

Camden Weekly Journal.

VOLUME XXIV.

CAMDEN, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1865.

NUMBER 12.

J. T. HERSHMAN—Editor.

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Appeal for Jefferson Davis, &c.

A resolution was submitted yesterday in the Convention, appealing to the mercy of President Johnson, in behalf of the late President of the Confederate States. That he was such, and that these States were confederated, and in a Government *de facto*, is one of those fixed facts which cannot be gainsaid. The legitimacy of both may be denied, but it is a mere miserable affectation to employ any periphrasis to describe or define them. This resolution also appeals in behalf of Vice-President Stephens, and Mr. Magrath, late Governor of this State, and Mr. Trenholm, late Secretary of the Treasury of the Confederate States. In the appeal for each and all of these we fully concur; and we entreat for them, not pardon, but mercy. We will leave to others to distinguish between these several objects. Now, we have but one remark to make. These appeals are eminently proper, coming, not merely from the people of South Carolina, but from those of all the several States of the Confederacy. How should any of their people be able to lift their heads if harm should come to any of their leaders? President Johnson must perceive that to save these people from shame, he must shelter these, their representative men, from harm. We have no doubt that he will do so, and we are willing to leave this matter in his hands. He can entertain no base or little revenge. We take it for granted that he will dismiss—without impediment or bond—all these eminent persons of State—that he will give to Mr. Davis the freedom of the country, or the use of a frigate to convey him to foreign shores. He can do no less. What can the United States power gain by making him a victim on the scaffold? He will be distinguished all over the world as a martyr to constitutional freedom. Nor will it affect his claims as such, even if you should prove him in error in his faith. It was his faith! But he cannot be proved in error. His defence will be found, and that of the South, in the written Constitutions of every State of New-England and the North. But should this avail not, what would Europe say—what the world—what the future—at the spectacle of this blind old man upon the scaffold—his people subdued—their arms cast to the ground—their homes and hopes ruined—their concession ample, their surrender complete; and they, with hands uplifted and with one voice, appealing for mercy to the conqueror, which that conqueror—everywhere secure, everywhere triumphant—no longer baffled, no longer doubtful of his complete authority—refuses, in the insolence of victory, in the bitterness of revenge, in the malignity of hate—refuses to accord! What a spectacle, what a shame—what a reproach, for the finger of scorn, through successive ages. And his case is that of the Vice-President, of Mr. Magrath and Mr. Trenholm. They have been true to the principles in which they had been trained, and which find their justification in the laws of faith, conscience and country, enunciated by all the colonies and States, amidst the rolling storms and thunders of 1776. We have no reason to doubt that President Johnson is prepared to relieve all these unhappy men from their bonds. We should not be surprised to hear, even while we write, that he has entered the cells of the captives, and said to them: "Go, be free!" This would be noble. This would be magnanimous. It would be worthy of a great man. It would prove him worthy of a great people.—*Columbia Phoenix, 16th inst.*

NEGRO MASS MEETING.—Among late Northern news we find, the following account of a negro Mass Meeting in North Alabama.

"A negro mass meeting—a strange significant feature in Alabama politics—was held at Huntsville, Alabama, August 23. About two thousand former slaves were present. They were addressed by General Fisk, of the Freedmen's Bureau, who told them that whatever was detrimental to the black man was detrimental alike to the white man. He had hoped to be able to lease some abandoned plantations to them; but as President Johnson, he believed, "was going to pardon all the rebels," their prospects were not so good in this respect as they had been. He advised them to live morally, to work on shares, and to disabuse their minds of the notion that their old master's estates were going to be cut up amongst them. He told them that they should have justice and fair play, but otherwise they must "work out their own salvation." The conduct of the assemblage is stated to have been unexceptionable, and the General's speech produced a good effect on all present.

Ten young girls were burnt to death during a Church festival at Treves, in Russia, by the falling of a lighted taper on their muslin dresses.

General Gilmore's Order on the Restoration of Civil Authority.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 30
HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH CAROLINA.
HILTON HEAD, S. C., Sept. 8, 1865.

In order to remove all seeming conflict of jurisdiction between the civil and military authorities throughout the State of South Carolina, promote the preservation of quiet and good order; relieve the people as much as possible from all unnecessary restraints of martial law, and reduce the expense of the military establishment it is hereby ordered:

First—That the Superior and Circuit Provoost Courts will continue in operation as heretofore, and shall have, as against any and all civil courts, exclusive cognizance to try and adjudicate in all cases where freedmen and other persons of color are directly or indirectly concerned. This will not be so interpreted as to restrict the authority of the agents of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

Second—The civil courts may be opened, and all civil and municipal officers who shall have taken the amnesty oath last prescribed, and who if they belong to either of the classes excepted from amnesty, shall have received executive pardon, will be allowed to resume the exercise of their official duties, under such of the laws of South Carolina, in force immediately before the 17th day of November, 1860, as are not inconsistent with the laws of Congress and the proclamations of the President, which laws and proclamations are in all cases to be respected.

