THE ORANGEBURG NEWS. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

[From the Charleston Mercury.] South Carolina Democratic Convention.

The Convention of the Democratic party of this State, opposed to negro suffrage, met at Niekerson's Hotel, in Columbia, on Monday, the 8th inst., at eight P. M.

Dr. Thomas Smith, of Darlington, was called to the Chair, and Messrs. H. Sparnick and A. A. Gilbert were requested to act as Secreta-

The Chairman stated the object of the convention to be to appoint delegates to the Democratic National Convention, to be held in New York on the 4th prox.

On a call of the roll of the districts, the following delegates were found to be present : Berkeley District-M. W. Venning.

Charleston District-C. II. Simonton, Henry Sparnick, Wm. Lebby, John Hanckle, J. B. Cohen, C. M. Furman, E. Lafitte, Z. Davis. P. C. Trenholm, J. B. Campbell, R. S. Bruns. R. B. Rhett, Jr., T. D. Eason, J. B. Lafitte. J. B. Steele, G. H. Gruber, G. S. Hacker, John E. Carew, F. Horsey, E. H. Locke, A. Came-Mikell, James M. Caldwell.

Chesterfield District-Henry McIver. Clarendon District-Joseph Galluchat, John J. Ingraham, Dr. Charles Henry.

Darlington District-A. C. Spain, Dr. Thos. Smith, Rev. J. M. Timmons, O. D. Lee, B. F. Williamson, J. M. Williamson, C. C. Chase. Edgefield District-M. W. Garey.

Orangeburg District-Mortimer Glover, T. J. Goodwyn, C. J. Stroman.

Sumter District-A. A. Gilbert, Dr. II. D.

Williamsburg District .- David Epps. The following gentlemen were then chosen permanent officers of the body:

Hon. Charles II. Simonton, President .-Vice-Presidents-Hon. J. L. Manning, Hon. Thos. W. Glover, Hon. Chas. M. Furman, Hon. F. D. Richardson, General M. C. Buttler, Hon. E. W. Charles, Dr. Marcus Reynolds, Hon. Alex. McQueen, and Colonel Jno. G. Pressley.

Secretaries A. A. Gilbert and Henry Spar-

The President on taking the Chair spoke

Gentlemen of the Convention: We have assembled as representatives of a portion of the Demmocracy of South Carolina, to express their opinion respecting the convention soon to meet in New York. In the discharge of the duties thus devolved upon us, we should keep two cardinal points in view. The first is an unhesitating adherence to the Democratic party of the United States, and this without qualification, without condition, without reservation. We are invited to participate in the deliberations of the convention, before our existence as a State has been recognized, and, perhaps, without a vote to assist in the election of the candidates which it may select.

In the hands of the Northern people will be the decision of the canvass. They must decide upon its issues-their wishes should govern in planning and in conducting the cam-

We will sit as guests at their Council Board, confidently entrusting the management of our interests to their discretion.

Their object is the defeat of the Radical party-their success is of vital importance to us. To achieve success we must be prepared for the time to put aside other and less important issues. Until this is achieved questions which should be decided by the States alone, must remain in abeyance.

The Radical party having been in possession of almost unlimited power for eight long years, is now seeking to perpetuate that power by a centralized despotism.

Having bound the hands of the Executive. and threatened the existence of the Supreme Court, they are seeking to obliterate State lines, and to decide all questions of State Government. They must be defeated before the States can be secured in their right to decide upon these questions for themselves. Until they are defeated the discussion of these questions is premature. If they are not defeated such discussion will be unnecessary and idle. Let us, then, devote ourselves to those issues which can secure us the victory, and when this is won, instructed by the experience and the results of the conflict, we can determine our course for the future.

The other cardinal point we must keep before us is the Democracy of the State must not be divided. [Applause.] There must not, there cannot be division in our ranks. [Grant applause.] There is not, there cannot be any difference of principle among us. Our motives, our objects our interests are the same. A common danger enjoins union among us, and whatever the passions of, one, or the pre judices of another or the impracticability of another may seek to accomplish, the great heart of South Carolina can never sympathize

in measures which tend to separate her people.

in presiding over your deliberations.

