

The Orangeburg News.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
DEMOCRATIC TICKET

THE UNION IS OUR HOME; THEN OUR STATE; FINALLY THE NATION, THESE CONSTITUTE OUR COUNTRY.
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1868. NUMBER 30.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR.
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS P. BLAIR.
OF MISSOURI.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
GENERAL J. D. KENNEDY,
OF KERSHAW.
COLONEL J. P. THOMAS,
OF RICHLAND.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
COLONEL R. F. GRAHAM,
OF MARION.
SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
GENERAL B. H. RUTLEDGE,
OF CHARLESTON.
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
COLONEL A. C. HASKELL,
OF ABBEVILLE.
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
COLONEL E. G. MCCLURE,
OF ORANGEBURG.

ORIGINAL STORY.
KATE RAYMOND.
A TRUE STORY OF
SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN
IN
South Carolina.

BY REITA.
CHAPTER V. (CONTINUED.)
Kate Willis soon saw Kate coming up the road. A crowd of little negroes had followed her steps, and when they saw Colonel Willis, they scampered away, going home across the fields.
"You were very busy, Colonel, when I came up. Do not let me disturb you."
"I was only scribbling in my diary. I came to meet you; but walking so far tired me, so I sat down and rested. I am twenty-eight years old to-day, Miss Kate."
"Oh! I do wish I could make you a birthday present, Colonel. Mother must try and give you a good dinner to-day."
"You can't make me a present." His voice was deep and low, and his eyes had a strange light in them. "Will you give me that present, Kate? Will you gladden the heart of a lonely man, come to his heart, and chase away the dark shadows that rest there." His voice sounded low and he pleaded with deep earnestness. "Mino has been a life of sorrow; few are left to love and care for me. My mother died, before I learned to lip her name, and my gentle, loving sister, passed away in the bloom of a happy young life. My father, God, I see him now. As he lay, wangled and weltering in his blood, a cold, ghastly stare rested on his face. I can see him now, with the moonlight resting on his up-turned face, cold and still. Only six months ago, I

buried my only brother—and can you wonder now, that I sought death in every form? Oh! Kate, do not turn away from me. Only let me hope one day to gain your love;—only let me that you will remember me sometimes. Can you ever teach your heart to love me, Kate?" An eager light, a look of deep passionate love rested on his face.

"Colonel Willis, I have not thought of this. My soul has been steeped in deepest woe—I was not able to think for days and weeks. The light of my life was suddenly put out, and I was left to mourn, and grope in darkness."
"Oh! Kate, do not tell me that you love another. I can not give up all hope. I will serve, like Jacob of old, glad to be near the idol of my dreams, the guiding star of my life. You do not love another, Kate?"
"No, I do not love another, I alluded to my brother."

"Then, Kate, I may hope, that in time you will learn to love me."
Kate and Colonel Willis reached the house, not long before the dinner bell sounded. Kate pleaded a headache, and retired to her room. Mrs. Raymond and the Colonel sat down that day without Dr. Rutland. He had gone out on a tour of "inspection," he termed it, and would be absent several days. The Yankees had carried off all of Mrs. Raymond's horses and mules. Very little was left for them to subsist on, and the old Doctor had gone out in the country (walking) to get the necessities of life. A belt of country, twenty-five miles in length, and only ten in breadth, had not been raided. From that source, L— was to draw supplies, until the next crop was made; and it was in that section that Dr. Rutland had gone.

Soon after dinner, Mrs. Raymond and Colonel Willis were talking. Suddenly, he came and sat down at her feet, and said, "Oh! Mrs. Raymond, I am so weary of this dull, and careless world."
"Poor boy! I am sorry for you. What is your sorrow. Tell me, I will listen to your griefs."
He laid his head on her lap, and told her of his life,—of the many sorrows, that had clouded it,—and then confessed to her his love for Kate.

"Does she love you in return, Carter?"
"I do not know; but oh! Mrs. Raymond, what is life to me without her love? A dreary, dark night,—a blank!"
"Carter, Kate is very young yet. She is only eighteen, and has seen but little of the world. I know she loves no one else. The death of her brother has cast a dark gloom over her life. Wait for a year, dear friend; then come to us again. The keen agony of her first sorrow will be soothed by time."
Mrs. Raymond had learned to love the quiet, patient man. He reminded her a little of her dead boy. In his quiet, deferential manner, was brought back to mind the days of her son's stay on earth.

