

Left John M. Lee

The Tri-Weekly Journal.

VOL. I.

CAMDEN, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1865.

NO 35.

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EDITORS.

Rates for Advertising:

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The Wreck of the "Sultana."

A terrible calamity, scarcely paralleled in the history of steamboat navigation, happened on the morning of April 28 to the steamer Sultana eight miles above Memphis. The Sultana, Capt. Mason, was on her way from New Orleans to Cairo with 2000 people on board, of whom all but about fifty were paroled prisoners on their way home from the rebel prison at Andersonville. At 2 a. m., the boiler burst while on board were asleep except the officers and employees of the boat. Nearly 1500 lives were lost. Among the soldiers were 36 commissioned officers. Hon. W. D. Snow, member of Congress from Arkansas, was on board, and escaped uninjured.

The scene following the explosion was heart-rending and terrible in the extreme. Hundreds of people were blown into the air, and descending into the water, some dead, some scalded, were borne under the resistless current of the great river, never to rise again. The survivors represent the screams as agonizing beyond precedent. Some clung to frail pieces of the wreck, as drowning men cling to straws, and sustained themselves for a few moments, but finally became exhausted and sunk. Only the best swimmers, aided by fragments of the wreck, were enabled to reach the woods, and there take refuge until rescued, by boats sent from the landing here to their assistance. There were about fifteen women and children aboard, and, as near as can be ascertained, only two or three have been found. Some of the wretched people were borne by the current as far down as the levee at this city, and this was the first intimation the officers of the boats in port received of the terrible disaster.

In twenty minutes after the explosion the whole boat was in a sheet of fire. A dense mass of people, estimated at 500, took refuge on the bow of the boat while the flames were driven aft by the wind; but the boat soon turned stern down the stream, reversing the flame, when the entire mass perished together, many roasted while clinging to the boat.

There is suspicion on the part of some that a torpedo must have been placed in the coal and that the explosion occurred from this cause.

HIS SCRIPTURAL QUOTATIONS.—A few days since in Brooklyn a gentleman was urging his son to repeat a verse in the Bible before he gave him a solicited five cent bill. The boy hesitated and could not bring up his biblical reserve, when a lad standing by, who expected to be an active partner in a candy and peanut stock to be purchased with the little V, spoke bravely up, "I can say a verse sir." Well, do so," said the accommodating father. "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag shoot him on the spot," answered the boy. The gentleman smiled, as he thought of the fun he would have in relating the story of the Gospel according to Gen. Dix, and came promptly down with the "currency."

Gen Upton is said to have arrived in Cincinnati with the archives of Tennessee and \$600,000 in specie.

CAMDEN, FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

Mr. HENRY SOULEE, Capt. S. C. DEPASS and Mr. E. J. FRIPP will accept our thanks for late Charleston and New York papers.

Persons in Camden who are endeavoring to depreciate the currency would do well to read the card of the Mayor of Augusta, relative to the local currency of that city; and take counsel from the same.

The Charleston Courier tells us that Ex-Governor Aiken had left New York, and was on his way to that city. He expresses himself well pleased with the treatment he received at the hands of ANDREW JOHNSON, who has permitted him to return home on parole. It is reported that his visit to Washington and interview with the President will result beneficially to Charleston and the State.

The Courier says the People's Bank of Charleston is to be converted into a national banking institution; and suggests that the other banking houses of the city will resume business on the same principle.

Telegraphic communication is in successful working order through from Charleston via Orangeburg, Sumter and Columbia to any point north. As yet the line is under the control of the military. Camden is the only isolated spot of any importance in the State. Is there no remedy?

From the New York Herald of the 31st we clip the following items of news:

Gen. Beauregard arrived in New Orleans, accompanied by his two sons and others of his staff. He was welcomed by a large number of his old friends.

Ex Secretary MALLERY and HOWELL COBB has been arrested, and passed through Chattanooga for Nashville, under guard.

The Invasion of Mexico.

The inevitable result of the war against rebellions has for some six weeks past been foreseen in the armies of the Union, and it required no prescience to discover that by the 4th day of July next one half of the federal army could be dispensed with. "What shall we do when this war is over?" is a question that has been very naturally presented to the minds of our soldiers. "By four years removal from business intercourse we have been, in a great measure, disqualified for immediate engagement in the ordinary pursuits of commerce or trade, and we must do something for our livelihood in the future. We have acquired a taste and inclination for adventure. Where shall we find the encouragement for and enjoyment of these proclivities?" "In Mexico, is the unanimous response;" and, on to Mexico is now the word. No armed expedition is contemplated so far as is now suggested; but emigration to Mexico bids fair to assume greater proportions than did the rush to California some fifteen years ago.—*Washington Republican.*

Hundreds of officers and men, of both Federal and rebel armies, are said to be going to Mexico, ostensibly as 'emigrants,' but really, it is hinted, to fight the battles of the republic against the Emperor. Authorized agents from Mexico are said to be in most of our principal cities for the purpose of obtaining these invaluable recruits. General Oriega and son are at Washington on this business, paying large specie bounties to officers who are recommended to them by a board of examiners. It begins to look as if the experiment of an Imperial government in Mexico were destined to be much less prolonged than the experiment of a Southern Confederacy in this country has been. Maximilian will probably soon be on his way to Europe, perfectly disgusted with his experiences on this side of the water.—*Hartford Times.*

To the Public.

