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EDITORS.

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The arrangement between Gen. Johnston and Gen. Sherman.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENN.,
NEAR GREENSBORO, N. C. April 27, 1865.
General Orders No. 10.

By the terms of a Military Convention, made on the 26th inst., by Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman U. S. A. and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston C. S. A., the officers and men of the army are to bind themselves not to take up arms against the United States until properly relieved of their obligations; and shall receive guarantees from the United States authorities so long as they observe that obligation and the laws in force where they reside. For this object, duplicate muster rolls will be made immediately; and after the distribution of the necessary papers, the troops will march under their officers to their respective States and there be disbanded—all retaining personal property.

The object of this Convention is pacification to the extent of the authority of the commander who made it. Events in Virginia which broke every hope of success by war, imposed on its general the duty of sparing the blood of this gallant army and saving our country from farther devastation and our people from ruin.

(Signed) J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION
OF THE MISS., IN THE FIELD,
RALEIGH, N. C. April 27, 1865.

Special Orders No. 65.

The General commanding announces a further suspension of hostilities, and a final agreement with Gen. Johnston, which terminates the war as to the armies under his command, and the country east of the Chattahoochee.

Copies of the terms of convention will be furnished. Maj. Generals S. Schofield, Gilmer, and Wilson who are specially charged with the execution of its detail in the Department of North Carolina, Department of the South, and at Macon and Western Georgia.

Capt. Joseph Myers, Ordnance Department U. States, is hereby designated to receive the arms, &c., at Greensboro; and any commanding officer of a post receive the arms of any detachment and see that they are properly stored and accounted for.

Gen. Schofield will procure at once the necessary blanks and supply the other army commanders, that uniformity may prevail; and great care must be taken that the terms and stipulations on our part be fulfilled with the most scrupulous fidelity, whilst those imposed on our hitherto enemies be received in a spirit becoming a brave and generous army.

Army commanders may at once leave to the inhabitants such of the captured mules, horses, wagons and vehicles as can be spared from immediate use, and the commanding General of

armies may issue provisions, animals and public supplies that can be spared to relieve present wants; and to encourage the inhabitants to renew their peaceful pursuits and to restore the relations of friendship among our fellow citizens and countrymen.

Foraging will forthwith cease, and when necessity or long marches compel the taking of forage, provisions, or any kind of private property, compensation will be made on the spot, or when the disbanding officers are not provided with funds, vouchers will be given in proper form, payable at the nearest military depot.

By order of

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.

(Signed) L. M. DAYTON,
A. A. A. G.

ARCHER ANDERSON, Lt. Col. & A. A. G.

CAMDEN WEDNESDAY, MAY 10,

We are under renewed obligations to Mr. HENRY SOULEE, for a valuable package of late Augusta papers. Such favors are appreciated in the fullest sense, especially at this time, having no mail facilities, and would be glad to have other of our friends take a like interest in our welfare.

A paroled prisoner from Gen. LEE's army reports that Major ROSSER, of the cavalry of Virginia, after Gen. LEE's surrender, burned two miles and a half of wagons, loaded with commissary stores of the enemy, and is preparing to move with his command into Pennsylvania.

NEWS ITEMS.—The Federal General SCHOFIELD commands the department of North Carolina. Gen. TERRY has been appointed Military Governor, and has issued a proclamation emancipating the slaves in that State.

It is reported that the beautiful city of Augusta is undergoing an ordeal most heart-rending, that of being sacked.

LEE'S ARMY.—Thousands of LEE's army, says the Phoenix are wending homeward—paroled from the last dismal field upon which was wrecked the noble army of Virginia. For three years have they maintained their bloody watch over the chosen capital of Richmond; and, in all this time, thousands have never once seen their homes. And to what homes do they return—to what griefs and sorrows—and, in a thousand of cases, to homes only to be sought in ashes.

A SUGGESTION.—Would it not be as well says the Newberry Herald, for our planters to put in a little more cotton than they did last year, plant up to the limit, or even beyond. It might prove a wise measure in the end. If peace is made, cotton will be scarce and the demand great, while provisions will be abundant and cheap. Should we have no peace, nothing will be lost by the planting of it, for if we be overrun, it will make no difference how much or little is planted. Think of it planters.

FROM MACON.—A gentleman who arrived from Macon yesterday, gives some few items of news from that place. He says that the Federals have issued orders for non-residents—white or black to leave the place. This was done to lessen consumption of supplies.—They have from 5 to 6000 negroes drilling—three negroes were shot one day last week for insubordination, and one for indecent language to a white girl. The discipline of their troops and system of guards are well spoken of.

Perfect order is maintained, and guards furnished for private property whenever requested. No restriction has been imposed on citizens passing through by railroad, no passports being required. Trains run regularly to Atlanta and South western R. R.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.—We are in receipt of a letter, says the "Constitutionalist" of Wednesday last, from an officer from the Headquarters of the Army of Gen. JOHNSTON. The following is an extract from the letter:

"Gens. JOHNSTON and BRECKINRIDGE held the Convention with General SHERMAN at Hillsboro. The result of the consultation was peace, upon the basis of reconstruction, with all rights under the Constitution retained. ANDREW JOHNSTON has telegraphed from Washington his approval of the terms of settlement agreed upon."

