THE ORANGEBURG NEWS,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
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SAMUEL DIBBLE, Editor.
VIRGIL C. DIBBLE, Associate Editor.
CHARLES H. HALL, Publisher.
READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

The last Gleam on the Bayonet.

HEADQUARTERS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, S. C., June 30, 1868.
[*General Orders, No. 120.*]

In conformity with the law of the United States, passed June 25, 1868, entitled "An Act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress," all officers of the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, duly elected and qualified under the Constitutions thereof, and not prohibited from holding office under clause 3, section 3, of the third section of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as Article Fourteen, upon the ratification of the said amendment by the Legislature, be inaugurated without delay; taking the oath of office prescribed by the Constitutions of the States in which they have been elected, and otherwise qualifying in conformity with the laws of said States.

1. So much of the provisions of General Orders No. 29, of May 2, and No. 83, of May 12, 1868, from these Headquarters, as designates the time for the officers elected under the new constitution to enter upon their duties, and requires them to take the oath prescribed by the law of July 2, 1862, being superseded by the law above cited, is hereby revoked.

2. The third section of the proposed amendment to the constitution, known as Article Fourteen, is republished for the information and government of those whom it may concern:

ARTICLE XIV.

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"SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability."

* * * * * * *

Should the disability of any of the officers elect not have been removed, or if they should from any other cause be unable to qualify, the fact will be immediately reported to the Governor of the State, and the present incumbents, if they are charged with any active administrative duties, or with the care of public records, or with the custody of public money or property, will, in conformity with the law, hold over until their successors be duly qualified.

3. To facilitate the organization of the new State governments, the following appointments are made:

To be Governor of South Carolina, Robert K. Scott, Governor elect, *vice* James L. Orr, removed.

To be Lieutenant Governor, Lemuel Boozer, Lieutenant Governor elect, to fill a vacancy.

To take effect July 6, 1868, on the meeting of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina.

4. The County Courts of North Carolina and the District Courts of South Carolina having been abolished, the records of all such courts will be transferred to the custody of the Clerks of the Courts of the respective counties, and all unexecuted processes or other unfinished business of the said courts will be returned, in the former State to the Superior Court, and in the latter to the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions, at the first ensuing session held in such county; and in like manner the records, papers and public property in the custody of the Clerks of said County and District Courts, as well as in the hands of Clerks and Masters in Equity in North Carolina, shall be turned over to the incoming Clerks of said Superior Courts and Courts of Common Pleas.

5. For the purpose of organization, the County Commissioners elect of each county in the State of North Carolina shall, on the day provided by the Constitution for them to enter upon their duties, or as soon thereafter as practicable, assemble together at the courthouse in each county and elect one of their number chairman, who shall thereupon request the chairman of the retiring County Court to administer the oath of office to the said Commissioners; and the said chairman of the retiring County Court is hereby empowered and required immediately to administer to the said Commissioners severally, the oath prescribed by said constitution; which oath having been by them then and there taken and subscribed, said Board of County Commissioners shall be deemed duly qualified and inducted into office.

The County Commissioners elect in South Carolina will organize in like manner, the retiring Ordinary in each county administering the oath.

7. Until the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina shall expressly prescribe by law the duties of the Sheriffs, Coroners and Clerks of Courts, chosen or authorized to be chosen at the election held in said State on the 21st and 22d of June, 1868, the officers so elected shall, after qualification, perform the duties prescribed for said offices by law under the existing provisional government of the State.

8. Until otherwise provided by law, the Judges of Probate elected in South Carolina shall perform the duties heretofore performed by Ordinaries; and in respect to business appertaining to minors, and the allotment of dower, and in cases of idiocy and lunacy, and persons *non compos mentis*, shall conduct their proceedings as far as possible in conformity with the rules and regulations governing the practice in like cases in the courts of the provisional government now authorized by law to take jurisdiction of such business; and records and public property in the hands of Ordinaries will be transferred to the Probate Judges.