Her heart melted with grief, as she listened to his sad story, told in his touching way.
Kate did not come into the parlor, until near a-tine. For the first time since Douglass died, did a smile play around her lip. "I was saddened, 'tis true, and but a ghost, a shadow of the merry laugh, that had formed a part of Kate's existence. A glow lighted up the face of Colonel Willis. He presaged a favorable reply,—a happy termination of his love suit. The evening wore away, and each retired to dream of events past and to come. Need we say, that bright-garlanded dreams flit o'er the lover's couch, need we tell you, fair readers, that Kate was angolic in his dreamland? No; the hearts of all true maidens have been touched in like manner; the dreams of my readers of the sterner sex have been as full of joyous anticipations, as were those of Carter Willis and Kate Raymond.

"Coming events" 'tis said "cast their shadows before;" and so it was with our poor, crushed nation. The fall of Charleston, Columbia, Wilmington and lastly Richmond, crushed the brave defenders. A nation of heroes were reduced to slavery and ruin. And, ere the convalescent Colonel thought of turning homeward, there was no more "Confederate States." In due course of time, General Raymond came home. News from L— had long before reached him, and he was prepared to greet the wounded Colonel Willis; but he was little prepared to receive the tidings Mrs. Raymond imparted of his love for Kate.

The brave old man gave him a soldier's greeting, and with it his consent to win his only child. When, at length, Carter turned him homeward, he was soon to return to make his home among his new-found and loving friends. His lonely heart was cheered, his fainting soul revived. He was to return, and claim the hand of Kate, and make his home forever with those, who had been guardian angels in his hour of trial, and adversity.

My story is finished. I trust my readers will consider it no overdrawn picture. Those, who encountered Sherman's army, can attest its truth. The events recorded are facts as

they occurred; and would it were possible to portray them stronger. The writer thinks it no more than what is due to the rising generation, to record in history, in poetry, and in romance, the events of those days, which tried the souls of all, and which illustrated the depth of that distress, with which an insupportable Providence, for wise ends, sometimes visits an unhappy nation.

VARIOUS.

The Rosecrans Mission.

THE CORRESPONDENCE IN FULL.

A Washington dispatch of Friday night to the Baltimore Sun says:

Well informed gentlemen, just returned from the White Sulphur Springs make such statements concerning the interview of Gen. Rosecrans and Southern Generals there as put that interview in a light in which it has not been hitherto exhibited. The distinguished Southern gentlemen there assembled for health and pleasure only, and not for any political purpose, received the General with that kindness and courtesy due to a distinguished officer, but anticipated no formal conference upon the political situation, until Gen. Rosecrans himself began to propound questions which the parties questioned were compelled either to answer, or by their silence to cause, perhaps, an erroneous impression as to their views to get abroad. From the best sources of information it appears, however, that these gentlemen would have preferred to have discussed almost any subject rather than that indicated by General Rosecrans. They were upon neutral ground, for, according to the legislation of Congress, the State of Virginia is not to be permitted to participate in the presidential election. They felt, too, that their opinions were already well enough known. They had laid down their arms and admitted the conquering power of the North; they had fully accepted the situation and determined to follow a path of true allegiance to the Constitution of the United States; they were content to be the passive objects which the people of the North were to control in their efforts to organize the government and put it upon an enduring basis, and they, therefore, were reluctant to being drawn from the retirement they had voluntarily sought and placed prominently, and as central figures in the contest now in progress. They had no desire to be the means, positively or negatively, of creating any new issue in the campaign, and were not ambitious in the present emergency of being the authors of any new plank for either the Southern people or the Democratic party of the country. They were intelligent gentlemen, who had carefully noted the progress of events, and did not believe that their individual opinions as to Southern sentiment and Southern probable action, would in the least affect the general result, for they knew that all in the North who desired to fully understand the Southern situation and Southern people could come to an intelligent conclusion without their aid, at this time; and they also knew well that nothing they could say would convince that class in the North who were willfully blind and determined to recognize no truth from the South unless it emanated from Radical sources. They had no idea, when they first freely gave their views and opinions to General Rosecrans in his self-imposed mission, that what was done would be dignified by the name of a formal conference, or that the interviews would assume the importance subsequently given to them by the press and people throughout country.