I have learned with surprise, not unmixed with mortification, that there are a few parties in our midst engaged in business, who refuse and endeavor to depreciate the certificate of indebtedness now being issued by the City Council of Augusta as a medium of circulation for the accommodation of the public. On the part of some, this course of conduct is doubtless actuated by a determination to wring unlawful gain from everything that can be made to subserve the purposes of speculation; while others are acting ignorantly in the belief that no paper issues are good. To both of these classes I consider it incumbent upon me to address a few words.

The city of Augusta is to day as amply able to meet every dollar of her liabilities, as at any time previous to the war. During the war her current expenses were paid as they arose. Her financial credit in every emergency has been preserved untarnished; and it is not to be supposed for a moment by any one who is sufficiently intelligent to comprehend the position of affairs, that now when the contest is over, and our people are about to enter upon what we believe to be a new career of prosperity and peace, she will fail to comply with every obligation she has assumed or may assume in the future. Her assets are of the most substantial character; having value at all times and under all circumstances. These assets are real estate and stocks, of which latter the principal portion is a Railroad now in full and successful operation its entire length. In addition, the taxes will be so arranged as to guarantee the discharge of all liability. The digest of the city is now undergoing revision, and holders of demands against the city may rest assured that no loss will be sustained by them.

The municipal government of the city is allowed by the military authorities, who will also permit the levying of a tax sufficient to defray the expenses of the city. The military authorities do not object to the issue and circulation of the bills now under notice.

All persons who receive licences from the City Council of Augusta to transact any business whatever, such as Vendue Masters and others, will be required to receive these certificates of indebtedness for the amount expressed on the face, or their licenses will be revoked. It is probable that for some time to come there will be much inconvenience among the people for want of a sound circulating medium. The currency of the United States cannot immediately get into the hand of the people for all their purposes. These issues of the City Council, based as they are upon securities of certain value, must be as good as any issue can possibly be, and there is, therefore, no valid reason why they should not be received by our own people, and by all others who have business dealings with Augusta, with cheerfulness and for all they express. It will not be long before those who are now seeking to depreciate them, will be anxious to obtain them for the payment of their taxes.

The City of Augusta has always maintained inviolate her character for financial probity, and she will continue to maintain that reputation so far as these obligations are concerned. She has never repudiated her liabilities, and she is not now in a situation to render it necessary for her to do so.

I therefore trust there will be no further attempt to depreciate the bills of the City Council, and should there be such attempt made by unprincipled speculators in the life-blood of a community, that it will be frowned down by all classes.

ROBERT H. MAY,
Mayor of City of Augusta.

President Lincoln's Amnesty.

By this proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, President Lincoln granted a full pardon—with certain exceptions which we presently state—to all who had been in rebellion, with a full restoration of all rights of property except in slaves and in cases where the rights of third parties had intervened, and upon condition of taking and subscribing and keeping inviolate an oath to support and defend the Constitution and the Union under it, and to abide faithfully by all the laws of Congress, and by the proclamations of the President in regard to slaves, so far as they are not repealed or declared void by the Supreme Court.

The persons excepted from this amnesty were all who are or have been civil or diplomatic officers and agents of the rebel Government—all who have left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion—all who are or have been military or naval officers above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy—all who left seats in the United States Congress, or resigned commissions in its army or navy, and afterward aided the rebellion—and all who have treated colored or white soldiers or sailors of the United States otherwise than as prisoners of war.

On the 26th of March, 1864, President Lincoln by proclamation defined that the amnesty was limited to those who were not prisoners of war, but who, being free from any arrest, voluntarily took the oath.

On the 6th of December, 1864, in his last annual message to Congress, the President said that when he issued the amnesty he stated that the excepted classes might still be within special clemency. "During the year," he continued, "many availed themselves of the general provision, and many more would, only that the signs of bad faith in some" led to precautionary Special pardons had also been granted to persons of the excepted classes. "The door has been for a full year open to all." But he adds, "the time may come, probably will come, when public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that, in lieu, more rigorous measures than heretofore shall be adopted."

Such measures were not suggested by President Lincoln, nor have they been adopted. The amnesty remains in full force until it is modified by President Johnson. It excludes the class of conspirators known as leaders. It includes the rank and file, the real people of the rebel section.—*Harpers Weekly.*

"HE'LL NEVER SET THE TEMSE ON FIRE."—Many years ago, before machinery was introduced into flour-mills for the purpose of sifting the flour, it was the custom of the miller to send it home unsifted. The process of sifting was done thus, but principally in Yorkshire: The "Temse" or sieve, which was provided with a rim which projected from the bottom of it, was worked over the mouth of the barrel into which the flour or meal was sifted. An active fellow, who worked hard, not unfrequently set the rim of the "temse" on fire by force of friction against the rim of the flour barrel; so that, in fact, this department of domestic employment became a standard by which to test a man's will or capacity to work hard; and thus of a lazy fellow, or one deficient in strength, it was said, "He will never set the temse on fire." The long misuse of the word temse for sieve, as well as the superseding of hand labor by machinery in this particular species of work, may possibly have tended to the substitution of sound for sense in such phrases as "He will never see the the Thames on fire," the Mercey on fire, or any other river.