

Washington News.

April 24.—The court meets hereafter at noon.

Edmunds moved that the senatorial speeches on the financial vote be published by official reporters. Sumner objected—the motion goes over.

Nelson resumed his argument. House did no business.

Just before the Senate adjourned the President's Secretary arrived with a number of messages, and immediately after adjournment an excited crowd gathered round. The messages were opened and apparently intense anxiety, showing that the President's action was still regarded of some moment. The President withdrew Ewing's nomination and nominated General Schofield for Secretary of War vice Stanton to be removed.

Grant has issued an order instructing the Commanding Generals of the Military Districts comprising the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, that all vessels arriving at ports within their commands from ports infected with yellow fever, cholera, or other epidemic disease, but having had no case during their passage, be quarantined for fifteen days and strongly fumigated.

Nelson spoke all day, and kept the Senators and galleries well seated and interested throughout, the attention becoming more close as the effort drew to a close. Points were well made and in some cases startling.

Groesbeck speaks to-morrow and the end will not be reached under two weeks.

A pointed part of Nelson's speech implicates favor of the managers in the Alta Vela affair, which interrupted the relations between the President and Judge Black.

APRIL 25.—In the court after the journal had been read, Chase said that Edmunds' resolution ordering that the Senate's deliberations be regularly published was in order.

Drake moved an indefinite postponement. Sumner said that the proper motion, indefinite postponement was defeated by 20 to 27. Sumner submitted a motion that the vote on the several articles proceeded at twelve of the day after argument of managers and counsel closes.

Objection was made and it goes over under the rules till Monday.

Sumner proposed two additional rules—first, that Chase shall ask each Senator how do you vote and he shall reply guilty or not guilty; and second, that upon conviction it shall be the duty of the presiding officer to order the convicts removal forthwith.

Objection being made the matter goes over to Monday.

Several Senators made points that if these new issues would come into the Senate an interminable debate would be allowable, postponing the result indefinitely.

Chase ordered the argument to proceed. The prosecution not responding Groesbeck commenced. He argued that the body he was addressing was a court, arguing from the constitution, which permitted neither bills of attainder nor irremovable, especially such as were laws unto themselves. Lincoln's plain violation of the constitution had been ratified by Congress because his motives were good. He then proceeded to argue that the first eight articles rested on whether the President had a right to remove Stanton and give Thomas an ad interim appointment.

He argued that had Lincoln lived and had the Tenure of Bill been passed in hostility to Lincoln, that Lincoln, under its provisions during his second term, could have legally removed every Cabinet officer appointed by himself during his first term, and that Stanton had infinitely less claim to the tenure under Mr. Johnson's term.

Mr. Groesbeck was suffering from bronchitis and adjournment was proposed, but Groesbeck feared a few days delay would not help him, and asked to be allowed to proceed, though circumstances compelled him to make important omissions in his argument. The President having consulted the advisers indicated by the constitution was guilty of crime. It was comparatively useless to urge the unconstitutionality of the act with those who framed it; but, granting its constitutionality he denied the President's criminality. The President's oath of office required him to maintain the constitution, minor officers swore to support it. Answering Boutwell that the President was bound to execute all laws. Groesbeck inquired about the President's duty when the Supreme Court had declared a law unconstitutional. Groesbeck quoted a large number of precedents, against which he was alone to act, of sixty-seven, claiming there was abundant room for doubt and position on the part of the President, sufficient at least to induce him to resist, with view of obtaining judicial decision. Groesbeck asked whether the President was to be convicted and deposed because he had acted on the interpretation sanctioned by his constitutional advisers, by the 38th Congress, by the Supreme Court, and the uniform practice of the government. Evidence showed the President acted in public interest in removing Stanton.

Evarts proceeded. Acquittal element seems more confident this morning.

Brooks gave notice of a resolution of inquiry regarding the connection of the managers with the Alta Vela case.

Just before the resolution of censure was tabled as reported at noon, Nelson said that although he was not a duelist, and never fought a duel, he did mean to convey the information that he was responsible in any manner, and would claim no exemption of any kind on account of his age. The Senators voting against the tabled of the resolution, conspiring the chivalric old man, were Cameron, Howard, Morgan, Morrill, of Vermont, Pomeroy, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Wilson and Yates.

Evarts spoke during the entire day and

Groesbeck contended the President's acquiescence in the Tenure of office bill as long as possible was a point in the President's favor. As Groesbeck proceeded he recovered his voice and held the floor and galleries spell bound. In concluding he expressed his confidence in the final result, and characterized the President's conviction referred to by the managers as rather beacon lights of warning than examples for guidance. In conclusion he pronounced a glowing eulogium upon Johnson's life, character and services.

