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J. T. HERSHMAN ... D. D. ESCOFFEY,
EDITORS.

Rates for Advertising:

For one Square—ten lines or less—ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS for the first insertion and ONE DOLLAR for each subsequent. OBITUARY NOTICES, exceeding one square, charged at advertising rates. Transient Advertisements and Job Work MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE. No deduction made, except to our regular advertising patrons.

The Mexican Emigration.

[From the New York Herald, May 10th.]

The excitement respecting the new Mexican "emigration" movement seemed to be on the increase yesterday. The Headquarters of Col. Wm. H. Allen, corner of Howard and Crosby-streets, were besieged throughout the entire day with applicants eager to join in the movement and hundreds of stalwart men registered their names on the enrollment books. Among the applicants yesterday were numbers of sailors and other persons who have seen service in the United States Navy. The rush of discharged soldiers and army officers to join in the expedition was perfectly surprising. The enrollment clerks were kept busy, and if the enthusiasm that has been excited continues much longer, it will be necessary, doubtless, for Col. Allen to establish branch offices in various parts of the city. The success of this quiet appeal to the American public, it is said, has astounded the agents of President Juarez, who had no idea when they commenced operations here that the response would be so overwhelming. General Ortega, it is stated, expresses himself as immensely satisfied over the manner in which his plans are working, and apprehends no serious obstacles to the triumphal issue of the expedition.

GENERAL ORTEGA CALLED TO WASHINGTON.

It is not deemed prudent, however, to divulge the plan in all its details as yet, a final agreement with the authorities at Washington not having yet been arrived at. Gen. Ortega received a dispatch yesterday from Washington, requesting his presence in that city immediately, on important business. The summons is believed to have reference to the emigration scheme, and it is rumored that our Government desires to have an explicit understanding with the Mexican Minister and Gen. Ortega on the subject. The principal difficulty in the way is the supposed cession of Sonora to France by Maximilian. Gen. Ortega will probably not return to this city until the middle of next week.

THE LEADERS AND SYMPATHIZERS.

At the head of the military part of the expedition in this country no less a person than Major-General Rosencrans is mentioned. He is said to be using all his influence and interest in favor of the project, and promises to raise twenty-five thousand men in the great West. The intention is to proffer him the position of commander-in-chief of the forces when collected together on the plains of Sonora. Large sums of money have been contributed, it is said, by wealthy American citizens in the West, and deposited in various banks at Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities in that region. According as circumstances may require, this money will be drawn for the purpose of fitting out recruits with clothing, arms, provisions, &c.

STEAMERS AND WAR VESSELS TO BE PURCHASED.

As soon as sufficient funds arrive from Mexico it is the intention of Gen. Ortega to purchase four large merchant steamers for transportation purposes, a few sloops-of-war for use

in shallow waters, as a protection to the army. Two of the steamers will be run on the Atlantic and two on the Pacific.

THE ROUTE OF THE EMIGRANTS.

will not be by the way of the sea coast. They will enter the Mexican territory at Chihuahua, and proceed thence to their destined permanent quarters in the district of Sonora. It is a part of the plan of Ortega to have all these emigrants declared Mexican citizens, invested with all the privileges and immunities of natives of the country, but freed from the necessity of swearing off their allegiance to the United States. This shrewd plan will, of course, place it beyond the power of Maximilian to treat the emigrants as pirates.

Going with the express wish of the constitutional Republican party in Mexico, the emigrants, of course, cannot be held as more adventurers and pirates any more than Maximilian's party who went on the invitation of the notables of Mexico.

From Richmond.

IMBROGLIO BETWEEN GENERALS SHERMAN AND HALLECK.

Late in the night of the 10th instant some difficulty sprung up between Major-General William T. Sherman, commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi, who had arrived in Manchester, and Major-General Henry W. Halleck, commanding the Military Division of the James. The rupture between the two generals, it is understood, grows out of Gen. Halleck's order countermanning the orders of Sherman to his subordinate commanders during the truce with Johnson. Gen. Sherman wrote General Halleck yesterday, it is said, that in future all intercourse, of whatever nature, between them was forever at an end.

THE REVIEW OF SHERMAN'S VETERANS ABANDONED.

The difference between Generals Sherman and Halleck has resulted in wholly doing away with the review of the army of Georgia, already announced in orders, and the prospective review of the Army of Tennessee, which was to follow. General Sherman has peremptorily refused to consent to the conditions of the review made public, and the consequence is that all the plans in this relation will necessarily not be carried out, and the troops and the populace are alike disappointed. The armies in question will probably proceed quietly through the city to-day.

CONDITION OF THE RICHMOND POOR.

During the past week thirteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-four people have received from Colonel Manning thirty-six thousand one hundred and one rations, an average of five thousand four hundred and forty-three rations per day delivered to the poor.

PERSONAL.

Senator Folger, of the New York State Senate, accompanied by one or two friends of rank, were in Richmond several days since.

SHERMAN'S MARCH THROUGH RICHMOND.

This day in Richmond will be memorable from the fact that Sherman's invincible columns quietly walked through the streets of this once proud city.

Booth's body has been so made away with that its place of sepulture or concealment remains undiscoverable. This precaution has been taken by the authorities at Washington lest there should be swarms of enthusiasts, who, regarding him as a martyr to freedom, should seek for a relic at his grave.

CAMDEN, FRIDAY, MAY 26.

Mr. S. P. ANCKER will please accept our thanks for late Northern papers.

"THE FISH STORY."—We have never yet found a man who confessed that he believed "the fish story"—we have never yet found a man, either, who could tell us what "the fish story" was. We respectfully notify the public that our columns are now open for the discussion of the important subject; while we will, in the meantime, tell a story which is somewhat fishy.

