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NO 33.

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EDITORS.

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Important Notice to Cotton Owners.

OFFICE OF U. S. PURCHASING AGENT,
Charleston, S. C., May 22, 1865.

The attention of all cotton owners is called to the following extracts from the "Amended Regulations for the purchase of products of the insurrectionary States on Government account, issued from the Treasury Department, of date May 9, 1865, and approved by the President, of the same date:

I. Agents shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, to purchase for the United States, under special instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, products of States declared to be in insurrection, at such places as may from time to time be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as markets or places of purchase.

III. The operations of purchasing agents shall be confined to the single article of cotton; and they shall give public notice at the place to which they shall be assigned, that they will purchase in accordance with these regulations, all cotton not captured or abandoned, which may be brought to them.

IV. To meet the requirements of the 8th Section of the Act of July 2d, 1864, the agents shall receive all cotton so brought, and forthwith return to the seller three-fourths thereof, which portion shall be an average grade of the whole, according to the certificate of a sworn expert or sampler.

V. All cotton purchased and resold by purchasing agents shall be exempt from all fees and all internal taxes. And the agent selling shall mark the same fee, and furnish to the purchaser a bill of sale clearly and accurately describing the character and quantity sold, and containing a certificate that it is exempt from taxes and fees as above.

IX. All agents are prohibited from purchasing any product of an insurrectionary State, which shall have been captured by the military or naval forces of the United States, or which shall have been abandoned by the lawful owner thereof.

X. These regulations, which are intended to revoke and annul all others on the subject heretofore made, will take effect and be in force on and after May 10, 1865.

The undersigned has been appointed Purchasing Agent at Charleston, and hereby gives notice that he is prepared to purchase, in accordance with the regulations of which the above paragraphs are extracts, all cotton not captured or abandoned, which may be brought

to him. The war is virtually closed, and to the end that the people may, to as full extent as possible, commence to reap the benefits of a state of peace, it is desirable that the old and regular channels of trade be re-established, new ones opened, and the occupations of the people both in city and country be resumed.—It is expected that the purchase by the Treasury Department, in good faith, of the cotton in the country now in the hands of its owners, returning therefor a fair and honest equivalent, will largely tend to bring about a state of things so much to be desired by all. Restrictions upon trade are now virtually abolished, and citizens may, with a few unimportant exceptions now purchase and take away whatever their necessities require; and I feel satisfied that the disposition to do all that may be done to bring about once more a normal and healthy condition of the trade will not now be wanting.

The fullest protection will be given upon its arrival at Charleston, and such other protection and safe conduct as the agent may be able to obtain for cotton in transit, will be freely afforded.

Any further information that may be required in regard to the purchase or sale of cotton will be cheerfully given at this office.

J. M. HIATT,

United States Purchasing Agent.

Approved: JOHN P. HATCH, Brig. General
Commanding N. D. D. S.

ORANGEBURG, S. C. May 25.—Daily railroad communication with Charleston and the re-opening of the telegraph office changes the appearance of this village completely. Besides the troops, many visitors, including old and new friends, frequent the streets. Fire has disfigured the town, but its groves and lawns are uninjured. Stores are being opened and trade revives.

The corn fields in this vicinity are in fine condition; but not all of them are early. Other crops promise well. Much planting has been done, and the negroes remain willingly with their old masters, where they are well used.

Last Sabbath, the negroes in this section congregated about the camp of the 55th Massachusetts C. T., a mile and half from town, and listened to a discourse from a preacher of their own color. He repeated the sentiments of Rev. Henry W. Beecher, advising industry, respectful behavior and renewed life. The 55th Regiment O. V. attended the Presbyterian Church here.

The citizens are gladly taking the oath of allegiance, and, although the nooses are all full, there is generally a welcome for the stranger at every door. Property is respected, and there is a disposition among the soldiers to favor the people in every way possible. The orphan children are special favorites in the camps.—*Cor. Charleston Courier.*

The Superintendents of the South-western, Macon and Western and Central Railroad Companies, give notice that from and after the 25th ult., the rates of fare over their respective roads will be five cents per mile in specie, or national currency, and double those rates if paid in bills of Central and Georgia Railroad Banks, Bank of Savannah, Marine Bank and the Bank of Middle Georgia.

JEFF. DAVIS' PLUNDER.—A gentleman recently arrived from Havana, says the *Charleston Courier*, states that it is authentically reported that Jeff. Davis has to his credit in Havana the sum of \$150,000, and has deposited in the Bank of France \$350,000 in gold. Where did all this money come from?

CAMDEN, MONDAY, JUNE 5.

The Union Prayer meeting will be held, until further notice, every Friday evening at five o'clock, at the Baptist Church.

The government officials of the late Confederacy are being incarcerated in the various prisons North. It is thought Gen. Lee will be arrested, and suffer like imprisonment.

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. N. GARDNER we have been favored with a copy of the *Windsboro News* of Saturday last, containing many items of interest. Unfortunately it was received at too late an hour to be of service for this issue.

