counsel would be required to go on. He would be glad to have Mr. Stanbery here, but there were four counsel present and they could go on with the case. There would be no waiting for sick men or sick women. Already the President's counsel had occupied thirty-three days. Their applications for time had been granted over and over again. The whole legislation of the country was stopped, the taxes needed immediate attention, and yet the whole country was to wait the convenience of the President and his counsel. The interests of the people were greater than those of any one man, and they should not wait now for the sickness of any one man. He had testimony here in his hand of what was going on in the South.

And when this great criminal is gotten out of the way, these murders will cease. [Applause in the galleries.] Even now, this very day, your register of bankruptcy in Alabama is driven from his home, and is unable to perform his duties. Then, since this trial begun, Magnolia, whom you rejected as unworthy of an office, has, by authority of the President, been selling government gold, in New York, at a loss of \$12,000 to the government, which he has put into his pocket, and has also been buying the government bonds under the same authority, and is paying higher than the market price for them. Out of all this money are the people of this country being defrauded. For the safety of the finances—for the safety of the true loyal men, black and white, in the South—for all that is dear to every patriot and man—let this trial proceed with no further delay. We, by command of the House of Representatives, have presented this great criminal at your bar; we believe he is guilty, and we believe we can prove him to be so, but

If you decide him innocent let him go. But if from his corruptions, if from his violations of the law, if from his betrayal of the liberties entrusted to him all these wrongs proceeded, let us have an end of it. After all the delays which have been granted, and the managers thought they had been very courteous and polite in according to the requests of counsel, all that they now asked was that this trial should go on. Let us contrast the delay which has attended the progress of this great trial with a great State trial in England, where the court sat from nine in the morning until one at night. He was not now complaining of the delay which had been granted by the Senate, but only complaining the English trial with the courtesies shown to this criminal and his counsel.

They had been threatened that these delays would be availed of. Mr. James Brooks, in the House of Representatives (it was in the Globe), and Senators could see it, had threatened that the friends of the President would make this trial last until next March, that they would hold the Senate to all the forms, and there was no doubt that this was the programme. He (Mr. B.) never picked up a mail that he did not read of the murder of Union men in the South. He begged pardon if he had spoken with warmth, but it was impossible not to have some feeling over the wrongs which had been perpetrated. He would not speak now of the threats which had been made against high officers of the Senate and himself and the other managers, for the discharge of their duty. He did not think they were in any danger. There was an old Scotch proverb which said the threatened dog is always long lived. [Laughter.] He would only conclude by saying that all these crimes, all these murders, all these outrages on decency, would cease when this man was out of the white House. [Subdued applause in the galleries.]

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 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.

No Breathing Time.

After a period of excitement, there is necessarily a reaction. But we must not waste a moment now. We must re-enter the field for another contest. The first conflict is over; but we cannot stack arms, or take our repose; Fall into line,—beat the long roll,—and to action again! The current of events is rapid and we must not lag behind them. The Rolls of the Conservative Party are being filled with names, but let us not stop at this. We must perfect our organization; and prepare for another election, which will soon be upon us.

We are glad to notice the formation of local Democratic Clubs in different neighborhoods. Let them be organized at every poll; and let their rolls contain the names of every Conservative Voter in the vicinity, without a single exception. We have entered now upon the canvass, and let us do nothing halfway. Numbers of the more sensible colored people will co-operate with us, if the matter is properly presented to their notice; and it is for these local associations to effect this important result.

We think it very necessary that we should work with energy and unanimity, and in the full confidence of ultimate success. We see the TRIUMPH OF THE RIGHT ahead of us; and we are willing to strive for it, bidding our time, an never despairing of the result. The short-sighted demagogues, who are sacrificing their principles upon the altar of a mistaken interest, ephemeral as it is disgraceful; the deluded victims of carpet-bag politicians, who vainly imagine themselves the permanent rulers of the Palmetto State;—these may flourish for awhile—but their foundations are on the sand; and the storm will soon come, which will sweep away the unsightly edifice they have erected; and the TEMPLE OF LIBERTY, based on the rock of eternal justice, will rise in more than Grecian beauty in our midst.

The Election in the State.

Official returns from seventeen Districts give
FOR CONSTITUTION - - - 46,650
AGAINST " - - - 13,627

Radical Majority, - - - 33,023.
Ten other Districts are heard from, and among them Oconee, Spartanburg and Anderson give Democratic majorities; and in Marion where the Radicals carried the election by 13 majority, there is a protest of the election, for Radical frauds. Five other Districts are not yet heard from.

