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From Richmond.

We take the following selections from the *Richmond Whig*:

The steamers for the North leave the old landing at Rocketts at 6 a. m. and 2 p. m., daily.

The Libby Prison contained, yesterday, upwards of 3,000 Confederate prisoners—military, political and civil, but they are being released as fast as the papers necessary to their conditions of release can be made out.

The Castle is used as a receptacle for prisoners committed upon serious charges and deserters from the Federal service.

GRANT AND HIS GENERALS.—Mr. Brady, the New York photographer, has been absent at City Point for several days, engaged in photographing Lieut. Gen. Grant, his staff and generals, previous to their asparation to different departments.

All prisoners of war are sent direct from Richmond to City Point as soon as received, none but citizen prisoners and civilians are delivered here, and so rapidly are they taking the oath that the blank forms have run out, being used faster than they can be supplied by the printer.

TO THE PEOPLE OF RICHMOND AND ITS VICINITY.—The inhabitants of the various counties near Richmond are hereby informed that no difficulty will be made in admitting them to bring market-wares to this city. They are invited to commence their ordinary traffic at once, and assured of protection in passing to and fro within the lines of the United States forces.

The citizens of Richmond and shop keepers and others, are also requested to resume their ordinary avocations as speedily as possible. It is the wish and intention of the military authorities to protect all good and peaceable citizens, and to restore, in as great a measure as may be practicable, the former prosperity of the city. No molestation by soldiers or others will be allowed, if possible, to any who are engaged in peaceful pursuits.

Orders will be issued to military commanders in conformity with the above announcement.

By command of Maj. Gen. ORD.
ADAM BADEAU, Lieut. Col. U. S. A.

While the Prince of Wales was at Hebron he and his suite obtained permission to visit the Cave of Machpelah, Abraham's burial place. They are the first Christians who have been allowed to enter it since the Crusades, nearly seven hundred years ago. Dr. Stanley says everything is kept in the most beautiful order, and nothing could be more satisfactory than the state in which the tombs are preserved. Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Sarah, Rebecca and Leah are buried there.

CAMDEN FRIDAY, MAY 5,

GREENBACKS.—United States Treasury notes are selling in Augusta at ninety for one.

LINCOLN'S assassin, BOOTH, is a son of JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, the celebrated English tragedian, and is himself an actor of some celebrity.

The United States navy is at once to be reduced. A portion of the regular navy vessels are to be laid up. The merchantmen used in the service are to be sold.

Gov. VANCE of North Carolina is said to have refused to serve under the Federal government, and the Yankee Gen. SCHOFELD has been appointed military governor of that State.

Northern papers state that the greatest submissionists in Richmond are the very men who made immense fortunes during the war, out of bomb proofs of the Confederate Government, with especial privileges attached.

The Chester "Carolinian" says: We learn that immense mass meetings have been held at the North, urging peace and conciliation.—Without both, there is not a foot of land occupied by the enemy that will not become a perfect hell.

The Richmond Whig says: "The Provost Marshal's office is crowded with people anxious to take the oath of allegiance, and the only question among citizens seems to be who shall be first to secure their citizenship."

The United States ship-of-war Niagara, presuming at Portugal as another ship of war had done in the case of Brazil, was fired upon by the forts at Lisbon. This has put the enemy in a rage, and the honor of the flag is another cause of excitement.

It is said that Secretary TRENHOLM owned an interest in thirty-seven blockade runners, and, in connection with others, had amassed twenty millions in gold, all of which is safely deposited in Europe. We take for granted that the Secretary would like this assertion to be made susceptible of proof.

GENS. LEE AND GRANT.—The Columbia Phoenix says: The Constitution of the United States provides, that in case of the death of the President and Vice-President, the Senate shall proceed at once to elect their successors. It is said that the election of Gen. LEE to the one and Gen. GRANT to the other, is freely canvassed in the Federal army.

EVACUATION OF MOBILE.—We are informed that two officers have reached Atlanta, who left Mobile recently, the city being in course of evacuation at the time of their departure. The fall of Mobile was hastened by the capture of Spanish Fort, the leading point of defence for the city, which was surrendered, together with its garrison of 2,200 men.

An Exchange says: We learn that Col. ROBERT OULD, Confederate Commissioner of Exchange, Lieut. Col. Wm. H. HATCH, his assistant, President BULLOCK, of the Southern Express Company, and H. A. HAMILTON, the agent, were captured within General GRANT'S lines, driving in a wagon, they having driven into the lines by mistake. Upon discovering their error, they surrendered. The prisoners were brought to Richmond under guard, and were liberated on their parole on Thursday afternoon we understand.

When LINCOLN was in Richmond, Judge CAMPBELL, of Alabama, formerly Assistant Secretary of War and Peace Commissioner, waited upon him at the head of a committee, to learn what were the best terms he could offer to Virginia. The President wrote on a slip of paper, without address or signature, "That the Emancipation Proclamation must stand; that in all

other matters, the people would be treated with liberality; that passports might possibly be granted to the Governor, members of the Legislature, or any other public men, to come to Richmond and decide the fate of Virginia."