This letter is of late date, and comes direct, and states the case in few words.

ARREST OF BOOTH AND LONG—LARGE FIRE IN NEW YORK.—HILTON HEAD, April 23.—A steamer arrived at Fortress Monroe brings news of the arrest of J. WILKES BOOTH.

A Richmond lawyer named E. R. LONG was also arrested, who turned state evidence and confessed he was the assassin of Secretary SEWARD.

His evidence implicates fifty-two persons in the plot, and it was through his confession the authorities were enabled to arrest BOOTH.

On Sunday, the 16th, between two and three o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive cooperage establishment, 450 Water street, destroying property to the value of \$1,500,000.

Operations in Alabama.

We learn from a reliable source, that Mobile was evacuated by our forces on the 9th.—About 3,000 of our soldiers were captured.—The enemy, we learn, are not troubling private property in the city—the main army being quartered outside the city. Gen. Maury, with a force of about 5,000 or 6,000 of our troops, had gone toward Meridian. Twenty-seven steamboats and all our gunboats were sent up the Tombigbee river.

The enemy, 10,000 strong, commanded by Gen. Steele, took possession of Montgomery, on Monday, April 24, and are now running the railroad from that city to Mobile; and, of course, they are working the telegraph line between the two points, as it was left in good condition.

Selma is again in the possession of the enemy. After its first capture, it was evacuated. During the interim the Rebel was issued.—Here is what it said of affairs:

THE FIRST FALL OF SELMA.

Gen. Forrest, with less than 3,000 men, full one half whom were militia and irregular troops, not attached to the military service, attempted the defence of the city in a line of entrenchments between six and seven miles in extent, against a force of veteran troops variously estimated at from twelve to twenty thousand, armed with Spencer seven-shooter rifles.

The Yankee force made its appearance before the city early in the morning, on Sunday April 2d inst., and skirmishing along the line commenced about noon, and was continued without any result for several hours. Our men throughout the entire line were in excellent spirits, and anxious for an attack to be made on them.

About four p. m., the enemy massed his forces on our left, held by Armstrong's brigade, and advanced to the charge on the works.—The attack was bold and impetuous. The charge was made in two columns; with a line of skirmishers in front, the 4th U. S. Regulars forming the first line. For a few moments the fate of the day seemed to be trembling in the balance. Our fire was rapid and well sustained and our artillery well served and effective.—Great gaps were cut into the Federal ranks, and the ground was dotted with the wounded

and the slain. And one time everything indicated that the attack would result in the utter discomfiture of the enemy. But after a slight hesitation, the advancing forces pressed on with their heavy masses, our left gave way in confusion, and after a feeble attempt to rally, recoiled finally and disappeared.

The continuation of the line from Armstrong's front was formed by the militia, who seeing the Yankee regiments pouring over the fortifications, getting on the flanks and in their rear, also gave way, but, as we learn, not until ordered to do so, and fled. Some however, resolutely stood their ground, and were finally captured at their posts.

The militia, of course, scattered in all directions. The cavalry broke in the wildest confusion. Some dashed into town closely pursued, and the sharp crack of rifle and pistols was heard in continuous roar through all the streets.

The contest was soon settled. The entrenchments were abandoned by our troops throughout their whole extent. Such as could make their escape, did so, but about 1800 including citizens and militia, fell into the hands of the enemy. Some of our cavalry believed to have been drowned in attempting to cross the river, which was much swollen and very rapid.

THE CASUALTIES.

The Yankee loss in the attack was 425 killed and 560 wounded, including three colonels killed, and a major general and a colonel severely wounded—the disparity in the loss growing out of the fact that we were in fortifications while they were in open ground, and our line being thin while theirs was dense and heavy.

THE SELMA PRESS.

The tide of war has rolled its resistless wave over our "Rebel" head, and left us wrecked upon the shore, surrounded by the fragments and debris of what was once the Chattanooga Rebel—now a mass of "pi." The Mississippian office was fortunate enough to make its escape. The Dispatch and the Reporter were destroyed by fire upon the first night of the occupation; and our office, of the four but a few days before so flourishing in Selma, was left standing alone. The Rebel office was not seriously interrupted until the day upon which the enemy evacuated the city, when an order was issued from Gen. Wilson to fire the office.

This order at the earnest entreaty of citizens whose property would have been involved in the conflagration, was so modified as simply to embrace the destruction of the office without injury to the building. The squad sent to execute the order performed their work very thoroughly. The presses were broken with sledge hammers, the type was thrown from the third story window, and the cases and printing paper were piled up in the middle of the street and burnt. The type, of which we had an unusual quantity, embraced two or three hundred different sizes and varieties, was left where it fell, in the street and on the sidewalk, and we have gathered enough of it to print a good sized sheet.

RUMORS.—The Augusta Constitutionalist says that a gentleman came out of Savannah, during the past week, and states that he had seen it stated in New York papers that France, Austria and Spain had recognized the Confederacy, and that they had agreed to sustain our Government by armed intervention. Further particulars have been related, but we refrain from repeating them until they are corroborated. One thing is certain, that there is some news behind the curtain that has led to the armistice. Time alone will develop the facts.