## THE ORANGEBURG NEWS. PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT' ORANGEBURG, S. C. Office of Publication on Market-Street over the Post Office. SAMUEL DIBBLE, Editor. VIRGIL C. DIBBLE, Associate Editor. GHARLES IF. HALL, Publisher,

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1868.

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HORATIO "SEYMOUR. OF NEWHYORK. Seguriney of State. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. FRANCIS P. BLAIR. OF MISSOURI. National Democratic Convention, and receiving all over the Nation the hearty support of those who are in favor of CIVIL LIB-ERTY and the RIGHTS DOF THE STATUS, as opposed to the RULE: OF THE BAYONET, and a CENTRAL DES-POTISM, announced amid salvos of artillery at New York, floshed over the wires with lightning speed to every hamlet of the United States as a harbinger of better days to come, will be gloriously victorious at the ballot box next November.

## Book Notices, &c.

W. Linit

i ornats with doon triage in THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL .- Farmers and Stock Breeders, who look to their own interests, should send for a copy of this interesting Monthly Magazine. Specimen copies free. Address N. P. Boyer & Co., Publishers, Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

THE COLLEGE COURANT .--- Published Weckly at Yale College, New Haven, Conn., by Chas, C. Chatfield. Terms : \$4.00 per year. Edited by the publisher assisted by a largo corps of contributors from many of the first colleges of the United States.

AMERICAN FARMER FOR JULY. The first number of volume 3, sixth series, contains, besides the Monthly Farm and Garden Work, articles on : Mares and Colta-Shying Horses -Essay on Colic and Bots in Horses (continued)-Hide Bound-Deep Culture-Deep and Thorough Culture-Fruit Culture-Profits of Farming-Buckwheat-Power of Recovery in Land-To Improve Poor Land without Rest or Clever-Have we the Rinderpest ?-Hog Raising in the South-Seventeen year Locusts - Extracts, from. Correspondents - Sunday



her citizens, has prompted me to contribute this mite to your columns, with the humble hope that feeble and imperfect as it is it may be the means of awakening the slumbering energies of abler heads, on a subject of the most READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE. vital importance, and of setting in motion an enterprise which will infuse new life into our languishing country. FOR PRESIDENT. IS MUSERS Since the surrender of Gen. Lee, I have been very despondent as to our political pros-

peets, and like many of our noblest citizens and brother soldiers who preferred a life of exile to one of mongrelism and misrule, after using my utmost endeavors, in an humble way, to arrest the tide of fanaticism and , error by which we have been overwhelmed, I have been almost induced to tear myself away from This ticket, nominated unanimously by the livelihood in some foreign clime. "But now, in the midst of the chaos and confusion which prise. Many have expressed their desire to evention. He then briefly discused the Repubsurrounds us, a new hous has arisen, and I can picture to my mind in the future, if the people will only act with unanimity and energy, a complete restoration of the South of its ngcient peace and prosperity.