APRIL 26.—Browlow has written a letter saying, that if Fowler votes for acquittal, the Legislature will demand his resignation.

There is some gossip to-day about a compromise censure as the most probable result. Stevens in a speech which he delivers to-morrow uses the phrase, "whose highest punishment is removal from office."

APRIL 27.—In the impeachment court Stevens read twenty minutes and broke down. Butler read the balance. The speech was vindictive and narrated the position of Senators on the Tenure of office bill at length. Senators could not excuse its violation. The speech was exceedingly vindictive and quite strong.

Manager Williams succeeded and will occupy part of to-morrow.

After the adjournment of the court the Senate received several executive messages, and adjourned.

In the House, a bill to admit the State of Arkansas into the Union was introduced and referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

APRIL 28.—The following is the text of Sumner's proposition, "Whereas, it is provided in the Constitution of the United States, that on a trial of impeachment, by the Senate, no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present, but this requirement of two-thirds is not extended to the judgment on such trials, which remain subject to the general law, that a majority prevails; therefore, in order, to remove any doubt therefrom, it is ordered, that any question which may arise, with regard to the judgment, shall be determined by a majority of the members present.

The following is among the sentences of Manager Williams' speech. "Look at the bloody Council of New Orleans, and show mercy to loyalty and innocence, and not to treason." After Williams concluded, Butler explained the manager's connection with the Alta Vela affair, alluding to Nelson's reference thereto. Butler said it was not only the suppression of truth, but a suggestion of falsehood. Nelson replied that this was not the time to measure characters with Butler, that could be done some other time. Nelson did not think he would suffer by comparison. Considerable excitement ensued. Logan wanted to say something, but Senator Conkling, who was sitting near him, said, "General, be quiet," and the affair subsided with much suppressed wrath.

Evarts commenced, and his first accent lushed the excited assemblage. Evarts spoke to adjournment, and continues to-morrow.

APRIL 29.—Meade telegraphs Grant that Georgia ratifies the constitution and elects Bullock, but the Legislature is Democratic.

Stanberry will deliver his speech in person. Evarts spoke all day, and will conclude to-morrow.

Acquittal stock is up. Bets were even to-day.

Nelson's triumph over Butler to-day was complete. Trumbull moved that Nelson be allowed to explain, and Nelson, as part of his explanation, was reading the letter, when Butler objected. Senator Davis said that the manager had no right to object. Senator Sherman then objected. Hendricks moved that Nelson be allowed to read so much as would show the date and signature. Carried. Nelson, holding the letter, faced the Senate and said, "The Senators will see that the letter is dated March 9th, and here attached to it they will see the autographs of B. F. Butler and John A. Logan." The leadership which Sumner has assumed regarding the new rules is evidently distasteful to several of the Senators.

Canby telegraphs Grant that the majority in North Carolina so far is 13,000. Thirty-six counties unreported.

It has transpired in the Court of Claims that many depositions in Cotton cases have not been properly read to witnesses, but have been extended here by the commissioner from phonographic notes. The court ordered new depositions, causing delay and disappointment in many cases.

The Reconstruction Committee met to-day and considered the South Carolina and Arkansas Constitutions; came to no conclusion, however, and will meet again on Saturday.

In the House resolutions were offered to print five hundred copies of the Southern constitutions.

APRIL 30.—The resolution censuring Nelson was tabled by a vote of 35 to 10.

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Evarts spoke during the entire day and

will conclude to-morrow. His endurance was astounding. His form indicates frailty, but hour after hour, and without water, with scarcely a note his speech rolled on, pathos, invective, sarcasm, and detail artistically following and following each other, without a petition, either in matter, manner, or construction. One of his sentences concludes thus: "If you drive the President forth he will be a victim of Congress and a martyr to the constitution."

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 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.

Important Order.

As will be seen by the following order, Gen. Canby has named the second and third days of June next for the election of a Judge of Probate, a Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, a Sheriff, a Coroner, three County Commissioners, a School Commissioner, and such municipal officers as are provided for by the Provisional Government the election to be subject to changes by the General Assembly.

HEADQUARTERS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT, Charleston, S. C., April 28, 1868.

[General Order No. 77.]

I. An election will be held in the State of South Carolina, commencing on Tuesday the second day of June, and ending on Wednesday, third day of June, 1868, at which all registered voters of said State may vote for such county officers as by the constitution, adopted by the convention and since ratified by the people, are elective, and are provided for in the said constitution. At the same election the duly registered voters may also vote for such municipal officers as are by law elective by the people.