9. In like manner, until otherwise provided by law, the powers and duties of County Commissioners in South Carolina shall include the powers and duties heretofore pertaining to Commissioners of the Poor, Commissioners of Roads Bridges, Ferries and Cuts, Commissioners of Public Buildings, and Commissioners to Approve the Bonds of Public Officers; and in discharge thereof said County Commissioners will be governed as far as practicable by the laws and usages regulating the functions of the offices the powers and duties of which are hereby conferred upon them.

10. It shall be the duty of each of the Boards of County Commissioners in South Carolina, immediately after their organization, to appoint a Treasurer to act until otherwise provided by law, who shall be required, before entering upon his duties, to enter into bond to the Board, with sureties to be approved by the Board, and in amount to be fixed by the Board, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, which bond shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court for the county; and such treasurer shall safely keep and disburse all funds belonging to the Board; and for his services shall be allowed a commission, to be fixed by the Board, on all sums received and paid away, but no commission or other fee shall be allowed on the transfer of funds to the treasurer from his predecessor, nor from the treasurer to his successor, nor shall the commission allowed to the treasurer exceed the rate of two per cent on moneys received, and two per cent on moneys paid away.

11. The Circuit Judges, who shall be chosen by the General Assembly, shall, until otherwise provided by law, be authorized to exercise in suits in equity hereafter commenced all the powers heretofore pertaining to Chancellors, subject to rules of procedure to be fixed by Justices of the Supreme Court; and until the adoption of such rules, the existing rules of chancery practice shall be followed.

By command of Brevet Major-General ED. R. S. CANBY.

LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.
SATURDAY, JULY 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.

Fellow-Citizens!!!

This is the GLORIOUS FOURTH, the "Birthday of Independence," the "Nation's Holiday."

The darkeys of the Union League stripe will monopolize its celebration, by turning out *en masse* in their Sunday rigs, and the extreme Rads in sky-blue, red and white badges: and Tom's son, and Dick's son, and Harry's son, will mount the rostrum, and act the parts of Merry-andrews to their admiring disciples.

We the white men of the South, who believe in something more tangible than the empty grandiloquence of demagogues, and the spouting of party stumpers,—we, who, despite the misfortunes of war, have in our hearts some memories of the lessons of civil liberty handed down to us from our forefathers,—we deem it more appropriate to celebrate the day with private reflections upon the blessings of liberty; and in reviewing the virtues of our ancestors, will form anew the high resolve, that the proud inheritance of patriotism, which they left us, shall not be tarnished in our keeping, by any base dalliance with Tyranny, any unmanly acquiescence in oppression, or any foul lust after the pay of a hireling in the ranks of our enemies.

We expect yet to see the time, when we can publicly and heartily celebrate a "Nation's Holiday."

Foreign Immigration.

We publish below a series of Resolutions adopted by the Orangeburg Precinct Democratic Club at its last meeting. They are of general interest, inasmuch as they indicate a plan of *investigation*, which, if carried out throughout the District, will furnish valuable statistics, from which some plan of *action* may be formed. We invite to them the careful consideration of our readers; and trust that the active and energetic of every section will co-operate, heart and soul, in this important work.

We understand that the same subject will be discussed at the meeting of the Central Club on next Monday, and we hope to see Orangeburg, in a few months, fully alive to the subject, and every man working for the cause. Here are the resolutions:

Resolved, That this Club deem the subject of Foreign Immigration of great political, as well as practical importance, and will eagerly co-operate in any feasible scheme for its encouragement.

Resolved, That a Committee on Foreign Immigration be appointed, whose duty shall be:

1. To ascertain the names of all land holders voting at this poll, from the registration lists, and to add to them also the names of all unregistered land holders in this vicinity.

2. To request from each individual land holder a brief statement of what he is willing to do to encourage the coming of Immigrants, either as laborers or tenants.