The public lands in Alaska are said to extend to 365,000,000 acres. Many of these acres are preserved in ice.

[FOR THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.]
Branchville Letter.

BRANCHVILLE, S. C., April 16, 1868.

Mr. Editor—We have had quite a crowded Street since the morning of 14th inst. The negroes seem not to have satisfied their thirst, in casting the Eagle into the box, but lounge about the street the greater portion of the day. Their anxiety has been undoubtedly aroused to its acme, in performance of what they seem to consider their most sacred duty. Many made their entry into the Village with the dawn of day on the morning of the 14th, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a goodly number hail from 15 to 20 miles distant; and bivouacked near the Village on the night of 13th, through apprehension (they say) of a penalty being inflicted, in case of their non-attendance on the first day of the election. The greater portion of the votes taken on the first day were negroes. On the second day we were cheered by the appearance of a goodly number of whites, who came in spite of the inclemency of the weather.

We have been assured by some of the most intelligent negroes, they have cast their votes against the Constitution—yet they seem to fear the "League," and desire to do it secretly. One negro asserted it as his right and intention to take the life of any negro, whom he knew to vote against the Constitution. They are linked together as by a mighty chain, inseparable by influence. They heed not the white man's warning.

At the opening of the polls on the 14th, the negroes were warned by one of the most prominent members of the "League," should they be handed a ticket by any white man, instantly to commit it to the flames. Many are so ignorant as to believe the white men are not allowed to vote the Radical ticket. They are so duped by those carpet-bag-copper-colored office-seekers that they have long since refused to believe anything the white people tells them in regard to political matters. They no longer make it a secret, that every thing that is told them by any person except their own party, is through an ill design, and to work their utter ruin. But ah! ill-fated and short-sighted negro, the hour of retribution will come. Many of the farmers have resolved to render assistance to the negro no longer, as the negro feel no gratitude towards the white men who render him any assistance, but rather think it a compulsory act, than one of

Washington News.

APRIL 20.—The Court of Claims have decided fifty-four Cotton cases, under the seizure and abandonment law, in favor of claimants. The judgment in forty of which was rendered during the present term. The amounts of each case, varies from \$10,000 to \$123,000, Randolph L. Mott, securing the highest claims. The claims aggregate \$623,000.

The close of impeachment is not expected before the middle of next week. Sergeant Bates' festival was enthusiastic, and the ceremonies at the Washington monument were beautiful. Bates was loaded with presents from the ladies and citizens.

In the Senate information was called for regarding the detention of the steamer Sabine, at New London, alleged for political purposes. Proceeded to Impeachment. The managers are introducing documentary evidence.

Blodgett's indictment was offered. Butler offered Blodgett's answer. Evarts objected, that Blodgett was not on trial here. Butler proceeded to state orally what he intended to prove. Chase ordered it to be reduced to writing. Butler protested. Chase insisted, and Butler is now waiting.

Impeachment continues. The Senate refused to admit Blodgett's papers, and Butler appealing for Blodgett, said, he had never been able to get his case before the Senate, and justice should be done him; Blodgett was only a Captain of a rebel militia company, and an unwilling one. Blodgett would swear that he was known in Augusta, and was elected by his neighbors, to make a constitution for Georgia. He was made Mayor of Augusta, by Pope. Butler did not doubt, when Georgia was admitted, that Blodgett would take his seat here with the proudest of us. Butler then offered the nominations of Sherman and Thomas, to Brevet-Generalship, claiming that it was admissible under the tenth article. The Senate refused 14 to 26 yeas. Anthony, Cole, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Morton, Ross, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willy, and Yates—14. Both parties announced the evidence closed. Chase ordered the prosecution to proceed with the argument. Boutwell not being ready asked adjournment until Friday. The defense asked until Wednesday, in view of Stanbery's sickness. Boutwell sec'nd the request, and after hearing and rejecting an appeal from Logan to print his argument, the court adjourned until Wednesday.

