

Capn J McRae

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J. T. HERSHMAN ... D. D. HOCOTT, EDITORS.

CAMDEN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

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From the North.

From New York papers of late dates we extract the following news:

THE OCCUPATION OF AUGUSTA, &c.

Our Augusta correspondence furnishes some interesting facts regarding the occupants of that city. General Molinoux, of New York, took formal possession on May 6, and found about one hundred thousand bales of cotton, ten million dollars worth of ordnance and other rebel stores, and forty-five thousand dollars in bullion. A part of Jeff. Davis' specie train was captured, and one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars of gold secured. The Savannah river has been opened to Savannah, and the railroad communication from Louisville, Ky., to Charleston will soon be complete.

C. S. GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES.

About five tons of rebel government archives and Congressional documents, hurried off into North Carolina from Richmond, on the evacuation of that city by the Jeff. Davis conclave, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday last, from Newbern, N. C., in charge of Colonel Treat, of General Schofield's staff. They were captured by the national troops in North Carolina, and will, no doubt, when their investigation takes place, disclose many important facts in the history of the rebel government.

THE NEGOTIATIONS OF SHERMAN.

General Sherman's official report of his negotiations with the rebel General Johnston, which has been on file in the War Department for some days, will shortly be made public. Upon this document General Sherman rests his defence against all the charges of improper action on his part.

THE FORTHCOMING AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

All the main features of the new Amnesty proclamation have been agreed upon; but the details have not been perfected. It will apply to all who did not avail themselves of that issued by President Lincoln, and will be more strict in its provisions.

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

General Sheridan left Washington yesterday, en route via this city, for the field of his new military enterprise of clearing out the army of Kirby Smith and the other fragments of the Rebellion west of the Mississippi river.

THE LONDON TIMES ADVISES MAGNANIMITY.

The Times of Tuesday, in a leader, says:—We are not without hope that Mr. Johnson will treat the enemy, once at his mercy, with leniency than he affects. Now that Lee has surrendered, Mobile has fallen, and General Johnston confessed himself exhausted, the Northern people, whose minister he is, can afford to be magnanimous, and we do not believe that they will surfeit their victory with deeds of cruelty.

The young lady who lost the little pink hat gave her jacket but has found a big brown one under a box.

Gen. Dick Taylor and other prominent generals are reported at Mobile, being paroled.

Chief Justice Chase has already entered the field as a candidate for the Presidency in 1868, and is directing his efforts to the accomplishment of that object.

Col. St. Ieger Grovel, one of the Chicago conspirators, tried and convicted at Cincinnati, is to be hung—so the Northern papers report.

The New York Herald says that Gov. Vance has been added to the captive party, and his disposition is the same as that of his fellow prisoners.

From the N. O. Times of the 20th we learn that Kirby Smith has not been killed; but is receiving reinforcements of men from the east side of the Mississippi river.

Ex-Governor Aiken, is allowed to reside where he pleases in Washington, but is requested to report daily to the provost marshal.

A bill has been introduced into the Tennessee legislature, prohibiting the granting of licences to persons who cannot show that they have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States government.

The Winstboro News informs us that the Southern Express Company has again started a line between Charlotte and Augusta, running once a week between those places.

Gen. Hood and staff is said to have crossed the Mississippi at Tunica Bend. About seventy of an expedition sent in pursuit captured their baggage and the General's uniform at Semmesport. Hood escaping in the night.

By the Richmond Republic we learn that there has been a destructive freshet in Richmond. A large number of lives were lost, houses washed away and a great destruction of property caused.

During the freshet the "Republic" says that some one had the presence of mind to break into a shop and rob the proprietor of all he had.

In New York, on the 22d May, cotton was firm, with a good demand. Sales 2800 bales, at the following quotations for upland:

Ordinary 42; Good Ordinary 48; Middling 55; Good Middling 57; Middling fair 60.

Liverpool, May 9—Evening.—Sales of two days 35,000 bales, including 16,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant, and bid a bid higher.

President JOHNSON is reported to have said recently that it was to be one of his lines of policy to "teach the South what subjugation is."