This hope consist in foreign immigration. But the question may be asked why bring in foreigners, when we have already a large black population ? In answer to this question I would state that the people of the North, especially of the New England States, have by their emissaries, incendiary pamphlets and mulicious legislation, so distracted the minds of these ignorant and superstitious people, that they are becoming every day more useless. By working upon their prejudices and credulity, they find it casy, by falsehood to incite their minds against their former owners, in order that they may obtain their votes to elevate them to office. The white people of the South identify their interests with those of the State. have done everything in their power to counteract these evil influences by an honest exposition of the truth. They have assembled in public places and reiterated their desire to live with them in peace and good will, and their willingness to accord to them every political right consistent with their welfare. They are ther from frequent contact with them in out as liberal upon this point as the majority of the Northern States are to the same element amongst them. They have given them the ciple in their character- The Gorman most liberal terms as laborers, and many have though generally close in their dealings even offered to sell them land with their own are industrious frugal and cleanly. They time to pay for it, but they have spurned all soon rise to positions of usefulness and these proffers, and scen to seek something more. It is also a notorious fact that since they pur best citizens are Germans or of German have deserted onr Churches, and have been descent. It is my humble but firm conviction drawn under the benign influence of puritani- that if these people are induced to settle preachers, they have shown a decided ten dency to relapse into their original savage state. Never has so much theft and roguery been known amongst the colored as since their freedom. Every farmer in calculating the amount of his crop is obliged to make a considerable allowance for stealing. With regard too their temporal condition, I have heard many of them admlt, that since they have been thrown on their own resources, they do not live as well as when they were dependent upon their masters. All these evils are the direct result of the teachings of Northern men, who profess to be the true friends of the negro. do not regard that as philanthropy, which is ener, bearing upon the subject, which were both limited to a particular class or race. My heart burns at injustice, with equal intensity whether the victim be white or black, rich or poor. I for one, would be unwilling to see injustice done to the colored people, nor do I propose est shown it is evident that the planters are that white immigrants should be brought in to take away the situations of such amongst them as are disposed to act with reason, and live with us in peace and harmony. I would not for the world see the colored people treated with the exacting cruelty of the New England Factory girls. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and he who defrauds him is a fit associate for demons.

which may be imposed by a hostile party will be removed. A general spirit of rivalry will

be awakened, and in a short time the vast for-MR. EDITOR :- A deep concern for the wel-, ests and waste lands of the South will teem fare of my State, and the general happiness of with productions for man and beast. New enterprises will be inaugurated. Railroads will penetrate our most remote and obscure regions. and enhance the value of property one hundred fold, and new workshops and farm houses will be reared in every direction.

In the third place the introduction of foreigners will place the government of this State in the hands of intelligent white men. It will ultimately deliver us from mongrelism and negro supremacy, and restore the government into the hands of those by whose ancestors it was framed, and, to who it was legitimately bequeathed, that is the Caucasian race. All we want is more white population. The whole State I believe is fully aroused to the importance of the subject. I have conversed with a great many farmers in the lower part of St. Matthews, and I have not found one who is unwilling to enter heart and soul in the enter- it by the resolutions of the late Chicago Conhave two or three white families on their places immediately, as laborer tenant or land owner. The people are prepared for the change. All that remains to be considered is, nist what inducement sl ould be offered, and secondly, what nation should be selected. On the first point, of course, immigration Societies must be formed, and communicate either by the press or by other agents with the parties concerned. My idea on this point is, that they the Declaration of Independence are now samost liberal terms should be offered. . Each farmer accordin, to his ability should sell from twenty to thirty acres of his land to the heads of any families desiring to settle permanently and give them from five to ten years to pay. The rest of his land should be cultivated by laborers or tenants. It is best to make a large portion of them land owners, in order to give permanency to their citizen-ship, and Upon the second point, I would decide unhes itatingly in favor of the Germans. Some have alluded to the fact that men from the Northern States are anxious to settle among us. I and sorry to say that I am not favorable to this." am well acquainted with the Yankee charac large cities and as a general thing I find that policy is too apt to predominate over prin-

honor. It is well known that some of

among us, Soath Carolina will soon become

strong movement in his behalf will occur on the tenth or twelfth ballot. Hendricks is re-There are no developments as yet on Presidential nomination. The South is holding

back. NEW YORK, July 6 .- The police arrange ents are inadequate this morning to keep back the surging crowd, which blocked the treets, so that delegates had difficulty to enter. The Convention was called to order at a quarter before eleven. Prayer by Rev. Wm. Quinn. The committee on permanent organization reported for President Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York (great cheering), with one Vice-President and Secretary from each State. They recommended the rules of the Democratic Convention of 1864, for the government of the Convention. The report was adopted. and the committee discharged.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Bigler, of Pennylvania, and Hampton, of South Carolina, as committee to conduct the permanent president to the chair.