The following resolutions were offered by Hon. J. B. Campbell:

Whereas, it is understood that the Executive Committee appointed by the convention which assembled in this city in April last de sire a conference with this convention for the purpose of producing harmonious action by the Democratic party in this State, be it

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the President for the purpose of conference with the Executive of the said State, and that the result of that conference be reported to this body.

The Preamble and Resolution were adopted and under the latter, the Chair appointed the following committee:

McIver, Mortimer Glover, F. J. Pelzer, A. A. Gilbort and John Hanckel.

The convention then adjourned to ten o'clock on Tuesday.

TUESDAY, 9TH.

Three congressional districts were represented in the conventiod, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, the 4th was not represented. Eleeven districts of the State were represented.

The central executive committee appointed by the April convention expressed a desire for a conference, and the convention appointed a committee to confer with them, They reported a basis of union which was adopted by the convention.

A sati-factory platform was adopted, stating "That having entire confidence in the principles and patriotism of the Democratic party, and believing and trusting to their assurances ron, F. J. Pelzer, W. J. Gayer, J. R. Reed, that they will, if triumphant, restore and main-D. Lopez, F. Richards, E. M. Whiting, W. E. | tain at the South, as they have done in the North, in the East, and in the West, the supremacy and government of the white racea white man's government-leaving to the States themselves to regulate their suffrage laws; and also that they will expunge the usurpations and the fraudulent governments created by the military power, under what are called the Reconstruction laws, and thereby restore to the Union the Southern States, such as they were before the enactment of said laws; we hereby pledge ourselves to the support of ble hireling, we are convinced that the finanthe candidates of that party for President and Vice-President of the United States, to be nominated at the coming convention in the City of New York, on the 4th day of July

The following Executive Committee was appointed by the convention:

Hon. W. D. Porter, Major T. G. Barber. Hon. Henry McIver, Hon. W. P. Finley, and A. Gilbert, Esq.

The following delegates were chosen:

For the State at Large-General Wade Hampton, Hon. J. B. Campbell. Alternates, fast enough to accommodate the thousand Hon. C. M. Furman, Hon. C. P. Carrolle 1st District-Hon. J. L. Manning. Alter-

nate. Hon. R. Dozier. 2d District-Hon. Carlos Tracy, Hon. C. H. Simonton. Alternates, John Hanckel, Esq.

Colonel R. B. Rhett, Jr. 3d District-General M. W. Gary. Alter-

ternate, Hon. A. D. Frederick. 4th District-No appointment.

Great harmony prevails, and the convention as been an entire success General Wade Hampton was invited to addross the convention, and spoke with good itely our disenthralment. feeling and effect.

The Democratic party of this State is now united and harmonious, and all are satisfied

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1868.

While we reserve to ourselves the right of defiing 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 pop ular sentiment in the section of country in which it circulates. Our columns are open, therefore. for any communications properly written, accomof State policy-the regulation of matters puried by a responsible name, not personal in their character, nor absolutely injurious in their

The Democratic Convention in Colum-

We have given but a hasty perusal to the proceedings of the Convention of this week, in Columbia; but from that perusal, we feel hardly satisfied with their action. Representing only a portion of the State, they should employment, and let them fix upon a current rate not have presumed to pass a resolution, purporting to represent the sentiments of the Democracy of the State, on any question of importance, and especially by such a resolution, to come in conflict with a platform set forth by a Convention in which a larger portion of the State had been previously represented.

We consider that the Convention in Columbia would have done good, but for this mistake. Now, the Democracy of the State are further from a union, in our opinion, than ever before; and nothing can unite us, but a general Convention, after the National Convention in July.

For ourselves, we recognize no platform but the resolutions of the first Convention: and will recognize no other, until it comes to us, as the authoritative expression of the opinion of the Democrats of the State.