Third—It being impracticable to establish and preserve military posts in sufficiently close proximity to maintain a perfect military police in every portion of the State, the civil magistrates will be allowed to make arrests in all cases of breach of the public peace; but the arrests of freedmen and other persons of color, when rendered necessary by the absence of the military, will in all cases be immediately reported; and the custody of the person or persons arrested promptly transferred to the nearest military commander. The functions of civil officers *meo* dis regards this order will be suspended.

By command of
Major-Gen. Q. A. GILMORE.
W. L. M. BERGER, A. A. General.

Foreign Items.

A FEMALE BRITISH OFFICER.—An incident is just now being discussed in military circles so extraordinary that, were not its truth capable of being vouched for by official authority, the narration would certainly be deemed absolutely incredible. British officers quartered at the Cape between fifteen and twenty years ago, may remember a certain Dr. Barry, attached to the medical staff there, and enjoying a reputation for considerable skill in his profession, especially for firmness, decision, and rapidity in difficult operations. This gentleman had entered the army in 1813, had passed, of course, through the grades of assistant surgeon and surgeon in various regiments, and had served as such in various quarters of the globe. His professional acquirements had procured for him promotion to the staff at the Cape. About 1840, he became promoted to be medical inspector, and was transferred to Malta. He proceeded from Malta to Corfu, where he was quartered for many years, still conspicuous for the same peculiarities. When our Government ceded the Ionian Islands to Greece, and our troops, of course, quitted the territory, Dr. Barry elected to leave the army, and take up his residence for the rest of his days at Corfu. He there died about a month ago, and upon his death was found to be a woman! The motives that occasioned and the time when commenced this singular deception are both shrouded in mystery. But thus it stands an indubitable fact, that a woman was for forty years an officer in the British service, and fought one duel, and has sought many more, had pursued a legitimate medical education, and received a regular diploma, and had acquired a celebrity for skill as a surgical operator.

A LADY CAPTAIN.—A Cherbourg correspondent writes: "Besides the yachts (English) organized in a division, a great many others have arrived and have anchored in the roadstead, opposite the Mercantile port. One of them belongs to a widow lady, who commands it herself. She has with her a daughter of eleven, a son of fourteen, a governess, and three woman servants. Under her orders she has twelve sailors, besides an experienced merchant captain, whom she has taken into her pay, and who assists her with his advice, but does not command the ship. The lady is gracious and amiable, and speaks French correctly. Her vessel is in perfect order. She told us that it would be open to all visitors during the *festes*; that her captain would receive the gentlemen and she the ladies."

POSTOFFICE AGENT FOR NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.—B. B. Vassall has been appointed Agent of the Postoffice Department for the States of North and South Carolina. Mr. Vassall has been acting Postmaster at Wilmington since its occupation by the Federal troops.

A GENERAL MUSTER.—By an order from the War Department, dated 24th August last, we count the names of 85 Generals, of U. S. Volunteers, who are ordered to be mustered out of service, their services being no longer needed.

CAMDEN, FRIDAY, SEPT. 22.

We are in receipt of late Columbia papers, through the kindness of J. N. GAWWELL, Esq., and Mr. H. M. STEWART.

VOLUNTEER POLICE GUARD.—Gov. PERRY has, with his usual commendable promptitude, authorized the formation of volunteer companies in each district of the State, "to act under and be auxiliary to the military garrison of each, district in preventing crimes and preserving the peace of the district." The companies will consist of a captain and three lieutenants and eighty men, scattered over the district, so as to be easily accessible from all points where any disturbance may occur.

This is a most important movement, and we trust that Kershaw district will at once step forward, with her usual alacrity in volunteering. Such a force may not just now be needed in all sections of the district. We know that in one or two sections it is immediately necessary, and doubt not that soon it will be a desideratum at all points. Let our middle-aged and other prudent men at once set the example, by enrolling themselves. Let the gallant youths of the district now step forward and devote themselves to building up law and order. Let all portions of the district be fully represented. Let the captain be selected from the residents of Camden, where the headquarters must be, with a lieutenant from the northern, eastern and western portions of the district, respectively. Or if more than a sufficient number are enrolled for one company, they can be divided into companies adapted to geographical convenience.

A list is open at this office, to which we invite the immediate attention of all who are in the possession of able bodies and good will.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—We wish exceedingly that we could place this important document, at length, before our readers, but the want of space and type forbid. A condensed summary must answer.

His exordium is dignified, easy, euphonious and patriotic, and contains this wholesome advice which we wish not only every member of the Convention, but every man in the State would engrave upon his heart and infuse into his life-blood. The fair sex—God bless our noble women—have everywhere already set the example. "Instead of dwelling on the past, and grieving over its errors and misfortunes, let us, with manly fortitude look to the future and accommodate ourselves to the circumstances which surround us, and which cannot be changed or avoided."