Seymour proceeded to the platform amid great cheering, long continued. He returned thanks, counselled moderation, toleration and harmony. He said most important questions were forced upon the consideration of this Convention. Some of these are forced whon lican platform, accused that party of violating its own declarations against repudiation and unequal taxation, and then asserted solicitude or soldiers and soldiers' widows and orphans. He accused the dominant party of extravagant wasting of the public monies, of tainting the national credit, impeding immigration by over burdening labor with taxation, and breaking down all constitutional guarrantees of republican liberty. If denied the assertion of the Republican Convention that the principles of ored on every inch of American soil, for in ten States of the Union, military power suppresses the civil law

A large number of resolutions were offered and referred without debate. The resolutions endorsing Johnson and applauding Chase on the impeachment created applause. A resolution urging universal amnesty without any exception was unanimously adopted.

The Convention then adjourned to 4 P. M Massachusetts and Rhode Island will vote for Chase on the first ballot.

Pendleton's friends claim one hundred and eighty votes on the first ballot. It is generally believed that it will require

twenty or thirty ballots before a nomination is made The Chase letter has been published. It alludes to suffrage and other domestic affairs. After expressing himself in favor of according suffrage to all citizens, he says : "On this question I adhere to my old States-right doc-

trines. In the event of nomination and success, I trust I should so act that neither the great body of patriotic citizens, whose co-operation would ensure success, would have cause to regret their action. It is an intense desire with me to see the Democratic party meet the questions of the day in the spirit of the day, and thus assure to itself a long ascendency. It can do so if it will."

When the Convention reassembled the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention presented an adgarded as the only probable man among those now in nomination. Politicians consider the contest to be between Hendricks and Chase. NEW YORK, July 8 .- On the seventh ot Indiana split, giving the minority for Hen dricks. Mississippi voted for Pendleton; Tennessee gave 41 votes for Pendleton. On the eighth ballot Louisiana voted for

Pendleton, and New York for Hendricks The wildest excitement prevailed, and amids cheers and hisses the result of the ballot was innounced as follows: Pendleton 1561, Hendricks 75 votes.

On the ninth ballyt Pendleton received 144 rotes Hendricks 801; Hancock 341. The

balance of the votes being scattering. On the tenth and eleventh ballots there was little or no change, except that on the eleventh Chase received 11 votes. This produced great applause and some hisses. On the twelth ballot Pendleton received 1451 votes, Hancock 30, Hendricks 89 Chase & McClellan 1. At the conclusion of this ballot there was great cheering. The thirteenth ballot shows very little change from the last beyond the fact that McClellan's name does not appear. Franklin Pierce received one vote on this ballot.

On the 15th ballot Virginia voted for Hancock. The 14th was unchanged. On the 15th ballet Connecticut split giving a majority for Hancock. Nebraska voted for Hendricks. Pennsylvania for Hancock. The result of the ballot was : Pendleton 129, Hancock 791, Hendricks 821. On the 16th ballot Arkansas, Georgia and Louisiana voted for Hancock. The result being Hancock 116, Pendleton 107, Hendricks 70. On the 17th ballot Illinois split between Hendricks and Pendleton ; Nobraska voted for Hoffman. Result, Hancock 137, Pendleton 70, Hendricks 80. On the 18th ballot New Jersey gives Hancock three votes, Illinois voted solid for Hendricks. The result, Pendleton 56, Hancock 144, Hendricks

To-day's ballot shows nothing definite. Hancock's friends were confident of a favorable result on the leightcenth ballot, but the event discourages them very much, and they reluctantly yield to adjournment. The coalition between Hendricks and Pendleton scems hopeless, and it is thought that Hancock has achieved his highest vote.

NEW YORK, July 9-3 P. M .- The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock this morning, when the chairman of the Ohio delegation an nonneed the withdrawal of the name of Mr. Pendleion from the contest.

The nineteerth ballot was then taken, with the following result : Hancock 1354 : Hendricks 1071. The rest scattering. Ohio cast her vote for Packer and New York adhered to Hondricks. Tennessee voted for Hancock ; California for Field, and Missouri for Blair.