We regret to hear of a fatal rencontre having taken place in this district, on Thursday evening last, between Mr. JAMES KIRKLAND, DUNCAN MORAN, and POWELL KIRKLAND, resulting in the death of the former. He received three balls in his body, and lingered but a few hours. We have been unable to learn the particulars.

GENS. FORREST AND KIRBY SMITH KILLED.—We learn from a late number of the *New York Herald* that Gen. FORREST had been killed in North Alabama, by one of his former staff officers. Also, that Gen. KIRBY SMITH had met the same fate in a difficulty with a cotton speculator. We hope this may prove only one of the "reliable gentleman's" canards. It would be a great pity that two such noble patriots—the successful heroes of so many hard fought battles during the past four years—should be sent into eternity by the hand of the assassin, without even a day of rest, to realize the sad result of past labors. We had hoped that they might live for a future brilliant career of usefulness.

The *New York Herald* expresses the opinion that before the end of the coming summer, cotton can be purchased anywhere for twenty cents. Making liberal allowance for all that has been worked up in domestic factories, all that has been wasted, and all that has been burned both armies, there are, perhaps, not less than two millions and half of bales remaining of the last four years' crop in the Southern States, will be brought into market to meet the wants of the Southern people.

WHERE IS A U. S. MAIL AGENT?—The *Columbia Phoenix* says: That's the question. And a very important one it is, too. If there is a person clothed with authority to set the mail machinery agoing in this section, we wish he would make his appearance and "come down to his work." If there is no such individual assigned to duty for "here and hereabouts," we sincerely hope the department at Washington will take mercy on us poor miserable sinners, and immediately have our mail matters once more righted. So says the *Augusta Chronicle*; but, as it applies equally well to this section, we adopt the recommendation.—And so say we.

THE LAST OF THE CONFEDERATE NAVY.—The *Courier* states that something definite concerning the fate of the rebel ram *Stonewall* has been received. Her commander, acting upon prudence, has seen fit to turn the vessel over to the Spanish authorities at Havana, to be held by them in trust for the United States Government. The Captain did not have funds sufficient to pay off the crew. According to the opinion of experienced naval officers, this ram is like all others built by and for the Confederates—a failure in point of fighting qualities. Against a wooden vessel, she would have had some chance; but when it came to fighting an iron-clad, it was considered prudent to decline the contest. With the exception of the *Shenandoah*, the surrender of the *Stonewall* disposes of the entire fleet of rebel privateers. The *Shenandoah* is supposed to be in the vicinity of the East Indies. She will doubtless be heard from definitely within a few days, and if we do not err in judgment, she will not venture far towards our coast.

Trade.

We doubt not that, as soon as the different railroads in the State are placed in running order, there will be a brisk trade between this city and the cities and towns in the interior. A number of our enterprising merchants in anticipation of this trade, have taken large stocks of goods to points on the North-western and the South Carolina Railroads, and offer to take cotton in exchange for the merchandise. The people in the country are very desirous to provide themselves with dry goods, clothing, groceries, etc., but have not the cash with which to purchase. With the cotton, however, which they have on hand, they will find no difficulty in making bargains. What the people are mostly in want of now are facilities for transporting cotton. Horses and mules are very scarce; and there are few wagons to be obtained. Even when the railroads are in operation the holders of cotton will meet with some drawbacks at first in getting the cotton to points where it may be shipped, on account of the lack of wagon transportation. But in the course of time facilities will be procured, and then a lively trade will commence.

The question is repeatedly asked: How are the people in the country to provide themselves with greenbacks? That they can easily do when the Government agents appointed to purchase cotton establish their offices in different portions of the State. It cannot be expected that greenbacks will be abundant in the interior until crops are raised; but there will, doubtless, be a sufficient quantity to inaugurate a good trade within a short time.

It is highly important, in order to secure a circulation of money through the States of the South, that close attention be given the cultivation of the soil. Not a few planters express apprehension that they will be unable to secure laborers. We think no difficulty of that nature will arise, provided the owners of plantations are early in making proper arrangements with the persons whom they choose to employ. The colored people are depended upon to do the work, and it is with them that the planters must deal.

In this connection, it may not be amiss to say to the colored people in the country, who contemplate coming to the city to live, that the supply of rice which the Government has been distributing to the poor is nearly exhausted, and they will be compelled to seek employment out of the city, in order to keep off starvation. In view of this, the more intelligent of the freedmen should lose no time in explaining to the others among them that they will best serve their own interests by remaining on the plantations and receiving a fair compensation for their services.—*Charleston Courier.*

A Wilmington (N. C.) paper says: Some of our soldiers driving in the swamps back of the town, have struck a mine from which have already been taken several hundred barrels of turpentine and a quantity of rosin. The superiority of those mines over the Pennsylvania oil wells is that the product here is found in barrels already for market, the only expense necessary in working them being the cost of labor in rolling the barrels out. Further explorations are being made.

It is estimated that in the old world there are 8,258 Masonic lodges, with 500,000 active members. The number of non-active and those who have withdrawn is nearly 3,000,000.

NEW YORK EXTRAVAGANCE.—Three thousand dollars for a single show! That is what a Wall street broker paid for one a few days since.