

The Tri-Weekly Journal.

VOL. I.

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NO 41.

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

Texas all Right.

Late intelligence from New Orleans has been received. Fort Griffin and Galveston have been surrendered to the United States authorities, and the remnant of the Confederate army which has remained in Texas as an organized force, notwithstanding the surrender of Lee and Johnson, is now scattered to the winds. We have always looked upon the people of Texas as advocates of the Union, and if they had been allowed to have their own way, no doubt the State would have been placed in her proper position in the Union long ago. What in the name of common sense the rebel leaders in Texas were thinking of when they declared they would not give up the cause, although all the Confederate armies on this side of the Mississippi had thrown down their arms, was a mystery to every one who understood the military situation. They must have known they did not and could not have the sympathy of the citizens of the State. The soldiers, too, refused to regard the orders of their officers on the ground that the war was over, and it was the height of folly to offer further resistance.

It is the same with Texas as with the other States formerly in rebellion. The interests of her people demand that they should enjoy the protection of the United States Government, and that the relations of Union should be re-established as speedily as possible. We can now see that the assertion made by some oversanguine individuals that Texas would prove the most intractable of the rebellious States is not sustained by the facts. Judging from the action of the civil authorities in sending a deputation to New Orleans to formally surrender the State to the Government; the citizens and soldiers generally were determined to take a course that would refute the aspersion cast upon them by unthinking, shortsighted politicians. It is true the United States Government took prompt and decisive steps to meet any resistance that might be made in that section, but, happily for the Texans, the course they have pursued in the matter of laying down their arms, will relieve the Union forces from entering upon offensive operations. Had the surrender of the State taken place a few weeks sooner, doubtless only a small proportion of the forces which recently left Fortress Monroe on the Texas expedition would have been dispatched.

We may now expect to learn of the return to the North of a large number of the troops forming the expedition. Their services will be no longer required in Texas, unless it should be decided by the Government to keep a force in that section on account of affairs in Mexico. That is a matter, however, which our Government will not agitate at present, at least, we have reasons to believe it will not. We are glad for the prosperity of the State and the happiness of its people that the movement has been made which paves the way for placing Texas on a good, sound, Union footing.—*Charleston Courier of the 15th.*

CORN! CORN!! CORN!!!—Two hundred bushels of corn were sold by auction yesterday afternoon at the market.

CAMDEN, FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

One of the most hopeful and cheering features in the march of events towards the complete restoration of union and peace, is a change in the tone of public sentiment at the North, as reflected through the newspapers and the politicians. In the more recent northern papers that have reached us, the spirit of fanatical hatred, reproach and persecution, reflected so powerfully a few weeks ago, seems to be dying out, and giving way to the sober conclusions of reason. We are not only glad to welcome this change of sentiment, but hail its coming effects with a resignation and satisfaction with our fate, that never could have preceded from such a state of feeling as was manifested by the North eight weeks ago. Then all the fires of hatred and vengeance in their natures, kindled by the four year's desperate struggle, had been fanned into fury by the assassination of their President. Since then, as the true secrets of the bloody deed are being brought to light, and the discovery is made that the act was not only done without the aid or knowledge of the Southern government, but meets with disapproval and condemnation by almost the whole community of the South, these fires of hatred and vengeance are abating; and the northern statesmen and journalists, seeing the true attitude of the South, schemes of pacification and restoration are honestly and vigorously urged. Even the most fanatical of the old abolitionists, and the defenders of John Brown and his deeds, are coming forward as defenders and intercessors of the South and the leaders of the rebellion. The *New York Herald* has receded from its hanging policy, and advises now that if so-called traitors are found guilty, on trial, of treason, exile will be wiser than execution. We read also of delegations and citizens from the Southern States entertained and welcomed by the President and Cabinet; and a wise and hopeful clause is moreover given in the Amnesty Proclamation, in which the executive guarantees or promises pardon in every instance, if the facts in the case of the violation of the national constitution and laws are not too grave to render mercy inconsistent with the PEACE AND DIGNITY OF THE UNITED STATES. We have now reason to hope that this promised executive clemency will be liberally used. There are, it must be known, but few instances among us, in which the "peace and dignity" of the United States will be violated in case of entire pardon to the so-called traitors.

As we said before, we are glad to record these cheering assurances. The Southern people have now nothing to do but to go to work themselves to the aid of pacification and restoration. Let them show a spirit of willingness to abide by the laws and orders in force now among us, and treat with kindness and courtesy—but for God's sake without flunkeyism—the officers and soldiers sent among us to ensure order and safety of person and property. The day may not be far distant when we will have civil authority in our midst, again; Congress will soon be in session; and then—as the Yankees are good at making sugar-coated pills,—we confidently hope that they will make the dose of Emancipation and Subjugation "sugar-coated" also.

ARREST OF GEO. A. TRENHOLM, Esq.—The *Charleston Courier* says: Geo. A. Trenholm, Esq., was arrested at Columbia, S. C., by Lieut. McMartin, of Gen. Hatch's Staff, and arrived in this city Monday night. He was placed in the custody of Major Pratt, Provost Marshal, and committed to the city jail. It was supposed he would be sent to Hilton Head immediately.