II. The election hereby ordered will be governed by the same rules as to revision of registration, conduct of election, qualifications of electors, and returns of election, as are prescribed by General Order No. 40 from these headquarters, dated March 13, 1868. Provided, that if the constitution, adopted and ratified as aforesaid, shall have become the fundamental law of the State of South Carolina previous to the commencement of such election and, in such case, the qualifications of electors will be those prescribed by said constitution.

III. The county officers to be voted for at this election are:

- 1. A Judge of the Probate Court for each county.
2. A Clerk for the Court of Common Pleas.
3. A Sheriff.
4. A Coroner.
5. Three County Commissioners.
6. One School Commissioner.

The municipal officers to be voted for will be such as are provided for by existing laws of the provisional government of South Carolina, for cities and towns; and their election will be subject to changes by the General Assembly.

By command of Brevet Major-General E. R. S. CANBY: LOUIS V. CAZIARC, A. D. C. and A. A. G.

Floral Tribute to the Confederate Dead in Augusta.

According to appointment, the ladies of our city repaired to the cemetery yesterday afternoon, to decorate the graves of the noble dead—soldiers of the Lost Cause. Although the hour appointed was 4 o'clock, before 2, hundreds of our noble women were busily engaged in twining wreaths of evergreen and immortelle around the head-boards and otherwise beautifying with flowers the graves of those who gave their lives for us. As we silently gazed at lovely maidens and stately matrons paying these heart tributes to the dust and memories of strangers' graves, while perchance their thoughts were busy with remembrances of loved brother or son, whose mangled form was deposited under the green sod of Virginia, or among the hills of Tennessee and Georgia, we almost envied the fate of those who were not permitted to see this day of humiliation, and we there call to mind the words which, in the dark days of '62, a Georgia soldier wrote to his wife in Augusta: "All is gloomy. New Orleans has fallen, and we must evacuate Norfolk. Oh, what if we should lose that for which we fight! God grant I may not live to see my native State at the feet of the conqueror; rather let my bones find a soldier's grave, and my family blotted from existence, no heir of mine succeeding to plant a flower there, no widowed heart to mourn her husband and his country dead." But that soldier's prayer was not answered. God's ways are not as our ways, and yesterday with fearful yes, he witnessed the touching, silent ceremonies, and saw the graves of many of his comrades decorated with innumerable flowers.

The demonstration yesterday was more largely attended than any which has preceded it, and the profusion of flowers indicated the universal interest taken by our ladies.

Not until the shades of evening fell did the thousands leave the sacred spot, and then we mournfully left our brethren.

"On some eternal camping ground Their silent tents are spread, And glory guards with solemn round The bivouac of the dead."

Democratic Organization.

The State Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party of South Carolina, appeal to their fellow-citizens throughout the State, to organize and unite upon the policy of the late Convention. The committee submit that Union at home and full affiliation with the National Democratic party, will sooner or later deliver the commonwealth from the ruin that threatens it.

The following plan is proposed: Let Democratic Clubs be formed in every town and village, and in every precinct in the country; let colored co-operative Democratic Clubs be also formed, and let these make up and form, in each District, the Central Democratic Club for the District. Let these Central Clubs report at once to the State Central Executive Committee, their officers and members, &c., &c. And commencing May 1st proximo, let the Central Clubs throughout the State make a monthly report to the said committee at Columbia, S. C. The committee have on hand for distribution copies of the Constitution of the Richmond Democratic Club, and of the resolution adopted at the late Convention.

J. P. THOMAS, F. W. McMASTER, JOSEPH DANIEL POPE, For Committee.

BEVERLY NASH SNUBBED BY A UNITED STATES OFFICER.—A gentleman of high standing sends us the following facts from Columbia:

A few days ago, after Nash had ascertained to his satisfaction that he was elected to the Senate, he called upon Major Andrews, the Commandant of the Post, to pay his compliments. On entering the room where the Major enjoined: "Who are you, and what do you wish?" He replied: "My name is Nash, sir." "Well," says the Major, "what of that?" "Oh, sir," says he, "I am Beverly Nash, Senator elect to the State Legislature of South Carolina, and have called upon you officially to pay my compliments as such." The Major abruptly replied: "Well, sir, I neither give, nor receive compliments from negroes." "But, says Nash, "I am not a negro, I am colored." The Major brought the whole matter to a speedy

and final close, by saying: "You are a negro, sir, and an black one as I ever saw. I see you are but three races, and these are whites, Indians and negroes."—Mercury, 30th ult.

Items.