3. To report at the next meeting the result of their investigations, with such schemes for further action as to them seem most feasible to further the objects desired.

Resolved, That the Committee on Correspondence do address the District Club on the subject, notify them of our action, and request them to recommend similar action to every Precinct Club in the District.

Resolved, That the Committee on Correspondence do also seek information by correspondence with any person of experience in this State or abroad, and report the result of their correspondence at the next and each ensuing meeting until discharged.

Resolved, That, while the Democratic Party will do all in its power to invite white immigration, it will always sustain and help those colored persons, who have proved themselves the friends of the Party.

Book Notices, &c.

THE LAND WE LOVE for July contains fifteen articles from the best writers of the South. Comparative Generalship is the first of two articles on Grant's military career. The causes of "Decay of Religion at the South" are treated in a masterly manner. "Cicero's Oration for Marcellus" is a sprightly classical article over the well known *nom de plume* of S. L. C. Dr. Ramsey completes his interesting history of the revolt of the State of Franklin. Prof. Blake furnishes one of his best agricultural articles on "Lime as a Fertilizer." Miss Porter gives a pleasant story. The poetry is from Mrs. Preston, of Virginia, Mrs. Daviess, of Kentucky, Mrs. Clarke, of North Carolina, and the lamented Henry Timrod, the last piece ever written by him.

BURKE'S WEEKLY.—The June number of this favorite juvenile publication is received. It completes the first volumne, and is accompanied by a handsome title page and index. A new volume, enlarged and greatly improved, will commence with the number for July 4, and the present is a good time to subscribe. Every boy and girl in the South ought to take this excellent paper, and we believe that thousands will do so if they can see it. Send for a specimen. Terms $2,00 a year. J. W. Burke & Co., Publishers, Macon, Ga.

THE ECLECTIC FOR JULY—Contains contents "The Black Brunswicker." Westminster Abbey, Popular Exposition of Science, the Education of Women, the Night Wanderers of an Afghaun Fort, a Night in the Tombs, Poetry, Science, and various other articles of interest. Terms: Single Copies 45 cents, one copy one year $5.00. Address E. R. Pelton, Publisher, 168 Fulton-street, New York.

DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA.—This publication improves with every number. It contains double the amount of reading matter which it did at first, and has a succession of the brilliant colored pictures and toy novelties which have done so much to establish its reputation. Subscription price $1.50, with a premium knife or microscope, etc. Publication office, 473, Broadway, N. Y.

UPSHUR'S FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—This is a book for the times, published by the Democratic house of Van, Erie Horton & Co., 162 Nassau Street, New York. See advertisement.

DIE MODENWELT.—Ladies of fashion, you should by all means subscribe to this reprint of the best German gazette of Fashion and Fancy-work. Address S. T. Taylor, 349 Canal Street, New York.

DEAN'S CRIMES OF THE CIVIL WAR.—Dr. F. Olin Dannelly, who is well known to many of our readers, is the Agent of the above work for Georgia and South Carolina. He may be addressed at Baltimore, Md. See advertisement on the fourth page.

THE CAROLINA FARMER.—We publish in another column the Prospectus of this proposed Agricultural Monthly, to which we invite attention. It is to be published at Wilmington, N. C. by our friend Bernard, the accomplished Editor and Proprietor of the *Morning Star*, whose name is a guaranty of a good periodical. Call and subscribe at this office. Terms: $2.00 per annum, to be paid on delivery of the first number.

[From the Charleston News.]

THE NEW REGIME.

The Forthcoming Message of Gen. R. K. Scott, the Governor Elect.

HIS VIEWS ON SUBJECTS OF STATE POLICY.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

A CONSERVATIVE AND INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

Agreeable to the proclamation issued, the Legislature created under the new Constitution of the State will assemble at Columbia on the 6th of July, at which time the various officers elect will qualify and enter upon the discharge of their duties.

