

# The Tri-Weekly Journal.

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J. T. BERNHARDT, D. D. HIGGINS, 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 advertiser's rate.

### Pres. Johnson's Speech to the Colored Clergymen—Sound Views.

The following appears as an editorial in the New York Herald, of May 13th:

In the speech of President Johnson, on Thursday last, to a visiting deputation of colored clergymen, we have some sound views, indicating on his part a careful and humane policy in the transfer on the blacks of the South from slavery to liberty. First, on the emancipation question there can be no mistaking his position. He holds that "man cannot hold property in man," and here reminds the colored race that "he was the first man who stood up in a slave community and announced the fact that the slaves of Tennessee had as much right to be free as those who claimed them as their property." This is equivalent to an official declaration that Pres. Johnson, in his policy of reconstruction, will start from this initial landmark; that throughout the rebellious States, by the rebellion and the events of the war, slavery is abolished.

Next comes the question of the treatment of the blacks in their transition state from the impediments of bondage to the practical enjoyment of the advantage of freedom. Upon this subject Pres. Johnson says: "There is a difference in the responsibility which persons residing in the slave States had to take from those who reside out of them;" that "it was very easy for men who lived beyond their borders to get up sympathy and talk about the condition of colored persons; when they knew nothing about it;" that there were men in the South, occupying the position of masters, who had done much to ameliorate the condition of the colored men, and who felt a deep interest in their welfare, and that the experience and knowledge of such men must be respected in this important work of clothing the slave in the garments of freedom. Pres. Johnson admonishes him that he must not expect to "fall back on the Government for the support, and live in idleness and debauchery;" that "freedom simply means liberty to work and to enjoy the product of a man's own toil;" and that he means this "in its most extensive sense."—Much work will be required to get this system of freedom into a good, practical shape, as the President evidently comprehends from his suggestion to these visiting colored clergymen that, in commencing their task of reform, they should proceed to correct that "open and notorious system of concubinage" which, under slavery, has contributed so much to the degradation of the four millions of the slave race of the Southern States.

Pres. Johnson promises to do all in his power to secure their protection and ameliorate their condition, and he "trusted in God that the time may come when all the colored people would be gathered together in one country best adapted to their condition, if it should appear they could not get along together with the whites." Now, from these views and suggestions, we have a very careful and humane policy in regard to the colored race of the

South in reorganization of the rebellious States. The Government will doubtless make some provisional military arrangements for putting all liberated blacks to work, and probably some such system of labor and compensation as that adopted by Gen. Banks, in Louisiana, and approved by Pres. Lincoln, may become the general rule. In regard to the question of negro suffrage, we infer that Pres. Johnson will follow up his policy, adopted as Military Governor of Tennessee, in the reorganization of that State. First, under this system the Military or Provisional Governor will provide for the election of a loyal State Convention and appoint the time and place for its meeting.—This Convention will frame a new State Constitution, declaring slavery abolished and interdicted, but will leave the question of negro suffrage at the discretion of the Legislature. The Provisional Governor will then, under this new Constitution, call for the election of a regular Governor and other State officers and members of Congress, and with those elections the State will be fully re-established for business as a loyal member of the Union, after the model of Tennessee, as reinstated under Pres. Lincoln's Military Governor, Andrew Johnson.

With regard to the planting the blacks in a country to themselves, we should not wonder if the experiment initiated by Gen. Sherman in regard to the free colony at Hilton Head were to settle the question. That experiment contemplates the removal of the white supervisors, middlemen and hucksters, so that the blacks may manage their own affairs for themselves, and put the profits of their labor in their own pockets, and be a self-sustaining black community, under the common protection of general Government. Very likely, in the course of time, all that rich and extensive lowland country from the Northern line of South Carolina to the Mexican border, embracing the sea island cotton, rice and sugar regions of the South, will be densely populated by blacks, and with very few whites among them. We think so because of the climate in these regions, which gives health and strength to the black man, but is almost as fatal to the white in outdoor labor as the coasts of Africa, where the negro was planted by the laws of nature, and where he attains his highest physical development.

For the present, however, we find in this speech of Pres. Johnson to his visiting colored clergymen the opinions and suggestions of an experienced statesman, who, in working out his programme of reconstruction of the Southern States and Southern society, for the whites and blacks, and for the great cause of the Union, will be strengthened by the cordial support of the whole country.

AN ARTLESS ARGUMENT.—Naimana, a black prince, arrived in England from the neighborhood of Sierra Leone in 1791. The gentleman to whose care he had been entrusted took great pains to convince him that the Bible is the Word of God, and he received it with great reverence and simplicity. When he was asked what it was that satisfied him on this subject, he replied: "When I found all good men minding the Bible, and calling it the Word of God, and all bad men disregarding it, then I was sure that the Bible must be what good men call it, the Word of God."

The present eruption of Vesuvius induces tourists to expose themselves to danger to gratify their curiosity. An Englishman has been hit on the head by a falling stone, and a Frenchman had his arm broken by a rock—"as big as a piano forte," he said—which the angry volcano flung at him.

CAMDEN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31.