On the twentieth ballot Ohio gave Hancock 11. and Chase lost the half vote that he had steadily received from California. Result : Hancock 1421; Hendricks 121; the rest scattering. On the twenty-first ballot Missouri voted for

Haucock, and Tennessee split, giving President Johnson but 5 votes. Massachusetts gave 4 votes for Chase. At this point several hisses were drowned by tumultuous applause. Result: Hancock 1354; Hendricks 132; English 19; Chase 4.

Soldiers and Sailors Conventio

NEW YORK JULY 4.—General McClern-ad' of Illinois, is temporary Chairman of the foldiers and Sailors Convention. He welcomd all true soldiers, North and South.

Resolutions were proposed declaring the convention merely auxiliary to the National Demo cratic Convention.

General M. B. Franklin, of Connections been hominated President of the conve tion

NEW YORK, July 7. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention have adopted the platform of the Democratic Convention.

Columbia News.

COLUMBIA, July 6. The Logislature List M organized by the choice of P.J. Moles as the Speaker of the House, and D. T. Corbin President pro, tem of the Senate, Lemne Boozer, the Lieutennat-Governor being In the House; Whipper, a northern negro nominated a coloured man for Speaker, and said that the time had come for therising to be made in the party. Heretofore, the Republic cans "had denied the black man everything; and showed hostility to the negro. Hereafte he would assert his own rights, and protect, them too, and the consequences must be, with r his enemies. He was severe upon ignorant white men who had been elevated to office by the coloured voters. He said that this thing must stop, or the party must go to pieces Considerable excitement was caused by this speech, which was regarded as revolutionary. Orr goes out to-day. Scott has arrived.

COLUMBIA, July 7 .- The Senate, on assembling this morning, proceeded to draw lots to determine which of the senators should. serve for two years, and which for four years. Randolph drew long terms.

Whittemore offered a resolution embodying ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, which, after some discussion was adopted, with only five votes in the negative, wir ... Messre, Buck, Bieman, Reid, Bogers and Sims, Democrats.

The message of Governor Orr was then received and read. A resolution of thanks for the information that it contained was then adopted. Adjourned.

In the House no business of importance came up. Gov. Orr's message was read and the various matters of which it treats were referred to appropriate committees.

The Constitutional Amendment was ma the special order for to-morrow. Adjourn A letter of Charles Summer's, written to one

of the politicians here, has created quite an excitement among the aspirants for senatorial onors and their immediate friends. Sumper and that he want to see a colored United Soltes Senator, and suggests Cardoza as a suitable man.

The colored Democrats here paraded to-day ind had a barbeere.

COLUMNIA, July S .- In the Senate to-day, D. T. Corbin, of Charleston, gave notice of a Bill to organize the County Courts. The Bill contemplates the election Resolutions were offered declaring all officer filled by persons who were disqualified by the fourteenth constitutional amoudment vacated, and authorizing the Governor to fill the vacancies until the elections shall be held.

Reading\_Review of Baltimore. Markets, and various other articles of interest. Terms, \$2 per year. Address Worthington & Lewis, Publishers, Baltimore.

## [From the Charleston News.] District Democratic Club.

At a regular meeting held on the 6th at the Court House, President F. M. Wannamaker in the chair. A large attendance of the citizens from every part of the district, evinced the interest manifested.

A communication was read from the Orangeburg Precinct Club on the subject of foreign immigration, also a letter from General Wagreceived as information, and resolutions setting forth the importance of earnest co-operation and action by the citizens, for the introduction of labor, were adopted. From the great interalive to the importance of this movement, and doubtless a general scheme will be agreed upon to further this all important work. Among the more important items of business presented was a resolution offered by Dr. J. H. O'Cain as follows :

WHEREAS, We, being fully aware of the vast indebtedness of the country, consequently of the probable ruin of very many worthy and respectable families.