The Senate went into Executive Session and adjourned to Wednesday. In the House Stanbery's appropriation for impeachment was considered. Eldridge said it was evident that \$10,000 would not defray the expense of the impeachment trial, and he thought this was a mere blind. Why did not

the committee come out boldly and say that this was a mere bagatelle to operate on the public mind. Washburne said that if another appropriation was required, he would vote for it, and he believed it would be worth \$100,000 to pay the expense. Eldridge asked if he understood that the gentleman would give \$100,000 to make the impeachment trial a success. Washburne had not said that exactly, but what he meant was that if the impeachment was a success, it would worth not \$100,000, but \$100,000,000 to this country, in greater security to persons and property. Applause in the galleries. Eldridge said that he expected as much, that his money was to be used to success. He would not vote a dollar for such a purpose. Washburne said that he would not be misrepresented, but he would reiterate that he believes the country would be benefited, to the amount of millions of dollars, by the removal of the usurper and tyrant from the White House. The bill was passed.

APRIL 21.—In the House, Mr. Banks' Bill, protecting naturalized citizens abroad, was amended by a provision allowing the President to withdraw the commercial relations of the United States from offending nations, and exempting ambassadors, consuls and agents from the list of persons whom the President is permitted to incarcerate in retaliation. It was passed by a vote of 99 to 5.

The pressure upon the Senators who are uncommitted on the subject of impeachment, is tremendous and comes from all quarters. The apprehension of the President's friends is increasing.

The new municipal officers of Alexandria, Virginia, qualified to-day. None of them are negroes neither are any of them native Virginians.

In the House, to-day, Mr. Robinson offered a resolution recalling the Managers of Impeachment and abandoning it.

The Speaker declared that this was a question of privilege, but that, under the ruling of the Speaker, or of a majority of the House, the House could refuse to consider it even as a question of privilege.

The House, by a strict party vote, refused to con sider the resolution.

The Postoffice Committee was instructed to enquire into the expediency of the Government securing the control of the telegraph lines of the country.

An amendment to the Bankrupt Law, extending the time for such as could not pay fifty cents on the dollar to the first day of January, 1869, was adopted.

APRIL 22.—In the Impeachment trial a motion was finally passed allowing unlimited speeches, oral or written by the managers and defence. The galleries are crammed.

Curtis has announced that it is doubtful whether Stanbery will be able to take any further part in the trial, and Groebeck will follow Boutwell.

The Senate, after a half dozen propositions had been voted down, adopted the following: that as many of the managers, and counsel for the President, as desire to do so, be permitted to file arguments, or address the Senate orally. Chase ordered Boutwell to proceed. Boutwell said that the Chief Magistrate of the principal Republic in the world was on trial, and the object of the proceeding was not the punishment for offences, but the safety of the State. The issues between the President and the House of Representatives are technical and limited, namely, whether Johnson violated the constitution and laws in removing Stanton and appointing Thomas. Boutwell sets forth the evils, probably, following the acknowledgement of the President's power to remove officers at his pleasure. He mentioned that sovereignty rested with the people, who vested it in Congress, whereas the Executive and Judicial are denied all discretionary or implied power. Congress can adopt and administer to the condition of national life, whereas the President is governed by the principles which govern the judge of the court. The President must administer the law as he finds it, without questioning legislative wisdom. The President can make no inquiry regarding constitutionality. A public officer can neither plead nor prove good motives for nullifying the law. The President violated the law, and the Senate can enter into no inquiry regarding the violation of the laws or the constitution. Boutwell denies the President's desire to bring the question before the court. His pretext fully exposed that this object was to seize officers of the government, and, by their influence reconstruct the Union in the interests of the rebellious States. No criminal was ever arraigned who offered a more unsatisfactory excuse for his crimes. He argues that Stanton's removal and Grant's appointment was an acknowledgement of the legality of the Tenure of Office bill, behind which the President could not go. The subsequent attempt to remove Stanton, unauthorized by the constitution and violation of the President's oath of office, requires a verdict of guilty under the first article. The Cabinet's advice was no advice. It was the advice of servants to their master. Boutwell discussed the constitution, and practice of removals, closing his argument with none of the predecessors of Mr. Johnson from General Washington to Mr. Lincoln, ever claimed the power to remove a civil officer during the session of the Senate without its consent. He claimed that the act of 1795, even if the right claimed under it was valid, was repealed by the act of 1863. Boutwell argued in favor of the constitutionality of the tenure of office act, claiming that Johnson was serving Lincoln's term, and that the law covered Stanton. He says the President seems to have been under the influence of a criminal purpose, to destroy Grant as well as remove Stanton, and attempted to carry out his pur-

Murder in Farmwell.