To Advertisers.—The terms for advertising are placed prominently at the head of our paper, "so that he who runs may read," and all persons desirous of sending or handing in person such favors, would do well to ascertain the cost and mark the number of insertions before leaving it with the printer. We have recently had occasion to present a few accounts for advertising done, and amongst them found one or more who were very unwilling that we should be paid for our services. Now we would give notice that if there be any more of that class of men in our midst we do not desire their patronage. When we present a bill for payment, we have a consciousness that it is a just one, and expect its payment to the last farthing; or at least if it is a gentleman and honest man we are dealing with, we expect him to use no insolence, but be respectful, and if unable to settle at the time we will not think the less of him.

The Diocesan Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina, which convened in this place on Wednesday the 25th inst., failed to proceed to regular business from the want of a quorum of laity. Only four Parishes were represented by Lay Delegates. Fourteen Clergymen only were present, (out of seventy-four.) The two days, during which these members remained together, were not, however, wholly lost. A fraternal and co-operative spirit was promoted; meetings were held at which, under the leadership of the Bishop, vital questions connected with the duties of the Clergy in these novel and perplexing times were earnestly and practically discussed. On Thursday morning suitable resolutions were passed relative to the much lamented loss of Mr. J. K. SASSY, late President of the Bank of Charleston, and for many years a most valued and beloved member of the Church and delegate to the Council.

Through the kindness of MANNIS BAUM, Esq., we have been favored with a N. Y. Herald of a late date, from which we glean the following news items which will be found very interesting:

The work of disbanding the army and restoring the country to a peace status is being rapidly pushed forward.

All the paroled rebel soldiers now detained at Alexandria, Va., are being sent home. Those whose residence were in loyal States are required to take the oath of allegiance first.

Gen. WASHBURN, commanding at Memphis, Tenn., has prohibited the return to that city of former residents who voluntarily left it and remained within the insurrectionary lines during the continuance of the rebellion. He allows rebel privates to take the oath of allegiance to the Government, but declines the privilege to officers, on the ground that it is too late for them to claim the benefit of the President's amnesty proclamation.

Gen. STANTON has lately executed two guerrillas for committing depredation near Mobile. The fortifications around the city are being leveled to the ground, and the guns removed.

An unknown Schooner, which recently sailed from Baltimore was seized in the Patapsco by persons representing themselves rebel deserters, and was put to sea, arriving at Salt Cay, Bahamas, on 17th ult. It is supposed that is the design of these rebels to capture a larger vessel with the Schooner and commence a regular piratical cruise.

The assassination of President LINCOLN continues to call forth in example, and especially in England, the strongest manifestations of sympathy for the American people. It is even announced that it is probable that Victoria will send an "address of condolence to our government."

A recent decree of Maximilian defines the provisional status of his Mexican Empire. The Government is to be a hereditary Monarchy, with a Catholic prince at its head. There is a "proportion" of all the inhabitants in the eye

of the land; security of person and property, freedom of speech, and about the same liberty of the press as in France and Austria.—It is also reported that the Republican forces have recaptured from Maximilian's army the cities of Saltillo, Monterey and Victoria. If the movements on foot in the U. S. for emigration to Mexico, is carried out, there will soon be a Republican power in the country strong enough, in men and arms, to drive Maximilian from his throne. It is announced in the Herald that more men than can possibly be accepted are ready and anxious to join in the movement.—So great is the excitement among the discharged soldiers that it is believed that over one hundred thousand volunteers could be enlisted in three months. The Herald says:

"Emigration seems now to be the order of the day, and curiously enough, is working both ways—into the country and out of it. \* \* \* one hundred and fifty thousand of the stalwart soldiers of the South, who fought so splendidly, but was overpowered by the North, are packing up for Mexico. The finest elements of the whole Southern States will probably within the next twelve months have emigrated to Mexico. \* \* \* Their places in the South will be filled by some of the best material of Europe."

An alleged plot to introduce the yellow fever into New York has been discovered.

Secretary Seward continues to improve. There is but little change in his son's condition.

Gold is coming down, but provisions keep up. '130 1-4 to the last quotation given of gold, while beef from 18 to 20 cents—the same as when gold sold for 285. The Herald says: "Everything is unsettled by the violent decline of gold. Commercial values were rendered entirely nominal. But domestic goods were sold at a marked reduction. Cotton was limited in request, and was fully five cents lower."

### [FOR THE JOURNAL AND CONFEDERATE.]

Messrs. Editors:—On my return to this State after the disbandment of the army of Tennessee, I was shocked to hear that a vile slander had been industriously circulated against one of whom every Confederate Soldier is justly proud, and that the pulp even had been prostituted to his abuse. I refer to Lt. Gen. W. D. HARDEE, with whom I have been intimately associated as a member of his staff since October last. Permit me, through the medium of your columns to bear my testimony to the falsity of this report. I have been in Gen. HARDEE'S presence, day and night since the evacuation of Savannah, and I have never seen him in the slightest degree under the influence of ardent spirits. Nay more, I have at no time seen him drunk as much as would affect one, wholly unaccustomed to its use. All the reports therefore which are based upon his inclination are wholly without foundation, and without an exception, false. I would not take the trouble to refute this slander, being convinced that no one acquainted with the Lt. General, either personally or by reputation, would for a moment credit it; but Gen. HARDEE'S good name is dear to him, and as he will live in the history of this revolution it is but just that he be placed right on the record.

R. C. GILCHRIST, Maj. of Artillery C. S. A., Lt. Gen. HARDEE'S Staff.

Exchange papers will please give circulation to the above. BISHAW, So. Ca., May 23, 1865.