

The Weekly Journal.

VOL. 2.

CAMDEN, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 21 1865.

NO. 3.

J. T. BERSHMAN, D. D. MCCOY,
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.

Latest Opinion of the London Times.

We are an outspoken people, and make no secret of our conclusions, but there is nothing in those conclusions to which any citizen of the Union need object. We have been surprised at the abrupt extinction of the war, but not more so than the Americans themselves.—Whatever may have been our speculations or sympathies, we rejoice that the work of carnage is at an end. We cordially reciprocate the expressions of amity which reach us from America, and shall not be disbelieved in our professions of desire for permanent peace. For the rest, we can only wait. We can see nothing of the future, nor will we pretend to believe that the revolution is over. On the contrary, we see that it is but half finished, and that America will certainly never be the America of the past. But it may well be something better. The blot of slavery, at any rate, is effaced from its soil and one subject of contention is removed. The position of each State of the Union in relation to the whole is now defined and established, if not improved. Then the people have learned truths and unlearned fallacies, besides undergoing that instructive experience which war seldom fails to yield. We expect, indeed, that the Americans of the future will be more like other people and less like their former selves.

We will not attempt to flatter them. They know well enough what we thought of their civil war, and they will be prompt to comprehend that our judgment remains insuspense still. In a few words, they have won—won against the expectation of the whole world—but what they have won remains yet to be seen. The result is probably within their own control. Upon their policy it will depend whether the South becomes again amalgamated with the North, or survives only as a blemish and a burden to the republic. The work of reconstruction may be more trying than the work of subjugation. The present policy of the victorious administration it is easier to comprehend than to approve. We can well understand that Americans, after learning to their own cost what insurrection means, are beginning to entertain a new idea of its character; nor are we surprised at the denunciations now launched against the crime of treason; but the Government of Washington should remember that between acts of treason and civil war there is a recognized distinction, and that if the discrimination be logically somewhat difficult, it has in this instance been made practically easy. The people of the North know full well that this contest between them and their fellow-citizens of the South has, indeed, been a civil war, and nothing less. We need not appeal to the gigantic proportions of the conflict, for the actual conduct of the strife on both sides furnishes evidence in abundance. The belligerents did observe the rules of war, the captives were considered prisoners of war, and treated as such. If in the heat of the contest any act contrary to the laws of war was committed, it was palliated or explained. In fact, at the very moment that the Federal Government is bringing the Con-

federate President to trial, one of its own generals, the very soldier who captured Richmond, is proclaiming to the world that the 'marches, sieges and battles of the armies of the United States, in distance, duration, resolution, brilliancy and result dim the lustre of the world's past military achievements.' We will not stop to measure the truth of this paucy-gyric, but the very pretension is enough to show that the contest which can be so described was a mighty war and not a mean rebellion, and that the leaders of the South are not captured traitors, but conquered enemies.—*London Times June 17th.*

TEXAS.—Accounts from Texas state that the transition from a condition of war to one of peace is proceeding very quietly and in an orderly manner. Between two and three thousand bales of cotton were awaiting shipment at Houston in the beginning of this month. National currency sells in that place at seventy-five cents on the dollar for gold.

The State of South Carolina.

We find the following order, dividing South Carolina into four military districts, in the *Savannah Herald* of the 26th:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., June 23, 1865.
General Orders No. 164.

The State of South Carolina is hereby divided into four military districts, as follows:

1st. The Military District of Eastern South Carolina, comprising the Districts of Georgetown, Horry, Marion, Williamsburg, Marlboro, Darlington, Sumter, Kershaw and Chesterfield. Brig. Gen. Beale is assigned to the command of this District, with his headquarters at Florence. His force will comprise his own brigade and a battalion of cavalry, to be designated by Brevet Maj. Gen. John P. Hatch. He will establish a depot of supplies on the Santee River, at the crossing of the North Eastern Railroad.

2d. The Military District of Charleston, comprising the Districts of Charleston, Colleton, Orangeburg, Lexington, Harwell and Richland. Brevet Maj. Gen. John P. Hatch is assigned to the command of this District, with his headquarters at Charleston.

3d. The Military District of Western South Carolina, comprising the Districts of Lancaster, Fairfield, Chester, York, Union, Newberry, Edgefield, Abbeville, Laurens, Spartanburg, Greenville, Anderson and Pickens. Brig. Gen. Van Wyck is temporarily assigned to the command of this District, with his headquarters at Alston. His force will comprise his own regiment, of infantry and a battalion of cavalry, to be designated by Brevet Maj. Gen. John P. Hatch.

4th. The Military District of Port Royal, comprising the District of Beaufort only. Brevet Maj. Gen. E. E. Potter is assigned to the command of this District, with headquarters at Hilton Head.

5th. Those portions of the District of Charleston and the District of Western South Carolina lying contiguous to the Savannah River, and now occupied by the troops of Brevet Brig. Gen. Molineux, commanding the District of Georgia, will remain under the command of that officer until farther orders.

6th. Brevet Maj. Gen. J. P. Hatch, commanding District of Charleston, will at once establish a depot at Orangeburg, of sufficient capacity to satisfy requisitions for commissary supplies for the District of Western South Carolina.