Value that friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in the time of sunshine.

The trial of General Cole, indicted for the murder of J. H. Hiseock, the alleged murderer of General Sherman, will be held at New York.

General D. B. Sicksels, delegate at large for New York, is named in many quarters for the post of President of the Republican Chicago Convention.

The English journals received by the last foreign mail, which brings our advices down to April 11th, express great joy at the intelligence of Dr. Livingstone's safety.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post writes: "The rival American, Mr. Penbody, on leaving the Pope, left five millions of francs for the United States treasury."

A first-class daily newspaper in English, it is stated, is soon to be published in Hamburg. Five hundred thousand persons in Northern Germany, it is estimated, are able to read the English language.

The London Spectator, thinks the present British Ministry determined to hold on to power, notwithstanding their recent defeat, and says that Mr. Disraeli will not quit office "until taken out by the collar."

The Prussian schooner "Niobe," which arrived at New York Tuesday, is the first Prussian war vessel that has ever visited the United States. She is a sailing frigate, and carries twenty-two guns, most of them smooth bore.

A physician, in Chicago, was called, a few days ago, to testify as a "medical expert" in the United States Court in that city. He refused to testify unless he received fees as an expert to the amount of \$25. The judge decided he was right, and the fees were paid.

We read of new and dreadful cases of accidents from kerosene—one in Norfolk, another in St. Louis, by which a mother sustained frightful injuries which will probably prove fatal, and her daughter was killed. The cause in both cases was the use of the oil to kindle fires.

A Miss Nellie de Mare, of New York city, has agreed to walk from Jersey city to Philadelphia in thirty-six hours, for one thousand dollars. The task is to be performed between the 15th and 22d of May, and the route is to be over what is known as the old post road. The lady is to have a body-guard accompanying her all the way through.

The great Erie struggle seems to have ended. A compromise was effected between the conflicting interests, and no objection was made to the bill, which has just passed the New York Legislature. The Tribune says the termination of these difficulties has already had a favorable effect on the market, and operations for an advance are made with great confidence.

In an appeal for a grand rally in behalf of protection, signed by Peter Cooper, of New York, occur these words: "It is of great importance that advantage should be taken of the brief administration of Mr. Wade to get through Congress an adequate and well-adjusted tariff." So the manufacturing interest is to be brought to bear against Mr. Johnson, and to assist in his ejection from office. The "necessities" are accumulating upon the Senate.

In France, the laws are very strict against persons to civil life, entering upon an invention, which has recently been made, however, which, while conforming to the law, is a partial aid as a means of defence against night robbers. It consists of a small horn inserted in the end of a cane, which contains an electric battery and a small lamp with two powerful reflectors. The intensity of this light, it is said, temporarily blinds any person at whom it is pointed. The lamp is kindled at will, by pressing a small knob at the other end of the stick, which communicates with an electric wire.

The Illinois Democratic State Convention instructed its delegates to the National Convention to vote for Pendleton. So the ball rolls. Maine called on "Pendleton" to California, and California replied "Pendleton." It was the thunders of the Pacific answering the thunders of the Atlantic; the land of gold responding to the land of granite. And now the heart of the nation beats to the clapping of its hands, and the voice of the great prairie utters the name of Pendleton. The hoarse murmur of the icy Northern lakes, and the gentle swell of the sun-kissed Southern gulf; the leaping catenets of the North, and the waveless bayous of the South, shout murmur, and whisper the name of Pendleton. Pendleton, let it be: There is none in the land greater, wiser and better.

A correspondent writes to the New York Herald that there is a secret organization of oath-bound lawyers in this country, which is increasing in strength from day to day. He thinks it dangerous to the liberties of the country, but says he does not know its object, or indeed anything definite about it, excepting that it is far worse than the "Ku-Klux-Klan," in exciting terror. The correspondent in question is evidently frightened at some myth, for the lawyers of America are too closely allied with the courts and the law to organize

for any unlawful purpose. They certainly are all oath-bound, but it is an oath to obey the laws and to delay no man's cause for mere malice.

internal Revenue. COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 2d DIST., SO. CA., CHARLESTON, April 20th, 1868.

The Undersigned, Deputy Collector, will be in attendance at his Office at Orangeburg, S. C., until the 20th of May next, to Collect Special or License Taxes, also Taxes on Income, Married Table, Carriages, Plate and Gold Watches, included in the Annual List for 1868. Unpaid payments made as above, the law imposes additional charges.

FREDERICK A. SAWYER, Collector.

P. V. DIBBLE, Deputy Collector, Division 11, comprising Orangeburg District.

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