Be it Resolved by this Club, that the representatives of the same, to the Central Club, ask of the latter through their proper officers, to communicate with the Sub Clubs, and to request that the matter be agitatated among the people, and at the next regular or subsequent meeting to report upon a plan by which the people may be in some measure relieved from a danger so impending.

arbitration for the adjustment of difficulties which if carried into court must involve heavy costs and bitterness of feeling, it is believed that many cases now seeking litigation, would be satisfactorily adjusted on reference to disinterested and prudent arbitration.

One of the resolutions adopted with reference to foreign immigration is specially noteworthy; its spirit will explain its sincerity.

Resolved, That while the Democratic party of this district, will do all in their power to invite white immigration, it will always sustain and help those colored persons who have proven themselves the friends of the party.

I advocate foreign immigration because it will be a blessing to all classes of our people, both white and colored. It will correct innumerable evils. In the first place it will have the same effect upon the negro, as the introduction of a pure stream upon a turbid one. It will be a purifying element, especially if due care is taken to introduce the right kind

This action of the Club looks to a plan of of men; and even at the worst it will be a difficult matter to find the inhabitants of any nation less susceptible of civilization and improvement than the African.

In the second place it will create a wholesome emulation, which will work to the advantage of the whole country. It is unnatural for any country to prosper, where it is attempted to make capital entirely subservient to labor, as is the case in the South. Everywhere capital is the great lever, and when this lever is clogged by unwise legislation, univer al dearth is the certain result. Introduce a sufficient lutions; Hon. Carlos Tracy on Credentials; number of foreigners, and these tshackles Mr. Simpson on Organization.

luxuriant garden, instead of a vast waste, with here and there a cultivated field. By the small farm system, and diligent cultivation. one acre will be made to yield five times as much as at present.

I trust that before the first of January 1869 three thousand Germans will be landed in Orangeburg District. S. R. M.

## The Democratic Convention.

NEW YORK, July 4 .- New Tammany Hall is admirably arranged for the convention, it is elegantly festconed with large American flags, and decorated with elaborately painted escutchcons of all the States. Among the spectators are many ladies, also Francis P. Blair, Senator Patterson, ex-Senator Bayard and many men prominent in Southern politics before the war. The convention was called to order at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock by August Belmont, Chairman National Democratic Convention, who said : "the people look to you, gentlemen, by means of the Democratic organization, to save the country."

Mr. Belmont nominated the Hon. Henry S. Palmer, of Wisconsin, as temporary Chairman. Carried.

NEW YORK-P. M .- The crowd in the vicinity of Tammany Hall rendered the streets almost impassable.

Over fifty thousand applications were made for admission to the convention.

The Pendleton forces preserve their enthusiam and confidence.

The Johnson men are few in numbers, but erv determined.

Hancock's supporters seem in bad temper. Rumors of a Chase letter bearing strongly n State rights, excite attention.

Southern delegatos applaud Johnson for the Amnesty Proclamation enthusiastic illy.

Teritories are excluded from a voice in the onvention

Committees on credentials, resolutions, and permanent organization were appointed, when after reading the Declaration of Independence. the convention adjourned to Monday.

Of the South Carolina Delegation the followng gontlemen are present: Perry, Aldrich, Hampton, Campbell, Mullins, Furman, Tracy, Simonton, Hanckel, Rhett, Stanley, Gary, Frederick, Simpson and Farrow.

Hon. J. B. Campbell has been made Chairman of the South Carolina delegation ; Gen:ral Hampton put on the Committee on Reso-

dress expressing no preference for any candidate, but breathing harmony, and confidence in the result. An effort to overthrow the two-thirds rule failed.

The Convention adjourned at six o'clock without having adopted a platform, or entered into a ballot.

NEW YORK, July 7 .- In the Convention resolutions from Alexander II. Stephens were read and referred. The name of Stephens was cheered. The platform was unanimously adopted amid immense cheering. Slavery and secession are regarded as dead issues. The bonds payable in lawful money, unless the face calls for coin. Equal taxation of all property, including coin ; one currency for all ; economy; reduction of the army any navy; abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau, and inquisitional modes of collecting revenues. Tariff for revenue-subordination of military to civil authority; restoration of States; amnesty for all political offences, including the restoration of suffrage in all the States. Control of suffrage belongs exclusively to each State ; Congress has usurped it in violation of the Constitution. The Reconstruction acts are unconstitual and roid ; thanks to Johnson ; invites all parties to unite on this platform.