Much interest is naturally felt by the community in the message to be delivered by Gen. Scott on that occasion, and in the views likely to be presented by one who is now the acknowledged leader of the Republican party of South Carolina, for upon them, and upon the action of the Legislature with reference thereto, the welfare and material prosperity of the State depends.

For the purpose of satisfying this desire, we present to our readers this morning an abstract of the message, embodying the chief points on which the Governor elect discourses.

FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Under this head, it is strongly recommended that the Legislature shall take immediate action to provide for the extinguishment of the entire debt of the State, now amounting to about $5,500,000, principal and interest. A general statement of the public debt and of the available assets of South Carolina is made, and the importance is urged of preserving the faith and credit of the State, so that if necessary at a future time, a loan may be effected at reasonable rate of interest. The means suggested for the accomplishment of this object are, first, the exercise of rigid economy; and secondly, the establishment of an equitable system of taxation, whereby the accrued and increasing interest upon the debt may be promptly paid. To sustain this credit, the message says: "We should not even seem to take advantage of any constructions of law whereby the obligations of the State may be evaded."

It is strongly insisted, however, that great care should be exercised in the matter of taxation, so that neither the people shall be oppressed or the enterprise of capitalists be chilled or checked by unnecessary burdens. At the same time all classes of citizens should be made to aid in supporting the government that protects them, and if they refuse, the Legislature should provide means to enforce the payment of taxes.

The attention of the Legislature is directed to the fact that under a recent decision of the Supreme Court national banks are taxable, and it is claimed that every class of property shall bear its due share of taxation, except that exempted by the constitution. A tax upon all shipments of timber and on all parties cutting timber is recommended.

EDUCATION.

The importance of education to the masses of the people, as the great conservator of law and order, is dwelt upon at some length, and it is urged that a thorough system of good schools shall be established as soon as may be consistent with the financial condition of the State. Attention is directed to the act of Congress of 1862, whereby 180,000 acres of land were donated to each State for the establishment of agricultural colleges, in which pupils may receive a thorough and liberal education. This college scrip, the Governor states, is now worth in the market a fraction more than one dollar per acre. He also refers to the act of 1864 granting five hundred thousand acres of public lands to each State for the creation of a common school fund therein. This would save a large amount, and obviate the necessity of taxing the people for the specific purpose of education. The Governor urges upon the Legislature to memorialize Congress for further grants of land or money for educational objects, as, in the impoverished condition of the State, it is impossible for her people to pay by taxation for the education that is so requisite to their peaceful progress.

AGRICULTURE AND EMIGRATION.

Adverting to the above subjects, the Governor expresses a desire that the capital and labor which have heretofore been employed in the production of one staple alone, should be applied to a diversified crop system. On this point valuable statistics were presented, drawn from the report of the United States Agricultural Bureau, comparing the value of the mixed crops of certain States with the value of the cotton crop of the South. The opinions expressed will be read with interest by all planters.

He remarks upon the great advantages which South Carolina offers to the emigrant from Europe, in its soil and climate, and suggests that the Legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of a Board of Emigration to encourage this worthy class of settlers.

He speaks also of the discoveries of bone phosphates that have been made in the State, and of the flowing back of the currents of trade that have begun in consequence of the shipment of this fertilizer and of our lumber to Northern ports. The mineral resources of the State and the practicability of their development are referred to, and the establishment of a geological or mineralogical bureau recommended.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

This delicate point is fairly and squarely met, by an earnest expression of the hope that the Legislature will, at an early day, relieve every citizen of the State from his political disabilities. The Governor says he is satisfied that such a magnanimous act would be appreciated by the community at large as a production of good will; that it would tend to remove misapprehension and settle the public mind, and that it would not be mistaken or illy requited by the class benefitted. In this connection, the Governor states that he believes there are none of the class in this State whose offences against the laws of war would exclude them from an amnesty. His argument upon this subject is cogent and conclusive.