The Farmwell Sentinel contains the following particulars of the murder of Mr. Martin at Allendale in that District, on the 9th inst: "Mr. Martin, it appears, was acting in the capacity of an overseer on the plantation of Mr. Richardson, and had given orders to the hands under his charge, that the mules and horses when through ploughing, must be taken to the stable and attended to, and not left hitched on the roads. One fellow in particular, paid no attention to these orders, and hitched his horse or mule near a negro house, leaving him unattended to, disobeying Mr. Martin, and anxious, no doubt, to create a disturbance. Mr. M. seeing the horse standing hitched, after giving these orders, went there for the purpose of remonstrating with the fellow, when he was met by a colored woman who used the most abusive and threatening language towards him, whereupon he struck her several blows. A negro fellow on seeing it sprang to her assistance, how in hand, and when in the act of striking Martin, he was fired upon, and shot through his nose. Martin then tried to make his escape, but was pursued by dozens of them, who had collected, with logs, and armed to the teeth, and swearing to kill him. He was fired on several times, but succeeded in reaching the house of a Mr. Mallard, where he was followed by this band of brutes, some thirty in number, and despite the entreaties of Mr. Mallard and wife, forced their way into the house, and there murdered him. After shooting and beating him to death, and while he was reeking in his blood, these savage brutes, some thirty in number, proposed cutting him in pieces and each one taking some of his flesh. Some fourteen or fifteen of the number are now confined in our jail, awaiting their trial—the others are still at large."

The Sentinel also contains the following account of another murder committed in that District last week: "A man in the lower part of the District, about the Beaufort line named Youmans, killed another named Williams, last week. Youmans, it appears, lost some hogs, a short time since, and being of a superstitious nature, waited upon a fortune teller in the neighborhood, who informed him that this man, Williams, had stolen them. On the word of the fortune-teller, he set out for Williams, and on meeting him told him that his hogs were missing, and that he believed he (Williams) had stolen them. Perhaps the lie was given. The charge was, however, a serious one, and so provoking that Williams knocked him down, and as we are informed gave him a severe whipping. He got up and told Williams that he had whipped him, but that he still believed he stole his hogs. He was again whipped, but still believed that Williams had committed the theft. The accused sprung on him the third time, and we are informed, when Youmans drew a knife and stabbed him causing his death in a short while. Williams has always borne a good character, and is said to be a quiet, inoffensive man."

NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.—Martin Van Buren is the only man who held the offices of President, Vice President, Minister to England Governor of his own State, and member of both houses of Congress. THOMAS H. BENTON is the only man who held a seat in the United States Senate for thirty consecutive years. The only instance of father and son in the United States Senate at the same time, is that Hon. HENRY DODGE, Senator from Wisconsin and his son, AUGUSTUS J. DODGE, Senator from Iowa. General JAMES SHIELDS is the only man who ever represented two States in the United States Senate. At one time he was Senator from Illinois and subsequently from Minnesota. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS held positions under the Government during every administration from that of WASHINGTON to that of Polk, during which he died. He had been Minister to England, member of both houses of Congress, Secretary of State and President of the United States. He died while a member of the House of Representatives.

DEATH OF A MISER.—Peter Hendrickson, a man seventy-six years of age, was found dead in his room at No. 59, Willett-street, New York, on Tuesday. The room in which he lived was found in a very filthy condition, and a bundle of straw had served the purpose of a bed. There were no chairs or table, and the remnants of his last meal, consisting of water and stale bread, were found on the floor. On his body were several bank books, deeds, bonds and mortgages and treasury notes, representing \$20,000. He was also the owner of a house and lot valued at \$25,000. Hendrickson was a native of New York, and had followed the occupation of a junk man.

The carpet baggers of Richmond are getting very sensitive about having the initials C. B. M. put after their names. Here is what one of them recently said at a Local League meeting: "Gentlemen, I am tired of these d—n rebel newspapers calling us carpet bag men. I have therefore bought that trunk, and the next one who calls me C. B. M. (except bag man) I'll tell him of this trunk and dash the inscription back into his teeth."

A few weeks since a man approached the rope to which is attached the balloon in which everybody in Paris is making ascensions. He drew a knife when the attendant asked him his intention. "My wife," he replied "is up in that balloon, and I'd give a hundred francs for the privilege of cutting the rope." The offer of the monster was refused.