The Chester "Carolinian" says: There is nothing to indicate that hostilities have not permanently ceased. In fact there are reasons for believing that a settlement has been agreed upon, and that ANDY JOHNSON has yielded to the pressure upon him at the North, and, as far as lies in his power, ratified the propositions of GRANT and SHERMAN. The question is now left to the several States for determination. They may act; or what is better, may decline action, by simply accepting in silence the humiliating chalice presented to their lips. It is no time for words. Whatever is to be our fate, let us slide quietly into it, and allow Heaven to be our guide.

CHARLES.—"Jim D—, who had become a votary to Bacchus, returned home one night in an intermediate state of booziness—that is to say, he was comfortably drunk, but perfectly conscious of his unfortunate situation. Knowing that his wife was asleep, he decided to attempt gaining his bed without disturbing her, and, after ruminating a few moments on the matter, he thought if he could reach the bedpost and hold on to that, while he slipped off his apparel, the feat would be easily accomplished. Unfortunately for his scheme, a cradle stood in a direct line with the bedpost, about the middle of the floor. Of course, when his shins came in contact with the aforesaid piece of furniture, he pitched over it with a perfect looseness; and, upon gaining an erect position, an equilibrium was established, he went over it backwards, in an equally summary manner. Again he struggled to his feet, and fell foremost over the bower of infant happiness. At length, with the fifth fall, his patience became exhausted, and the obstacle was yet to be overcome. In desperation, he cried out to his sleeping partner:

"Mary, in God's name, how many cradles have you got in this house? I have tumbled over five already, and I'll be damned if there isn't another."

SHORT DRAMA IN TWO SCENES.—*First Scene*—Millionaire seated in an easy chair.—By him stands a poor man in a supplicating attitude.

Millionaire—Ahem!—Verry sorry, my young friend, that I can do nothing for you.—But I can give you a word of good advice—Economicise!

Poor Man—But when a man has nothing to—

Millionaire—Nonsense!—Under certain circumstances a man must know how to save.

Second Scene—The millionaire drowning in a pond, the poor man calmly regarding him from the shore.

Poor man—Sorry, my friend, that I can do nothing for you. But I can give you a word of good advice—swim!

Millionaire—(choking)—Bub-bub-bub when a man can't swim!

Poor Man—Nonsense! Under certain circumstances a man must know how to swim.

EXEMPTS.—The whole number of persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five exempted in the Confederate States from physical disability, officers of the State and Confederate government and other causes, is 65,586. Of these 26,595 are exempted on account of physical disability, 17,887 as State officers, and 437 as mail contractors. The total number of editors exempt is 123, and of employees including printers, 682.

The Situation.

THE ARMISTICE—TERMS OF AGREEMENT, ETC.

A Government officer has furnished us the following particulars of the armistice and the proposals for the settlement of the difficulties between the North and South, as agreed upon between Gen. Sherman and the officials of the Confederate States:

1. A reconstruction of the Union and immediate representations in United States Congress.
2. United States authorities to garrison all forts and arsenals.
3. Troops of the various Southern States to be marched to their separate States, disbanded, and their arms turned over to State authorities.
4. A general amnesty to all.

It is stated that President Davis ratified the agreement, but Andy Johnson replied "that he would take occasion to remind Gen. Sherman that he was simply a Major General in the United States army, and hereafter must confine himself to the management of military affairs in his department, and let the administration of the Government alone." He is also reported to have endorsed on the agreement, "Submission, emancipation, confiscation, or extermination."

The Confederates were informed that the truce would expire at 12 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 26th April. The truce was afterwards renewed for ten days.

SHERMAN, GRANT AND THE SOUTHERN SOLDIERS.

It is stated that Gens. Sherman and Grant said that the Southern soldiers had made a gallant fight and deserved the most honorable terms, and that if they were not granted such terms, the war would be interminable. Furthermore, that a protracted war would involve the United States in difficulties with foreign Governments, which might complicate her seriously; that it would be much better to have the Southern soldiers to fight for her than against her; and that if honorable terms were not granted to the South, Sherman and Grant would disband their armies and send their men home.

DEATH OF ANDY JOHNSON.

We learn from soldiers who have just arrived from Greensboro, that it was currently reported and believed there that Andy Johnson had also been assassinated. The asserted cause being his refusal to grant just terms to the Confederates, and the declaration of Booth that he had been instigated by Johnson to murder Lincoln. It is generally conceded by the Federal troops that President Lincoln was in favor of the arrangement entered into between Gens. Johnston and Sherman.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S ARMY DISBANDED.

We have received information from a source which dissipates all doubt, that the troops in Gen. Johnston's department—which embraces the entire section of country East of the Chat-tahoochee River—are to return to their State capitals, turn over their arms to the authorities and be disbanded, after binding themselves not to engage in hostilities against the United States until relieved from the obligation.—During which time they are to comply with the laws of their respective States. The United States authorities guaranteeing them against molestation. The troops are to retain their personal effects, etc.

We hope to be able to give further particulars in our next issue—*Columbia Phoenix*.