Nevertheless, we are glad that some of the Gentlemen of the convention, I thank you delegates from Orangeburg attended the Con- Parker Pillsbury was not made a woman. He profoundly for the distinguished honour you vention in Columbia. We are only sorry more would have been so strong minded.

have conferred upon me, and invoke your aid of them did not go: since the influence of an additional number of conservative members might have been an influence for good. We feel perfectly assured that the action of those of our delegates, who did attend, was characterized by that degree of conservatism which truly represents the sentiments of the Demoeratic Party in this District.

Book Notices, &c.

THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL for June is at hand. The enterprising Publishers of this valuable Monthly, offer to send Sample Copies free. Each number contains 32 large double column pages, devoted to Farming, Messrs. J. B. Campoell, M. W. Gary, Heury | Stock Breeding and Disease of Domestic Animals, illustrated with numerous engravings.

> Address N. P. Boyer & Co., Publishers, Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

> > [COMMUNICATED.] A Few Words to Farmers!

> > > No. 2.

In last weeks issue we referred to the political hostility of the negro towards the white race, created by Black Republican Emissaties, as well as the consequent necessity forced upon us to refuse support to an element in our midst so inimical to all our people's interests. We take it for granted, that our people are by this time satisfied, that negro labor, combined with negro neighborhood, will never make their fortunes,-will not ever return to the land what it takes away, nor raise us from our impoverished state. He shall not to argue the point. This being admitted, what then is the remedy? Plainly, a substitution of white labor.

Politically the African will not long confol us, but we shall always be kept down by him. as by a log around our neeks, so long as w are dependant on him for his labor. Believ ing as we do that he has ceased to be a profitacial salvation of this country depends upon he immigration from Europe of an honest and industrious peasantry. This cancer in our l som must be crowded out, and sloughed de by the introduction of a healthly and counteracting element.

Can the desired cure be obtained? V think it can. It is now knocking at our doo It reaches our shores at the rate of over 20,00 people per ronth, and ships cannot be four whe demand passage across the water. I the Great West appreciates the emergency, and bears the stream away to enrich her boun ess plains. We are too slow and inactive turn the tide this way. "There is a tide the affairs of men, which, taken at the floor leads on to fortune; omitted, all their lives are passed in shallows and in miseries." Aow is the flood-tide, and now is the time to prepare Parler, Esq. to turn it. Delay will only postpone indefin-

The first step to take in the great work is organization or combination. An association must be formed with officers, who may go to work and collect all the necessary information on the subject, and who can commence and carrry on negotiations with the proper parties. Why cannot this be done by next Saleday. No one man can effect anything of consequence. It must be a movement of a whole neighborhood, so that a number of families of these people can be together or near each other. Otherwise the result will be but temporary and of no lasting effect.

We shall carry out more fully the promise, made last week, (in the next issue), and con clude this article with the suggestions of our efficient Commissioner of Immigration, in a circular of October last.

He says :

If there are a few men in every District willing o spend a few hours for the general wood, let them meet at a convenient place, let them gather such information as they can and their inform this Bu reau what is wanted for their neighborhood and what can be done; Let them say what laborers, servants, mechanics, etc., are wanted or could find of reasonable wages for their District, etc., * * Our people must however do their part; no one should wait for his neighbor, all should appreciate the duty of cultivating to what is really a public necessity, and then there can be fail.

Respectfully, JOHN A. WAGENER,

Such is the first step to be taken; one which costs nothing, but may in the end, to say the least of it, be productive of incalculable benefit. Shall we sleep on longer, and wait for 'something to turn up ?"

SCRUTATOR

A capitol sell-the one Woolley is in. The West India Islands buy 350,000 barrels of flour of the United States annually.

The wife of an English elergyman has received the Humane Society's medal for pulling a sailor out of the surf.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's regret is that

FOR THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.] Democratic Meetings in St. Matthews' Parish.