THE MILITIA.

The message suggests that a speedy and thorough organization of the militia should take place pursuant to the provisions of the new constitution, and suggests a form of oath which will not be exclusive or retroactive in its character, and will only bind the party to support the existing laws of the State. Thus, a military organization will be avoided, based upon race or more political affiliations, which would undoubtedly be an element of disturbance, instead of order, in the community. The officers of this force to be selected with a view to their character and their competency to discharge the duties they may be called upon to perform. The Governor says he has received information from the Chief of Ordnance at Washington that the requisitions of the State for the arming of the militia will be promptly honored, and that the necessary blanks for that purpose have been furnished by the Adjutant General of the United States army. These arms are to be retained in the State arsenals.

RAILROAD ENTERPRISES.

The Governor is unequivocally in favor of fostering and encouraging all railroad enterprises in South Carolina as elements of civilization and means for facilitating growth and progress, and a healthy intermingling of the population of the State. The Legislature is urged to be liberal in its care over all the lines in the State. In remarking upon the mechanical genius of the people, as shown in times past, he says it is a remarkable fact that the first locomotive built in the United States for the transportation of passengers and freight by rail was planned and constructed in the City of Charleston in 1829.

THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.

The Governor refers to the importance of this enterprise in forcible terms. It is the most direct line of communication between the city of Charleston and the great West, and its completion will morally cheapen all the necessaries of life by bringing the products of that great section to our doors, but it will invite capital, increase trade, and develope all our manufacturing, agricultural and commercial resources. The present condition of the road, the amount already invested in it by the State, and its hopeful prospects, are fully set forth, and the Legislature is earnestly recommended to furnish the most liberal aid for the speedy completion of the line.

THE CODIFICATION OF LAWS.

The attention of the Legislature is directed to Section 3, Article 5, of the new constitution, in reference to the digest of the laws of the State, the alteration of the forms of pleading both at law and in equity, and the expunging of such statutes as are no longer applicable to our present civil polity. The Governor suggests that two or more persons learned in the law shall be designed as a commission to perform this work, and that they shall be liberally compensated therefor. In this connection he urges that two persons of well known legal ability shall be employed as advisory council, to aid the Legislature in drawing up necessary statutes. This is a practice that formerly prevailed, the solicitors of the State having acted in that capacity.

PENITENTIARY AND JAILS.

It is recommended that the Legislature shall provide for a thorough inspection of the prisons of the State, and then repair wherever necessary for the efficient administration of justice. That provision shall also be made for a system of punishment whereby the labor of convicts shall be utilized. That the penitentiary shall be completed; and, finally, that capital punishment, except for murder, rape and one or two other offences, shall be abolished.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

The Governor is especially earnest in recommending that the bonds of officers having charge of public moneys shall be put at such a figure as to prevent defalcation, and insure an honest and proper discharge of duty.

THE JUDICIARY.

It is advised that the jurisdiction of magistrates and juges be so extended as that they may decide finally upon any petty violations of law, and thus avoid the necessity of incarcerating the parties accused of crime until the general session of the courts, and the expense to the State incident to their support. This is the system which prevails in Texas and Ohio.

FREEDMAN'S BUREAU.

The Governor says it will be his aim to have the Freedman's Bureau discontinued as soon as practicable and hopes that its existence as an institution may be terminated in South Carolina on or before the 1st of October next. He acknowledges the aid rendered by the Bureau in the organization of a labor system, and in rendering assistance to planters by advances of provisions, thus enabling them to cultivate lands which would otherwise remain unemployed instead of bearing abundant crops of cotton and grain. It is remarked that many of the agents of the Bureau may be dispensed with at an early period, and local magistrates be authorized to discharge such duties in relation to the freedmen as are now performed by that institution. The Governor, in this connection, urges the importance of at once establishing asylums and dispensaries for the poor, which, as far as possible, shall be made self supporting.

