

The Tri-Weekly Journal.

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EDITORS.

Rates for Advertising:

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No deduction made, except to our regular averaging patrons.

Foreign News.

The steam ship City of Baltimore, from Queenstown on the 18th instant, arrived at New York last Tuesday. One day's later news than that by the this arrival was brought by the steamship Belgian, telegraphed from Father Point. The City of Baltimore brings a full report of the Parliamentary speeches of Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston on the subject of withdrawing beligerent rights from our Southern rebels.

The answer of the Government was in effect that by proclaiming a blockade the United States had themselves accorded beligerent rights to the Southern States, and that when the blockade was raised beligerent rights would also terminate.

By a letter addressed by the Foreign Secretary to the heads of departments, the order restricting the action of beligerent vessels in British ports has been withdrawn.

Nothing is known of the Shenandoah, except that she is still reported on the Australian coast.

The reported enlistments for Mexico had increased the depression of the British funds already caused by the rumors of a gigantic failure in the Bombay trade.

The French *Epoque* says:—"In order to be prepared for all eventualities, the French Government has determined to reinforce the naval stations on the American coast."

United States securities had receded somewhat from their recent advance. Five-twenties were unaltered. The rebel loan was not quoted.

News from the Southwest.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS, June 1, 1865.—General Canby will establish his headquarters in that city in a few days.

Five millions of dollars had been received at New Orleans, by the steamer McClellan, to pay off the troops of General A. J. Smith's corps, stationed around Selma and Montgomery.

The recent expedition from Baton Rouge captured Colonel Hatch, Collector of Customs at New Orleans under the rebels; also, all the records of the Custom House during his administration. Colonel Hatch says that the books and records of the Custom House prior to secession are secreted in New Orleans.

Ten thousand Union prisoners from Tyler, Texas, are at the mouth of the Red River en route North.

The people of Northern Mississippi are represented is greatly impoverished and destitute.

THE NATIONAL BANK.—Our townsman, Mr. Geo. W. Williams, proceeded to Hilton Head last evening for the purpose of taking passage on board the steamer *Fulton*, which leaves that place for New York on Saturday. It is understood that Mr. Williams' mission North is to perfect the proper arrangements concerning the establishment of a National Bank in this city. It is thought the bank will be in successful operation by the first of next month. A number of our heavy merchants have expressed their desire to take shares.—*Courier of the 9th.*

CAMDEN, FRIDAY, JUNE 16.

"General Debility," late of the Confederate Army, is at this time sojourning in our midst, and is visited daily by the M. D.'s, of this place. His condition is bad, and like the *Maltise jack*, is on the wane.

By despatches from New Orleans to the Northern papers we learn that another great land slide has occurred below Algiers, and a fearful crevasse is impending, threatening immense destruction of the crops and other descriptions of property.

GEN. FORREST NOT DEAD.—It is announced in the New Orleans papers of a late date that Gen. FORREST has not been killed, as was reported, but has arrived safely in Memphis. This will be cheering news to the many thousands of admirers of the gallant chieftain.

The proposition of the editor of the New York *Herald* to pay off the national debt by subscription has met with much favor in the great metropolis. Up to the 1st inst., \$2,650,000 had been subscribed at the Herald office. Surely that is "a new way to pay old debts."

THE TAX COMMISSIONERS.—The Charleston *Courier*, in response to numerous inquiries made regarding the payment of taxes, states that the Tax Office has been closed for the summer, and the Commissioners gone North. The office will not be re-opened until November.

The New York *News* states that BEN. WOOD, the former editor of the New York *News*, announced his retirement from the editorial management of that paper—though he will still remain its proprietor.—JOHN MITCHELL, late of the Richmond Examiner, succeeded him.

It is reported that the Atlantic telegraph cable will probably be laid next month. A private letter written by Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, the superintendent, says: "We have now over twenty-two hundred nautical miles of cable completed, and everything is going on well. We expect to sail the 1st of June or early in July."

Royal and Republican complimentary despatches will be the first, we presume, to pass over the line. We hope their morale will be an improvement on those said to have passed between the darling little Vic and old uncle BUCK.

THE TOWN OF CAMDEN GARRISON.—Many negroes and others of our people, who were curious to see a Federal soldier, congregated on the public square on Wednesday evening, where their heart's desire was comforted in ogling two companies of the 25th Regiment Ohio Volunteers, under command of Capt. C. W. FERGUSON, who arrived early in the afternoon. Capt. FERGUSON assures us that it is not his purpose to interfere in anywise with law-abiding citizens, and that he would prefer seeing all kinds of business resumed. On the second page of our paper will be found several orders issued by the commandant of the post—also, a proclamation and orders from Gens. GILMORE and HATCH—in all of which our people are vitally interested.

JEFF. DAVIS AND JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE INDICTED FOR HIGH TREASON.—WASHINGTON, May 26, 1865.—The Grand Jury of the District to-day found a bill of indictment against Jeff. Davis and John C. Breckinridge for high treason. Davis and Breckinridge are indicted separately. The overt act was the raid in July last within the District of Columbia and the jurisdiction of this Court, the killing of citizens and the destruction of property. Breckinridge being present in person and Jeff. Davis constructively. District Attorney Carrington announced the fact in Court, and asked for the bench warrant in the case of Breckinridge, who is still at large. He also asked that such steps may be taken as will bring Davis before the Court for trial.

Davis Manacled.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* has the following special:

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 25, 1865.