MR. EDITOR: Pursuant to a previous notice a large meeting of the citizens of the lower part of St. Matthews, both white and colored, was held on the 23d of May, at Charity Lodge, for the purpose of forming a Club to co-operate with the Democratic Party in their efforts to restore peace and good government to

The meeting was organized by Dr. Lewis Dantzler being called to the Chair, and Harmon Rush, Esq., being requested to act as Sec-

Dr. Dantzler after stating the object of the meeting, read the protest of the Central Committee, which was listened to with marked attention.

After the reading of the protest, the meeting was addressed by Hugo G. Sheridan, Esq. and your townsman, Capt. W. W. Legare, who had been invited to attend, and give the Club the benefit of their experience. I regret exceedingly that not being present, I am unable to make a report of their speeches, which are universally conceded to have been able, cloquent and instructive, and contributed greatly to the success of the organization.

Drs. Vogt, Shirer, Bates and Harmon Rush. Esq., being also called upon, delivered appropriate and stirring addresses.

The Committee previously appointed to frame a Constitution for the Club, and nominate permanent officers, had now returned, and reported as follows:

President.

Dr. F. W. Vogt.

Vice-Presidents, DR. LEWIS DANTZLER DR. SHIRER. DANIEL AVINGER, Esq. Treasurer, RICHARD EVANS, Esq. Secretary. HARMON RUSH, Esq.

The Committee desired time to report on the Constitution, and thereupon the meeting adjourned until the next Saturday.

MEETING ON SATURDAY, MAY 80. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Vogt in the Chair.

The Committee on the Constitution then The Constitution was read, and upon motion

of Dr. Dantzler, it was voted upon by sections. and passed with slight alterations. The following Standing Committees required

by the Constitution were then appointed: Executive Committee-Drs. Vogt, Dantzler. Jacob Smith, Esq., Capt. A J. Hydrick, R. L. Sauler, Esq., Dr. A. C. Baxter, and B. F.

Committee of Ways and Means-Messrs. W. A. Black, J. F. Livingston, Wm. Norris, and J. A. Parler.

Committee on Correspondence-Stiles R Mellichamp, Rev. W. B. Elkin and A. Fludd. There being a pause in the business, the Chairman now stated that the meeting would be glad to hear the views of any member pre-

Loud calls were then made for Mr. Stiles R. Mellichamp.

The following is a brief synopsis of his

Being comparatively unknown in polities, he said that he did not expect to be called upon for a speech, and therefore felt a delicacy in consuming time which he thought could be more profitably employed by others present, who may have prepar d. While, however, such considerations prompted him to be silent, other and far weightier ones, urged him to

He could not be silent while a tide of fanaticism and error was overruning the country. and threatening not only our happiness, but even our existence as a people, both white and colored. He thought it was a painful sight to see the ship of State plunged into a whirlpool of destruction to gratify the avirice of unprincipled adventurers. These things be thought were greatly to be deplored, but nothing, could exceed the baseness and malignity with which foreign emissaries were sowing the seeds of discord, poisoning the minds of the colored people against the white people, and thus attempting to destroy forever the harmony of the races. He argued that a common interest rendered it unwise and impolitic for the white and colored people of the South to be enemies, and illustrated the supreme folly of their continuing at cumity with each other by the familiar fable of the stomach and limbs, taken from Esop, in which the quarrel be tween the limbs brought destruction to the whole body. So my friends, he said, it is with us, we are one community, we have one and the same interest, and if we live together in discord, we too will come a common destruction. Providence, he said, has blessed us with a beautiful country, and all that we needed to make us prosperous and happy was good government. By good government, he meant a government which would dispense justice with-

prove a blessing to posterity. In concluding forgetting the past, to work together as one man for the accomplishment of this great ob-

The next speaker called on was Mr. J. Hamilton Felder, the Magistrate in this com-

Mr. Felder stated that he felt unprepared to comply with the wishes of the meeting, and feared that he would disappoint their expectations, but that feeble as his efforts were, his hearers and the country were welcome to them. He regretted that the white and colored people of the South, who were reared in the same homes, who were companions in childhood, and who have grown up together in friendship and intimacy should exhibit feelings of hostility to each other. This spirit of animosity, he said, was the fruit of falsehood and misrepresentation, the seeds of which had been sown by unprincipled men, who were enemies alike to truth, justice and honor. The minds of the ignorant and superstitions were so influenced by these wandering emissaries, that they were blinded to their own interests, and did not know who were their true friends.