My informant is satisfied that if the distinguished Southern gentleman with whom Gen. Rosecrans conferred, had control of the whole subject, the result of the interviews would not be made public at least for the present. While no evil consequences could possibly follow the publication, it is not believed it could be productive of much good.

In consequence of the prominence given to the whole subject, however, it was concluded that something should be said, and hence a letter was written in reply to one from General Rosecrans, embodying views on certain points, but, it will be seen, avoiding all partisan reference. This letter was signed first by General Lee, and subsequently the other signatures were appended, as heretofore stated. The following is the correspondence:

GENERAL ROSECRANS' LETTER.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
West Virginia, August 26, 1868.

General: Full of solicitude for the future of our country, I come with my heart in my hand to learn the condition, wishes and intentions of the people of the Southern States—especially to ascertain the sentiments of that body of brave, energetic and self-sacrificing men who, after sustaining the Confederacy for four years, laid down their arms and swore allegiance to

the Government of the United States, whose trusted and beloved leader you have been.

I see that interpreting "States' rights" to conflict with national unity has produced a violent reaction against them, which is drifting us towards consolidation, and also, that so great a country as ours even now is, certainly is to be, must have State governments to attend to local details, or go farther and fare worse.

It is plain to us at the West and North that the continuance of semi-anarchy, such as has existed for the last three years in ten States of our Union, largely increases the danger of centralism, swells our national expenditures, diminishes our productions and our revenue, inspires doubts of our political and financial stability, depreciates the value of our national bonds and currency, and places the credit of the richest below that of the poorest nation in Christendom.

We know that our currency must be depreciated so long as our bonds are below par, and that, therefore, the vast business and commerce of the country must suffer the terrible evil of a fluctuating standard of value until we can remedy the evil condition of things at the South. We also see other mischief quite possible, if not probable, to arise, such as from a failure of crops, a local insurrection, and many other unforeseen contingencies, which may still more depreciate our credit and currency, provoke discontent and disorder among our people, and bring demagogical agitation, revolution, repudiation, and a thousand unnam'd evils and villainies upon us. We know that the interests of the people of the South are for law and order, and that they must share our fate of good and ill.

I believe—every one I know who reflects believes—that if the people of the Southern States could be at peace, and their energy and good will heartily applied to repair the wastes of war, reorganize their business, set the freedmen peacefully, prosperously and contentedly at work, invite capital, enterprise and labor from elsewhere to come freely amongst them, they would soon rebuild their ruined fortunes, multiply many fold of the value of their lands, establish public confidence in our political stability, bring our government bonds to premium, our currency to a gold standard, and assure for ourselves and the whole nation a most happy and prosperous future.

Seeing this, and how all just interests occur in the work, I ask the officers and soldiers who fought for the Union, ask every thinking man of the great West and North, why it cannot be done?
We are told by those who have controlled the government for the last four years, that the people of the South will not do it. That, if ever done all, it must be done by the poor, simple, uneducated, landless freedmen, and the few whites who, against the public opinion and sentiment of the intelligent white people, are willing to attempt to lead, and make their living off these ignorant, inexperienced, colored people, mostly men who must be needy adventurers, or without any of those attributes on which reliance for good guidance or government can be placed. We are told that this kind of government must be continued at the South until six or eight millions of intelligent, energetic white people give into or move out of the country.

Now, I think, the Union army thinks, and people of the North and West, I dare say, believe, there must be, or there ought to be, a shorter, surer way to get good government for all at the South. We know that they who organized and sustained the Southern Confederacy for four years against gigantic efforts, ought to be able to give peace, law, order and protection to the whole people of the South. They have the interest and the power to employ, protect, educate and elevate the poor freedmen, and to restore themselves and our country to all the blessings of which I have just spoken. The question I want answered is—Are they willing to do it?