On Thursday last a friend favored us with a file of late Northern papers, which were duly opened in our office for the benefit of such of our friends who might desire to look over them. Now it had so happened that in their travels here one of these papers had come in contact with a salt herring or macherat, and the odor emanating therefrom, it is true, was not as exquisite and balmy as the balm of a thousand flowers—to say nothing of one of Lubin's delectable extracts. So when a distinguished friend of ours, who has been accustomed to the smell of blood and powder for these four years, picked up the same—he is by the way, a literary gentleman and fond of papers—Yankee Herald and pictorials being scarce, (al o in these parts)—the aforesaid fish conquered the gentleman, and he beat retreat in good order from our spectrum, leaving behind—it was all we captured from him—"I am too much afraid of Yankee poison to read that!"

ALAS, POOR YORICK.—There is nothing on earth proving the vanity of human glory more truly than the fates of military heroes. CAESAR and XERXES were assassinated by those who had been the recipients of their favors and their confidence; Alexander the Great threw himself away in misery and debauchery, in a foreign clime because the oracles had spoken adversely; SCIPIO was accused, before the Roman tribunal, of deeds of dishonor; and HANNIBAL and the great NAPOLEON died in banishment and exile.—Few have passed away from earth in the calm and unbroken enjoyment of the honors achieved by their proud ambitions. The Federal heroes are no exceptions to the general rule. One by one their idolized pets have passed off the scene of action, to hide themselves in grief and despair. Among the many who have seen their stars go down, their "last is the greatest of them all." Poor SHERMAN has at last to look upon his laurels gone glimmering like a dream of things that were. When he was about to achieve the crowning glory of all his campaigns—when he beheld at last the banners of his evil genius—JOE JOHNSON—lowered for the white flag of submission—he deigned to consent to terms of honor and justice to his conquered foe—when in a word he showed some of the spirit of chivalry and some of the instincts of MAN, not devil—behold! his nation declares him fallen angel, tumbling from a summit of glory which that alone of the son of Morning excels; his name to be a synonym of disgrace forever for the crime of offering mercy to the vanquished. He is denounced as being in league with those who had conspired for the overthrow of his nation—and that all his fame is eclipsed in one hour by that one deed of infamy in granting, or proposing to grant Gen. JOHNSON favorable terms for himself and country. And to add to this he is forced to quarrel with GRANT's favorite general, and found himself for presumed insolence to his President, on the eve of being relieved of his command, by Gen. GRANT himself. To all of this we cannot but say amen from the bottom of our hearts. Vengeance, we are glad to hope, is at last upon the track of the great desolator of our country. NEMESIS may have her linc-eyes upon her victim, and that Holy one, who said "It is mine to repay," may be coming forth with the doom which man avoideth not. Let it come. We can but rejoice to know that he who has been our greatest desolator, may yet realize some of the desolation of soul—even though it come through the ingratitude of those for whom he destroyed—which we of the devastated homes have felt at his ruthless and remorseless hand. When rogues fall out, honest men get their dues.

We learn that the force of troops now garrisoning the city of Columbia is composed of two regiments of white men, under the command of Col. ——. They are said to be exceedingly courteous to the citizens, and the officers in charge are highly spoken of for the zeal manifested in preserving order in the city and its immediate vicinity. They have occupied the college campus for their barracks.

We are pleased to see that some of our returned soldiers have resumed business. Mr. THOMAS WILSON has opened his work-shop in the rooms formerly occupied by Capt. W. E. HUNSON, on Main street, and is prepared to attend to all orders in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Those who know Mr. W.'s skill in the finish of any kind of boot need no commendation from us.

Messrs. LEWIS & GOODALL have also opened their tin establishment in the building used as a barber shop heretofore, and is now ready to fill orders for new work, or repairing leaky tin-ware of any kind.

We mention these facts, as they are important considerations, and in which every household is interested.

LEWIS PAYNE, THE PERSON WHO ASSAULTED SECRETARY SEWARD.—This person was arrested in Washington on the night of the 17th of April, at the house of a Mrs. Surratt. He was taken before the persons who were in Sec. Seward's house on the occasion of the assault, all of whom identified him as the person who had attempted to commit the murder. He gave his name as Lewis Payne, but it is believed that it is not his true one, and that he is in reality Thomas, the so-called French Lady, who captured the steamer St. Nicholas, in 1861. On the 24th of April, this man, while confined in the Old Capitol prison, at Washington, attempted to kill himself by knocking his brains out against the wall; but failed though being injured. He is one of six brothers, originally from Kentucky. He is a brother of the St. Albans raider of the same name. Another brother is at present residing in Montreal. They are all tall, athletic, powerful built men, and have all led adventurous lives. Two of them were with Walker, the great filibuster, in his Nicaraguan expedition.

An other order from Gen. Halleck allows all persons, without regard to rank or employment in the civil or military service of the late rebel Government, to take the amnesty oath, and will receive the corresponding certificate. These excluded from the benefit of such an oath can make application for pardon and restoration to civil rights, which application will be received and forwarded to the proper channels for the action of the President of the United States. The fact that such persons have voluntarily come forward and taken the oath of allegiance will be evidence of their intention to resume the status of loyal citizens, and constitute a claim for Executive clemency.

BARTER.

WILL EXCHANGE SALT AND A LIGHT Buggy for Bacon and Corn on favorable terms. Apply at this Office. May 26

Carriage for Sale.

A FOUR SEAT CARRIAGE, FOR TWO HORSES in excellent order, for sale or exchange for Corn. Apply to B. P. COLBURN. May 26

Kirkwood Flour and Grist Mill.

THE ABOVE MILL IS PREPARED TO GRIND Wheat, Corn, Rice and Rye. Toll one-tenth in all cases. B. P. COLBURN. May 26