Any system of taxation which would impoverish the white man, he thought would bring equal, if not greater destruction upon the colored man, for in the end the laborer was the true tax payer.

He urged both classes, for their own good. to work together with unanimity, and concluded by exhorting all to remain true to their pledge as embodied in the articles which have just been read for our own adoption, "to maintain truth, justice and the Constitution."

Mr. Felder spoke at length, and in a familer and easy style, which elicited warm and enthusiastic applause, especially from the colored portion of the audience.

The last speaker called upon was Dr. F. W. Vogt. Dr. Vogt spoke at some length, so that I can only give a meagre report of his

the white people had given of their friendship to the colored people, in spite of the poverty which misrule had brought upon them. That although they had left us and gone over to strangers, who were using them as tools for our mutual destruction, we were still their friends. He showed the great danger of strangers, who had no interest among us, and paid no taxes, being made our legislators. He alluded to the great suffering which bad legislation and taxation was bringing upon us already, and feared that unless there was some check, universal bankruptcy would be the result. He thought that it was the extreme of folly to suppose that the ruin of the white man would work good to the colored man. If by oppressive taxation and misrule the lands wer sold under the Sheriff's hammer, both the whites and blacks of the South would be too poor to buy them, and they would therefore fall into the hands of strangers, who would passed by the necessary two-thirds vote. become our landlords.

He spoke at length and with considerable effect, and in concluting he eulogized the colored men present, for the noble and independent spirit they exhibited in coming up voluntarily and joining the Democratic party, despite the threats and falsehoods of unprincipled

The enthusiasm with which this sentiment was received, was shown by three hearty cheers being given for the colored members of the

The influence of the two meetings which I have reported, was in a high degree beneficial The substantial results were that a considerable number of colored men joined the Democratic DEMOCRAT.

Washington News.

JUNE 5 .- In the House Sherman's amendment to the Currency bill relative to United States notes, which legalizes and makes valid lately, expressed the hope to make a tour of gold contracts hereafter, was lost, and bill the South with Mr. Peabody next winter

In the House Logan argued against bonded warehouses, and favoured a tax of 20a25 cents, offeetable at the worm of the still.

Covode said he had a telegram from a collector is his district, saying there 1,900,000 gallons of spirits in bonded warehouses in his district, on which the owners could not pay the tax, as spirits were selling on the streets at \$1.50. After further discussion indicating wide diversity of views regarding details, but no indication of opposition to reduction of whiskey, the House took recess to seven

JUNE 6 .- In the Senate Mr. Gorham was worn in as Secretary.

In the House After unimportant business the tax bill was resumed and considerable progress made, but the attendance was slim and ill the important points were held in obeyance. The Conference Committee on Arkansas reported, but on a motion to table the report no quorum voted and the House adjourned to

JUNE S .- In the Senate. The Pension Cemmittee reported adversely on the bill providing that marriage shall not forfeit widows'

Joint resolutions removing the Harper's Ferry suit from Jefferson County, Va., to the United States Circuit Court was passed. Willey maintained that it was impossible to obtain a fair trial in Jefferson on account of

to ourselves, restore peace to the country, and The Omnibus admission bill was resumed, form."

and an amendment restoring Alabama to the he exhorted all white and colored to unite, and list was discussed all day, and without a vote the Senate adjournen.

In the House. The Judiciary Committee were directed to inquire why the Davis trial was delayed.