The convention proceeded to nominations. English, Richardson, Hancock, Pendleton, Parker, Johnson, Packer, Church and many others were nominated. Chase's name was not mentioned.

First ballot-Pendleton, 105; And. Johnson 63 ; Hancock 33. South Carolina voted for Johnson.

Second ballot-Pendleton 103; Andrew Johnson 52; Hancock 401. Whole vote 317; two-thirds required to nominate. South Carolina voted for Johnson.

Third ballot-Pendleton 1191; Hancock 451; Johnson 34; Hendricks 91.

Fourth ballot-Pendleton 1171; Johnson 32 ; Hancock 43 ; Hendricks 71. Rest scattering. Fifth ballot-Pendleton 122; Hancock 46

Johnson 22; Hendricks 19; Blair 9. Sixth ballot-Peudleton 122}, Hancock 47,

Johnson 21, Hendricks 30, Blair 5, rest complimentary, and scattering as before. After the sixth ballot the Convention ad-

ourned. On the last ballot South Carolina voted for

Hancock. In the first ballot all the Southern delegates

voted for Johnson. Chase's friends are still confident that a ticket is considered sure to win in November.

On the twenty-second ballot Hendricks gained heavily. Ohio declared for Seymour, but Seymour positively declined the nomina-

Vallandigham rose and insisted that Seymour must yield to the demonstration in his behalf. North Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky, Wisconsin and other States hastily changed their votes for Seymour. Seymour was then formally put in nomination. Delegates all over the hall rose excitedly with cries of "change our vote." The enthusiasm was contagious.

State after State gave in its adhesion to Seymour; the excitement reached the crowd the street, and salvos of artillery belchod forth the tidings that the Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, had been unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

The Convention then (after a recess of one nour for consultation) proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and on the first ballot the choice of the Convention fell upon the Hon. Francis P. Blair, of Missouri.

The announcement of the ticket-Seymour and Blair-was received with the wildest enthusiasin.

When Blair was proposed in the Convention is the nominee for Vice-President, Wade Hampton seconded the nomination in a stirring speech which was received with the greatest excitement and applause. Cheer after cheer rolled up when he declared for Blair. General Kemper, of Virginia, a Confederate officer, addressed the Convention endorsing Blair. The vote by which he was nominated was unanimous.

The closing of the Convention was one of Ba the most pleasant character, the officers mingling freely together and pledging each other owork earnestly for the ticket. After General Hampton's speech all the Union Generals present congratulated him. The vote of C Tennessee was cast for Blair by General N. B. Forrest, who made a few remarks, which were received with shouts of applause. During the recess of the Convention a mass meeting was improvised outside, at which, it

is estimated, at least ten thousand persons were present. The streets this afternoon are crowded with people generally well pleased with the H nominees. The best feeling prevails, and the

The House was occupied all day in discuss-ng the administration of the Andorson determination gainst whom a protest had been entered. The discussion was very animated and excited. All sorts of parliamentary tactics were resorted to in order io stave off the final question, as it is believed that the delegation favors the election of Sawyer as United States Sena-

tor. No final action was taken.

Returns from all the Counties in Mississippi out two give the Democrats a majority of 11,405. ALL ROLL MAINERS

The Democrats in Georgia have a majority n the Legislature.

THE MAYORALTY IN CHARLESTON.-Gen Canby has removed Col. Cogswell who has been acting as Mayor of Charleston for several months and appointed as his successor Mr. Geo. W. Clark a Merchant who settled in the City since the close of the war.

Those who raise tobacco in France are not lowed to smoke it, but must sell it to the authorities, and if they wish to use any, must purchase it at the established rates. The ger ernment buys the segars in Havana through the French consul, who receives a commission two experts with large salaries being sent out each year to make selections.

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