DR. A. G. MACKEY AT WEST POINT.—The *Charleston Courier* says: Dr. A. G. Mackey was appointed by the President one of the Board of Visitors to be present at the examination of the students of that institution, and was at West Point on the 9th inst. While there the Doctor had the pleasure of an introduction to Generals Scott, Grant and other eminent military men, by whom he was very cordially received.

Messrs. Col. T. J. ANORUM, J. P. REED and R. J. PEQUES will accept our thanks for files of the *Charleston Courier* and copies of the *New York Herald*.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 9 1865.

RIVAL DELEGATES FROM SOUTHERN STATES. There seems to be at least two delegations from every Southern State in attendance at Washington in regard to reconstruction. They are usually applicants for the federal appointments to be made. To-day another delegation from Georgia called upon President Johnson, to recommend Isaac Scott, of Macon, as Provisional Governor. They promised that in case Scott should be appointed, Joshua Hill should be sent to the United States Senate. The President has taken time to consider the propositions. He does not intend to be in a hurry in making these Southern appointments, and there will be ample time to put the reconstruction policy in force between now and the meeting of Congress.

ALABAMIANS AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

An Alabama delegation called at the State Department this morning for the purpose of paying their respects to Secretary Seward. They were cordially received by the Secretary.—*New York Herald of the 10th.*

SHERMAN AND HALLECK.—A correspondence between Sherman and Halleck, as the former was passing through Richmond has been published. Halleck invited Sherman to dine with him. Sherman declined. Halleck insisted, when the former General replied in terms of scathing severity. His note is as follows:—

To Major-General Halleck:
Your proffered hospitality is respectfully declined.
I had hoped to pass through Richmond without the painful necessity of meeting you. Your recent advisory despatch to the War Department is a sufficient explanation.
Both you and Mr. Stanton sent me warning to be aware of assassins. I did not then know that the authors of the warning were themselves the assassins. I had to fear.
(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT OF A HUNDRED DOLLAR GREENBACK.—A carefully executed counterfeit of the United States legal tender \$100 greenback has made its appearance, and is likely to disturb the circulation of the whole of that denomination of legal tenders on account of the perfection of its workmanship. It is hardly recognizable except by an expert, or on the closest examination. One of these counterfeits was paid out to one of our county officials a few days ago, the Bank of the Metropolis, which had received it from some unknown source, and had not recognized it as a counterfeit. He also received it as a genuine, and paid it over to a well known lawyer, by whom it was also taken without suspicion. This latter gentleman deposited it on account at the the Mount Vernon Bank. It underwent the scrutiny there of the receiving teller, who did not recognize it as a counterfeit, but credited it to the depositor. On a second glance, however, he detected its character, and threw it out. It was then returned to the Bank of the Metropolis, where, upon careful and critical examination, it was pronounced to be good. But being taken from here to the office of the United States Sub Treasurer it was there pronounced to be counterfeit.—*Boston Transcript,*

HOTEL GOSSEP.—Southern people are flocking here in great numbers, knowingly for the purpose of ascertaining what is to be the future of the South. They have plenty of advice to offer, and are demonstratively loyal enough.

Boycot, Jones and Houston, of Alabama, are prominent among them and speak kindly of the President, a fact, however, of no material importance. The former were introduced a few days since to Secretary Stanton by Simon Cameron and were politely received.—*Herald of the 10th.*

THE RELEASE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.—The order for the discharge of certain prisoners of war, published yesterday, renders personal application to the President for the release prisoners under the rank of Major unnecessary; and there is authority for stating that the President is issuing no orders at present for the release of any prisoners of war of above that rank.—*Herald of the 10th.*

The Texan expedition, under the command of Major Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, which has been fitting out at Fortress Monroe, is now fairly on its way to the point of destination, somewhere along the coast of that State.

Special Notices.

DR. S. BARUCH,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the people of Camden and vicinity. Office formerly occupied by Dr. T. J. Workman.

June 23

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AT PRIVATE SALE,

FINE TRAVELING TRUNK;
Blankets; 1 Table Cloth;
Sets Dressing; 3 sets Shovels and Tongs;
House Keeping Articles too numerous to mention;
A small lot of Medicines. Apply to
S. A. BENJAMIN.

June 23

NOTICE.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS OF the Town of Camden, in consideration of the changed relationship existing between employer and laborer, have agreed to be governed by the following rules in our future practice: Whenever we are sent for by the employer the charge will be made to him—when sent for by the laborer we will use the same discretion that we have formerly done in practicing among free negroes.
The employer will please always send a written order.

E. H. DEAS, M. D.
L. M. DESAUSSURE, M. D.
T. W. SALMOND, M. D.
B. H. MATHESON, M. D.
D. L. DESAUSSURE, M. D.
A. A. MOORE, M. D.

June 23

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CIRCULAR.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
CAMDEN, S. C. June 19, 1865.

I. THAT IT IS OPTIONAL WITH WOMEN whether they take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States Government or not, but if they expect to hold property, they must do so.

II. Paroled Officers and Soldiers below the rank of Brigadier General have again the right to take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States Government; and all who do not do so will be considered as a registered Enemy of the United States, and have no right to claim any protection from the United States.

By order of

Capt. C. W. FERGUSON,
25th Regiment O. V. V. Inf.
Commanding Post.

June 21