A bill appropriating money for the capture

of Mr. Davis was referred to the appropriation A bill for inaugurating Southern State

officers, and convening the Legislatures was referred to the Reconstruction Committee. A bill taxing United States bonds for National purposes, was considered. A motion to table it was lost-15 to 100. It was referred to the Committee of Ways aild Means,

A resolution receiving the Chinese Embassy o-morrow at 11 o'clock, was adopted.

The Speaker announced a petition from Woolly, and Butler moved its reference to the Corruption Committee, but the Democrats objected, because only two of the Committee were in the city. After discussion, the petition was referred without being read 64 to 61; Eldridge moved to suspend the rules to receive the purgation of Woolly, but it was negatived!

House was adopted, when, after hearing questions somewhat indefinitely stated, and with the understanding that it was by order of the House, Woolly declared his willingness The conference report on the admission of

A resolution bringing him to the bar of the

Arkansas was adopted, and now the report having been adopted by both Houses, it goes to the President.

JUNE 9 .- In the House. The Chinese reception attracted an immense crowd.

The usual proceedings occurred. Bearman reported a bill from the reconstruction committee dividing Texas into three States. Ordered to be printed.

A bill inaugurating Southern State officers was read through and passed 115 to 31. A bill constructing a railroad and telegraph

from Mobile to New Orleans, was introduced. The Committee on Foreign Affairs were He alluded to the numerous proofs, which directed to inquire whether the establishment by Mexico of free ports at Matamoras and other towns on the Rio Grande, was not contrary to the commercial rights of this country.

The tax bill was resumed and the House In the Senate. Mrs. Eliza Potter, of

Charleston, S. C., petitions for the reimbursement of \$40,000 expended for the support of Union prisoners by herself and family during the war. Referred to the Claims Committee.

The Louisiana Board of Trade ask the reduction of the whiskey tax to fifty cents. JUNE 10. In the Senate the citizens of New York petition for the repeal of the law

preventing writs against Revenue Collectors. In the House. The committee on ways and neans reported a bill to increase revenue and equalize imports and exports. Ordered to be printed A bill relieving from political disabilities several Arkansans elected to office, was

Eldridge offered a resolution that the corruption committee be ordered to examine Woolly at once. There were several objections. Butler said that the committee was called for to-morrow, when, if Woolly answered, the property would be discharged.

The Tax bill was resumed.

Items.

The election at Galena, Illinois, Grant's nome, went Democratic by 250 majority. The Democrats also carried Racine, Wisconsin.

o support his wife, is "idle and disorderly." according to English law. But how could he work impossibilities? The Boston free public bathing-houses have

A man who carns \$3,50 a week and refuses

been opened for the season. The city has fourteenl of these estabishment, some of them devoted exclusively to women and girls. Rev. Dr. Barnas Sears, agent of the Peabody educational fund, while in Mississippi

A call has been issued for a Convention of

Conservative Union soldiers and sailors, to meet in New York on the 4th of July next, delegates to be appointed from each State. A report from England says that the Bishop

of London has ordered that the President of the United States shall be prayed for along with the Queen and the Parliament. The Massachusetts Senate has refused to

bass the bill forbidding the application of corporeal punishment in the public shools to fe-The Troy Press puts at the head of its col-

umns the names of Chase and Hancock as Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. Seeing there is same doubt as to Grant's

eal name, the New Orleans Picayune suggests that he be styled the "so-called" U. S. Grant. In European court circles hard stories are told concerning the growing intemperance of

the Emperor of Russia. There is an increase of six hundred and sixty-eight German (Democratic) votes in Richmond, Virginia, since last election.

A neat thing in ear-rings comes from Paris, in the shape of a pair of enormous, hairy, spotted spiders, with a fly caught in their feelers.

Somebody characterizes the Chicago resolutions as a "semi-Radical-don't-dare-to-speakout distinction, which would bring happiness the hostilily of the people to the United States. out-because there's-a-nigger-in-the-fence plat-