I came down to find out what the people of the South think of this, and to ask you what the officers and soldiers who served in the Confederate army, and the leading people who sustained it, think of these things?

I came to ask more. I want to ask you, in whose purity and patriotism I here express unqualified confidence, and as many good men as you can conveniently consult, to say what you think of it; and also, what you are willing to do about it?

I want a written expression of views that can be followed by a concurrence of action. I want to know if you and the gentlemen who will join in that written expression, are willing to pledge the people of the South to a chivalrous and magnanimous devotion to restoring peace and prosperity to our common country. I want to carry that pledge high above the level of party politics, to the late officers and soldiers of the Union army, and to the people of the North and West, and to ask them to consider it, and to take the necessary action, confident that it will meet with a response so warm, so generous and confident, that we shall

see in its sunshine the rainbow of peace in our political sky, now black with clouds and impending storm.

I know you are a representative man in reverence and regard for the Union, the constitution and the welfare of the country, and that what you would say would be endorsed by nintenths of the whole people of the South, but I should like to have the signatures of all the representative Southern men here who concur in your views, and expressions of their concurrence from the principal officers and representative men throughout the South when they can be procured.

This concurrence of opinions and wills, all tending to peace, order and stability, will assure our Union soldiers and business men, who want substantial and solid peace, and cause them to rise above the level of party politics and take such steps to meet yours as will insure a lasting peace with all its countless blessings.

Very truly your friend,
W. S. ROSECRANS,
Gen. R. E. LEE, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, WEST VA.,
August 26, 1868.

General:—I have the honor to receive your letter of this date, and in accordance with your suggestion, I have conferred with a number of gentlemen from the South in whose judgment I have confided, and who are well acquainted with the public sentiment of their respective States. They have kindly consented to unite with me in replying to your communication, and their names will be found with my own appended to this answer.

With this explanation we proceed to give to you a candid statement of what we believe to be the sentiment of the Southern people in regard to the subject to which you refer.
Whatever opinions may have prevailed in the past in regard to African slavery, or the right of a State to secede from the Union, we believe we express the almost unanimous judgment of the Southern people when we declare that they consider that those questions were decided by the war, and that it is their intention, in good faith to abide by that decision. At the close of the war the Southern people laid down their arms and sought to resume their former relations with the United States Government.

Through their State conventions they abolished slavery, and annulled their ordinances of secession, and they returned to their peaceful pursuits with a sincere purpose to fulfil all their duties under the constitution of the United States, which they had sworn to support. If their action in these particulars had been met in a spirit of frankness and cordiality, we believe that ere this old irritations would have passed away, and the wounds inflicted by the war would have been in a great measure healed. As far as we are advised, the people of the South entertain no unfriendly feeling toward the government of the United States, but they complain that their rights under the constitution are withheld from them in the administration thereof.

The idea that the Southern people are hostile to the negroes, and would oppress them if it were in their power to do so, is entirely unfounded. They have grown up in our midst, and we have been accustomed from childhood to look upon them with kindness. The change in the relations of the two races has wrought no change in our feeling toward them. They still constitute the important part of our laboring population. Without their labor the lands of the South would be comparatively unproductive. Without the employment which Southern agriculture affords, they would be destitute of the means of subsistence, and become paupers, dependent on public bounty.

Self-interest, even if there were no higher motive, would therefore prompt the whites of the South to extend to the negroes care and protection. The important fact, that the two races are, under existing circumstances, necessary to each other, is gradually becoming apparent to both; and we believe that but for influences exerted to stir up the passions of the negroes, the relations of the two races would soon adjust themselves on a basis of mutual kindness and advantage.

It is true that the people of the South together with the people of the North and West are, for obvious reasons, opposed to any system of laws which would place the political power of the country in the hands of the negro race. But this opposition springs from no feeling of enmity, but from a deep-seated conviction that at present the negroes have neither the intelligence or other qualifications which are necessary to make them safe depositories of political powers. They would inevitably become the victims of demagogues, who, for selfish purposes, would mislead them to the serious injury of the public.