7th. Brevet Brig. Gen. Van Wyck will organize and put in operation a supply train between Orangeburg and Alston for his own command, making requisition on Gen. Hatch for necessary transportation.

8th. The chief quartermaster will assign a light draft steamer to ply between Charleston and the railroad crossing the Santee River, of suitable draft to take the inland passage. This steamer be under the control of Gen. Beale, and will not be interfered with by other commanders.

By command of

Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILMORE.

W. L. MURGER, Ass't A. G.

The South Carolina Question Settled.

President Johnson has appointed Benjamin F. Perry, of South Carolina, Provisional Governor of that State, so that governors have now been appointed for all the late Southern States, with the exception of Florida.

The President's proclamation is, in this instance, in the same form as those already issued appointing Provisional Governor of South Carolina, as the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering the constitution thereof, and to restore said State to its constitutional relations with the Federal Government; provided, that in any election that may be hereafter held for choosing delegates to any State Convention, as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed to the oath of amnesty as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 20, 1865, and is a voter, qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of South Carolina in force immediately before the 17th day of November, 1860, the date of the ordinance of secession.

MAXIMILIAN.—Affairs in Mexico appear to be in an extremely bad way. Maximilian has been endeavoring for a long time to enlist the sympathy and support of the natives in his behalf, but they will not listen to his promises, and evince a disposition on every possible occasion to throw obstacles in the path of his administration. The Emperor of the French, it is true, in the outset, gave his word that he would assist Maximilian in bringing the Mexicans to recognize the new form of Government; but just at this time, now that our civil war is ended, our friend on the opposite side of the Atlantic has completely changed his views. On the other hand, the Liberal party have gained courage at the turn events have taken in the United States, and are determined now more than ever to rid their country of all usurpers and invaders. If Maximilian is wise, he will not wait for our Government to intimate to him that it is time he had packed his valise and was on his way to the other side, but will be on the move, at once.—*Charleston Courier.*

TROPHY HUNTERS ROBBING GRAVES.—It will scarcely be believed that some persons, influenced by the passion for trophy seeking, and, perhaps, by passions even less commendable, have recently brought to this city, from the neighboring battlefields, bones and ball pierced skulls, ruthlessly torn from the graves of the dead. An accumulation of these "trophies," at one point of which we have heard, looks very much like a speculation.—*Richmond Times.*

An overland telegraph to Europe, via Russian America, is being rapidly completed. The next thing, we suppose, will be a balloon line in the same direction.

Trial of Mr. Davis.

Washington telegrams state that it has been definitely settled that the trial of Jefferson Davis will occur in Baltimore before Chief Justice Chase. Many rumors have been published relative to this matter, but the above is semi-official and, therefore, may be considered reliable.

The New York *News* contains the following statement:

J. B. Van Dein, a clerk in the rebel War Department, writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial* that in February last he was present at an interview between Booth and Davis. Booth was introduced to the Confederate chief by Benjamin, and two other young men were in his company.

Booth commenced by saying that a plan was formed in the Northern States and Canada, by friends of the Confederacy, to capture or assassinate Mr. Lincoln, that he had a full list of the names, and all they desired was an official recognition on the part of the Confederate authorities, and that the project would certainly be executed.

He further stated that they desired no pecuniary assistance from the Government, as that was already secured; that they were not after gain, but were actuated only by a desire to render the Confederacy a service by removing the tyrant who was the cause of so much suffering to the country, and the only obstacle in the way of a speedy peace. These are the words as near as I can remember. Messrs. Davis and Breckinridge both expressed their hearty condemnation of the plot, and advised Booth to think no more of it. That they felt that their cause was just, and that God, in his own good time, would give them the victory without resorting to anything but the most honorable warfare, and that they were willing to leave Lincoln's punishment, for his great crime, to the providence of a just God and an outraged people.

Benjamin said nothing. Booth then retired, and the last words he uttered in the room were: "He must die!" After Booth and his friends were gone, Davis said: "Those fellows came here merely to see the Richmond sights, and their assassination plot is a mere fudge." Breckinridge and Benjamin laughed, and the latter said: "I think so." I am satisfied that none of them ever expected what has since become so deadly a reality. In conclusion, let me say that I am willing to be qualified to the above statement.

LO! THE POOR BREEDMEN.—A Macon exchange says: "We are informed by a physician that there is great suffering among the negroes that have congregated around the city. Many are dying, and more are confined by sickness. They are destitute of all comforts: not able to procure medical aid, nor even the absolute necessities of life. Numbers are crowded into small rooms, which renders recovery very improbable. It is stated that in two small rooms there are fifty of these miserable wretches crowded. This excessive hot weather bringing disease of every character among them. Unless there are steps taken soon to relieve them, they will die by scores. Little sympathy is felt for these poor creatures, for they are mostly from the country; and had they acted wisely, they would have stayed with their masters until some provision was made for them. The Government has no means of helping them at present."

That was a queer freak the lightning took at a store in Rockville, Conn., the other day. It entered the door in a livid flash, which actually lit an oil lamp and left it burning, without leaving any other visible marks of its passage.