A gentleman who lives at Old Point, and who left here yesterday evening, informs me that Jeff. Davis, the arch traitor, is absolutely now in irons. Manacles are attached to both ankles, being united by a strong iron chain some three or four feet long; joined to this, midway, is also another chain.

The process, or operation of putting irons on the prisoner, was highly exciting, as related by those who performed the task. Two guards, well armed, were in his cell. It is their duty, and those relieving them, to guard him thus constantly day and night.

At a given hour the blacksmith and his assistant, obedient to orders, enter the great "Cotton King's" apartment. They had with them the manacles. It was announced to the ex-President of the caved in Southern Confederacy that they had come to put irons upon him. He looked at these sons of Vulcan with all the sternness of his nature, and once proud bearing and unflinching eye, telling them, it could not be that they were going to treat a fallen foe thus; that he would not submit to it, &c. He asked to see the commander of the fort, asserting that there must be some mistake in the matter. He wanted to know where the orders came from.

The commander could not be seen, but upon being told the orders were direct from Washington and must be executed, he still resisted, threatening vengeance upon the men if they attempted to perform their work.

"Rather than submit to this," he exclaimed, "Take my life!" "Order the guards to shoot me!" &c.

Additional guards were called, and the work was undertaken.

"His Highness" struggled most obstinately, until finally it became necessary to lay him upon his back on the floor of the cell, and hold him there while the manacles were being riveted to his ankles. After concluding the work, owing to great exertions in resistance, the "mighty fallen" was almost exhausted. Never before was so proud a spirit, so strong a will, so completely subdued.

Like Cromwell, he might well repeat the soliloquy: "Farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness." After being thus securely ironed, and realizing that resistance was useless, he measurably subsided into a calmer condition, thinking perhaps, of the many poor soldiers who suffered and were starved in his rebel bastilles, on his account, and by his order and permission. Possibly he came to a realizing sense that their comfort and their lives were just as good and valuable as his own.

He can now, in his hour of solitude, ruminate upon the "ruin he has wrought," and draw the contrast between his own measurably light suffering compared with the wailings of thousands upon thousands of our noble Union boys, who have had their very manhood starved out of them while his prisoners.

"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless millions mourn."

Like "McFingal's gun it has recoiled and knocked the owner over." Good, substantial soldier fare is given to the prisoner, just as it is distributed to others. As he has grown somewhat misanthropic, indicative, to a certain degree, of desperation, it is thought best, in order that justice may not be cheated by suicide, to keep all edge tools and destructive weapons out of his reach. Hence a solitary silver spoon, to facilitate the eating of soup, is the only ornament of his festive board. His hands are left free of handcuffs, that he may better

spoon up when wishing to regale upon his dish.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 26, 1865.

Whilst our soldiers were attempting to manacle him he struck one of the men, and endeavored to get a bayonet from the guard, as is supposed with suicidal purposes. He was finally thrown down on the bed in his cell, and the irons closely riveted to both ankles.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER GOVERNOR TROUPE.

—The steamer *Governor Troupe*, with about three hundred passengers and a cargo of three hundred bales of cotton, left Augusta for Savannah. When about Half Moon, or Bender's Cut, some eighteen miles from Savannah, fire broke out among the cotton bales, believed to have been caused by the sparks. In less than five minutes the whole was one sheet of flames. A general rush was made for the shore. Fortunately, the place where the disaster occurred, on both sides of the river was a narrow opening, which facilitated the escape of the passengers. As it was, about six persons were drowned. The boat and cargo is a total loss. The passengers saved but very little of their baggage.—*Charleston Courier of 5th.*

THE EDITOR AND THE PREMIER.—Black, the editor of the Morning Chronicle ("Scotch Dr. Black," as Colbitt used to style him) was a great favorite with Lord Melbourne. On one occasion his Lordship said to him:

"Mr. Black, you are the only person who comes to see me, who forgets who I am.—(Editor looks astounded.)—You forget that I am the Prime Minister; everybody else takes especial care to remember it—to ask me for places and favors. Now, Mr. Black, you never ask me for anything, and I wish you would, for, seriously, I should be most happy to do anything in my power to serve you."

"I am truly obliged, my Lord," said Mr. Black, "but I don't want anything; I am editor of the Morning Chronicle; I like my business, and I live happily on my income."

"Then," said the Peer, "I envy you, and you are the only man I ever did."

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION DOES NOT RESTORE CITIZENSHIP.—WASHINGTON, May 26, 1865.—The Attorney General has just made a most important decision. He affirms that the Amnesty Proclamation was a means only to secure a specific purpose, which was the suppression of the rebellion. The rebellion ended, the amnesty is void. It does not restore citizenship, property, or vested rights.

The President has no power to pardon except for what is past. The executive clemency cannot stretch to the future. Therefore, decrees of confiscation there must stand. The decision will be given to the public in a few days.

ASSIGNMENTS OF MAJOR GENERALS FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.—WASHINGTON, May 29, 1865.—The following is understood to be the disposition of the Major Generals in the regular army which has been determined upon:

General Halleck takes command of the Pacific States.
General Sherman of the military division of the Mississippi, composing the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and probably Louisiana.

General Meade of the Atlantic States.
General Sheridan of the Trans-Mississippi.
General Geo. H. Thomas of Virginia, North Carolina and perhaps other Southern States.

Integrity, however rough, is better than smooth dissimulation.