The great want of the South is peace. The people earnestly desire tranquility and the restoration of the Union. They appreciate the

order and excitement as the most serious obstacle to their prosperity.

They ask a restoration of their rights under the constitution. They desire relief from oppressive misrule. Above all, they would appeal to their countrymen for the re-establishment in the Southern States of that which has justly been regarded as the birth right of every American—the right of self government. Establish these on a firm basis, and we can safely promise on behalf of the Southern people, that they will faithfully obey the constitution and laws of the United States, treat the negro with kindness and humanity, and fulfil every duty incumbent on peaceful citizens, loyal to the constitution of their country.

We believe the above contains a succinct reply to the general topics embraced in your letter, and we venture to say, on behalf of the Southern people, and of the officers and soldiers of the late Confederate army, that they will concur in all the sentiments which we have expressed.

Appreciating the patriotic motives, which have prompted your letter, and recognizing your expressions of kind regard, we have the honor to be, very respectfully and truly:

- R. E. LEE, Virginia.
- G. T. BEAUREGARD, Louisiana.
- A. H. STEPHENS, Georgia.
- A. H. H. STUART, Virginia.
- C. M. CONRAD, Louisiana.
- LINTON STEPHENS, Georgia.
- A. T. CAPERTON, West Virginia.
- JOHN ECHOLS, Virginia.
- F. S. STOCKDALE, Texas.
- E. W. PICKENS, South Carolina.
- WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, Virginia.
- JOSEPH R. ANDERSON, Virginia.
- W. F. TURNER, West Virginia.
- C. H. SUBER, South Carolina.
- E. FONTAINE, Virginia.
- JOHN LETCHER, Virginia.
- H. O. ADAMS, Mississippi.
- W. J. GREEN, North Carolina.
- LEWIS E. HAYNE, Virginia.
- P. DANIELS, Virginia.
- W. T. SUTHERLIN, Virginia.
- A. B. JAMES, Louisiana.
- F. BEAUREGARD, Louisiana.
- M. O. H. MOORE, Louisiana.
- T. P. BRANCE, Georgia.
- H. TYRUSSELL, Georgia.
- S. J. DOUGLAS, Florida.
- JEREMIAH MORTON, Virginia.
- J. B. BALDWIN, Virginia.
- G. W. BOLLING, Virginia.
- VILBO MOURENY, Virginia.
- JAMES LYONS, Virginia.

To Gen. Wm. S. Rosecrans, Minister to Mexico, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

Hon. John W. Stevenson was inaugurated Governor of Kentucky on Tuesday, September 1st. From his inaugural address we quote the following: "I have the honor to acknowledge the allegiance to the Federal Government. In the future, as in the past, she looks to the maintenance of the constitution as the best security for peace, liberty and happiness. Her people will yield a ready and patriotic obedience to all laws of Congress constitutionally enacted. But of equal and incalculable importance is the inviolability of the reserved rights of the States. Of these the right of every State to regulate its own domestic and internal affairs has never been until recently questioned. The government of such a right is directly essential to the integrity, and the very existence of the State Government. In the language of our earlier messages of our earlier Presidents, 'My experience in public concerns, and the observations of a life somewhat advanced, confirmed the opinion long since imbibed by me, that the destruction of our State Governments, or the annihilation of their control over the local concerns of the people, would lead directly to revolution and anarchy, and finally to despotism and military domination. In proportion, therefore, as the General Government encroaches upon the rights of the States, in the same proportion does it impair its own power and detract from its ability to fulfil the purposes of its creation.' I will not believe that any such usurpation will be ever attempted upon the rights of Kentucky. But I should be false to the spirit of her people in their past and present devotion to the Constitution and Union of these States, if I did not solemnly avow that no such usurpation can ever be made with impunity."

The new collector at Norfolk, Va., Colonel Selden, reports to Secretary McCulloch that his investigations of the books and accounts of his Radical predecessor disclosed a defalcation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Put none but "loil" men on the outposts was the cry of the Radicals, and behold the result.

A collision between negroes and soldiers occurred at Waterboro' on Tuesday. The negroes fired upon the soldiers, who dispersed them and wounded one of the negroes. About forty of the latter are under arrest.