We were at first disposed to view the assertion of the President with the mantle of ambiguity thrown over it; and our hopeful inclinations led us to look for a fulfillment of the many assertions of the Federal generals and Federal soldiers with whom we had conversed during the continuance of the war—likewise the declarations of their papers and politicians. These solemnly and continuously avowed their purposes to be the restoration of the Union. This was the paramount object of the war. It was a war to ignore both the fact and the right of secession: The Federal armies have at last succeeded in destroying the military power of the secession government, which, being broken, the United States authorities had ample way in the demonstration of their true and latent policies.—And as these policies are rapidly developing themselves, the conclusion is forced upon us that the Land of Union will be irrevocably and everlastingly broken and dissolved by those whose avowed intentions were for the very converse. It is seeming y paradoxical to say that the very powers seeking to restore the Union have, in their success actually destroyed it. Nevertheless it is so. It is not our province to discuss theories now—Neither have we occasion or policy for dealing with the abstract notions of the causes and effects of the war. The war, we have been often told, grew out of an "abstraction," and we might reasonably add—it has ended in an abstraction—slavery. Those in authority over us tell us of the South now, that we have no right to complain of laws and orders enacted for our government, and for the regulations of trade and social intercourse. And were one to effect to raise a voice of warning or advice, our councils might be the subjects of intimidation and reproach. Nevertheless we cannot refrain from expressing our opinion that the true policy of restoring the country to bonds of brotherhood and union again, has been ignored and abandoned by the government, and we read now no ambiguous meaning in the reported assertion of the President. The way to restore the union is by teaching us to forget and forgive the injuries and sufferings heaped upon us—by endeavoring to teach us that we were wrong in the beginning, and in punishing our late enemies do not intend to insult as well as to injure. Mildness and gentle and humane measures would conciliate, where bitterness and cruel grinding laws will only breed an uncompromising spirit of revenge and eternal hatred. Hatred is not what we want with the Northern people—not what we need. We have one vast common future interest at stake. And it there is to be one continual intercessive war between us—war in the heart, if not in the hand—the career of glory and greatness for the country is forever at an end. To accomplish the restoration of the union, and fact and truth, the Federal government will have to abolish the confiscation laws, and modify the idea of treason that is held at the North by many. Human reason knows that the South in the terrible and desolating scenes and trials through which she has passed for the last year or so, has had ample punishment for the crime of secession, if it be a crime. The liberation of the African race here, is consummation enough for one war. We cannot and will not, object to this, if they will leave us to our other natural and lawful rights of person and property. Let the government show a spirit of magnanimity to our captive soldiers and our civil officials, by a general release and pardon—let them evince a spirit of admiration if not approbation of the courage and devotion we evinced in behalf of our self-government and State rights—let them show no favor or countenance to those tones and cowards in our midst who have all along only waiting for the opportunity of riding with the successful party; and then let our own people all heartily and vigorously devote themselves to the work of restoration. Let them show by generous works their devotion to the country, and let patriotic deeds merit the favor and beneficence of the government. We believe there is no desire on the part of the great majority of the Southern people not to resume amiable and social relations with the Northern people again. But they expect the clemency of the Northern people first, in the acts and faith of the government over which they now have control. We believe further that it is the far-reaching sagacity of the old general SHERMAN that prompted him, in the hour of JOHNSON'S surrender to offer generous and favorable terms to his enemies. SHERMAN well knew the true policy of restoring the union; but to his and our own regret and sorrow, his people and his government at the time differed with him, and the country is now beginning to feel the civil idea of subjugation. There are generally two ways of doing a thing. A child may be taught obedience and fidelity by mildness and love as well as by the rod and stripes. Moral suasion is always better than physical force—at least among beings of intelligence and christianity. Punishments inflicted in force are cherished always in anger and revenge—while the triumphs of love are remembered in grateful allegiance. Gen. SHERMAN'S

idea was to bring both policies into exercise, but it failed. As it is, we admire his mode of subjugation by sword and torch, more than we do that one of his government which lies in laws and letters. Posterity may approve as a matter of military necessity, the one; but it will surely condemn and brand as infamous the other.

Jeff. Davis Indicted for Treason—Arrest of Ex-Gov. Letcher, of Va.—Arrest of Jas. A. Seddon—Arrest of Judge J. A. Campbell—Gen Lee to be Arrested, &c., &c., &c.

The New York Herald, of the 26th May, has been received. Highly important news is contained in it. We annex the most important.

JEFF. DAVIS.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Grand Jury of this District has found a true bill of indictment for treason against Jefferson Davis, the chief of the late rebellion. He will be brought here and put upon his trial as soon as the attendance of the witnesses for the prosecution can be procured.

ARREST OF JOHN LETCHER.

RICHMOND, May 24—A. M.—On the day before yesterday ex-Governor Letcher (rebel), of Virginia, was arrested at his residence in this State, and immediately taken to Washington, by way of Staunton, Va.

ARREST OF JAMES A. SEDDON.

James A. Seddon, ex-rebel Secretary of War, was arrested at his home in this State, and, I believe, in this county (Henrico), yesterday, and brought into the city last evening, and immediately placed on board the gunboat whereon R. M. T. Hunter is confined. Seddon was brought in under an escort of cavalry, and was astonished at both the time and method of his arrest. He was engaged in cultivating his farm at the moment of his arrest.

ARREST OF JUDGE CAMPBELL.

Judge John A. Campbell was arrested at his residence in this city, and, after reporting to Major Gen. Ord, was consigned to the gunboat with the rest. He was also surprised at his arrest, expecting immunity by reason of his interviews with the late President, Major General Weitzel and other distinguished Union gentlemen and generals. He is now, however, in custody, from whence he will not soon emerge.

EXTRA BILLY SMITH

will, no doubt, soon be in the hands of the United States authorities, who are making a stout pursuit of him.

GENERAL LEE.

This morning, though it is a very early hour when I commit this despatch to the messenger, it is said and believed that General Lee will be in custody within forty-eight hours. General Lee was in the city so late as 11 o'clock last evening.

DAVIS INCARCERATION.

RICHMOND, May 23.—At about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, "all that is mortal" of Jeff. Davis, late "so-called President" was duly and quietly, but effectively, committed to the living tomb prepared within the impregnable walls of Fortress Monroe. The twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord [CONCLUDED ON SECOND PAGE]