BLIND AND INSANE ASYLUMS.

The fostering care of the State should be thrown around both of these institutions. The protection of the unfortunate is one of the first duties of the people, and it ought to be extended in a manner worthy of the civilization and progress of the age. To this end the Governor advises that the rules and regulations of the Insane Asylum should be adapted as to approximate as far as practicable those which prevail in the institution endowed by the General Government and situated near Washington.

[We may add here parenthetically that this is one of the largest and best conducted institutions in the world. Pianos, billiard rooms, picture galleries, a menagerie, an aquarium, a botanical garden, a museum of curiosities—these are some of the attractions of the place which add to the patient's forget restraint and conduce to the restoration of mind and health.]

It is recommended that in extending the aid of the State to unfortunates of all kinds, no distinction shall be made against those who have suffered from the casualties of war, or the excitement incident thereto.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES IN THE STATE.

Reference is made regretfully to the late homicides in Camden and Barnwell, which have led to the arrest of many citizens of the State, who are now in the custody of the military authorities, but who, in view of the admission of the State to the Union, and the restoration of civil functions, must necessarily be tried by the civil courts. The Governor expresses his determination to enforce the law against all disturbers of the peace of the State without respect of persons. At the same time, he expresses his belief that no organizations exist in South Carolina, for the purpose of resisting or obstructing the laws of the State. He states that every man shall be fully protected in person and property, and in the free exercise of all of his rights as a citizen, so far as they depend upon the Executive of the State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among other things the Governor recommends the completion of the capitol, and the improvement of State Library.

In conclusion he expresses the hope that all ill will and bad feeling has been inaugurated, and that the martial valor of South Carolina, so justly renowned, will hereafter be displayed in supporting the flag of our common country.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says: M. Sumner wants a bill passed to relieve from tax certain cargoes of rum now waiting shipment from Boston and Salem to Africa. The idea is a novel one, to say the least, but this recalls the old time when the good people of New England did a thriving business in carrying rum for slaves. The shippers of Boston and Salem, no longer bring back slaves; but they still find a good market for rum. We do not wish to intrude but it does seem to us a little odd that Mr. Sumner, the leader of the party of moral ideas, and Senator Wilson (the head of the Massachusetts rectofilers) should be so anxious to obtain facilities for the exportation of so much rum to Africa. Is this love for the negro, or is it a nice little item of business?

The ship Adolphine, at New York from Bremen, reports passing on the 22d of June immense fields of ice, some of them being at least 200 feet high. She had to go many miles out of her course to avoid them.

A proof reader in the government printing office, Washington, has been displaced because as President of the National Labor Congress he called it together about the time of the Democratic National Convention and in New York city.

A senatorial delegation will leave Washington immediately on the adjournment of Congress for an excursion on the Pacific Railroad. At the Western terminus of the road, hunters have been engaged to furnish fresh buffalo for the party.

During the laying of the foundation stone of a new Town Hall, in Gateshead, England, a platform containing about six hundred persons broke down with a fearful crash. Many were more or less injured but no lives were lost, as far as could be learned.

"Something new under the Sun." The latest illustration of this time honored quotation is afforded by the establishment of the New York branch of the *La Crosse Democrat* in the offices immediately under those occupied by the editorial department of the *Sun*.

NOTICE.—THE LADIES OF THE Episcopal Church will open an Ice Cream saloon at the Old Female College on Thursday next, the proceeds to go to the benefit of the Church.
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CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.—2000 yds beautiful fast col. Prints at 12½, (sold in Charleston at 18c.) super col'd dress Muslins 20c., worth 40, splended Long Cloth 12½, fine Shirting 6 yds per $1, splendid Cambric Long Cloth, over yd wide 20c. worth 30, Bacon, Clear Sides 20, Shoulders 17, Sugar, Coffee, cheap, and Yarn, New Flour $675 per sack.
july 4 4t M. McMASTER, Agent.