The Governor commends President Johnson for his "generous and patriotic solicitude" in behalf of re-establishment. From all the evidence we have before us, we are disposed to accede all praise to President Johnson in this behalf, except in relation to the course pursued by the Freedmen's Bureau in relation to "abandoned or confiscable lands." We are not yet satisfied as to the course which His Excellency may take in this matter; but if orders, resolutions and enactments made and intended for a state of war are yet to be pursued in a condition of peace and under amnesty, we exclaim from the bottom of our heart, "God help the countless homeless refugees," driven from the home of his childhood by shell or bayonet, and then to forfeit it as abandoned. This justice reminds us of some of Sherman's soldiers, who at the residence of some ladies in this vicinity, behaved so badly that the ladies who remained in their midst a whole sleepless, wretched night of agony to save their only home, were at length compelled to leave; and as they left the house, the wretches applied the torch to it and all it contained, as *deserted property*.

He bids a not ungracious farewell to slavery, and we think justly suggests the duties and responsibilities devolved upon the members of the Convention, to promptly make the required changes in the Constitution. His excellency has hopes of the "freedmen," which we regret we cannot share. We never expect to see them as "attached" and "faithful" as they were under that "patriarchal institution under which they multiplied and increased with a rapidity, proving that they were kindly cared for and protected."

He recommends and sustains by argument the abolition of the Parish System. We agree with him in this, though we do not approve the introduction of the terms "reproach" and in effect "nursery of rebellion."

He meets the question of negro suffrage squarely, and proclaims, as are the Northern Democracy now doing, that this is the white man's government.

He recommends the transfer to the people of the election of Presidential Electors, Governor, and the enlargement of Executive power, importance, emolument, &c., of the Governor. Approves "viva voce" voting in the Legislature; recommends the consolidation at Columbia, of the two Treasury offices of this State, as well as the two seats of the Courts of Appeal, and recommends that the office of *Lieut. Governor* be magnified, by making him *ex officio* President of the Senate.

He urges the prompt provision for an election of members of the General Assembly, and suggests the constitutional declaration of the validity of "all legislative, executive and judicial acts of the State since her secession."

The Governor gives a very succinct and very satisfactory account of his stewardship since his appointment, and tells us that he was authorized to levy a tax, by assessment, to defray the expenses of the Convention. This he very wisely declined to do; and we do not for even better reasons than he suggests, if better could be found, than that spirits could be called from the vastly deep, but they would not come. So far as we have hitherto known them, we have agreed with Gov. PERRY's financial views, but we dissent "to *voce*" from his proposition that "the State Banks were all broken, and their bills driven out of circulation." We think the bills of the bank were *clutched and dragged out*

of circulation because they were so much better than the Confederate Treasury notes, and we do not think the banks are all broken by a good deal—bad off as the banks are, we wish the people were as well off.

The *Peroration* is also graceful and patriotic, and the governor's prophetic ken beholds visions of glory, grandeur and prosperity, which we may live to share with him. We don't hope for so much. The best we look for is, that earnest, devoted labor will carve out for us of the present generation a tolerable existence, both as to public and private affairs; and that the next generation, reared to a different school, may have "a good time."

We wish we could close this hurried notice without a word of dissent. Our columns prove beyond a doubt we have approved Gov. PERRY's administration, and how much we admire his *to be sure*, but we cannot forbear to notice his unnecessary fling at secession, and to protest most earnestly against the use of the term "so-called Confederacy." This appellation is true only in the sense that any name is "so-called," but in that negative pregnant sense which is intended to affirm the non-existence of the matter "so-called," it is absurd. We are positively shocked that Gov. PERRY should have borrowed so obnoxious a phrase. He, himself, was a "so-called Commissioner" of the "so-called Confederate States;" also, a "so-called Judge" of the "so-called Courts" of the "so-called Confederate States," and it would have been much more appropriate to have addressed his message to the "so-called" members of the "so-called" State Convention. There might have been a *point* in that. But to look upon that Convention, and see these three noble generals—HAMPTON, MCGOWAN and CONNER, of that "so-called" government, each of whom has given his blood to the government; each of whom has felt crashing through him the shell, the ball or the sword; each of whom for four long years bore the heat and burden of the day, it would be as reasonable to talk to them of the "so-called" shells, balls and swords—"so-called" wounds and sufferings, and "so-called" patriotism and sacrifices. We happen to know that these three noble men are all friends and admirers of Gov. PERRY, but we feel as sure that they would each one feel as we do, that such an expression from the Governor of South Carolina to the Convention, was carelessly, if not wantonly offensive. We can endure privation, suffering, poverty, cheerfully and uncomplainingly. We can even put up indifferently with insolence from a boot-black or other menial—"to this complexion have we come at last." All these things are consecrated by the cause in which we lost all; but offensive terms from equals or from those in superior stations, will offend while the dignity of manhood remains.

This much we feel constrained to say—our great regard and respect for Gov. PERRY; our agonizing sympathy with him in the great work in which he is honestly, earnestly and patriotically engaged, curb and restrain us from fully expressing our sense of the wrong done by the use of such a body of such a phrase by such a man; the people's friend and Governor; and our some time "so-called" brother officer.

The Convention.

The Convention has been in session since Wednesday the 13th inst. We have in the *Phoenix* the proceedings up to Monday evening. It is difficult to give a resume of their doings, as they consist mostly of paper guns—with which many members came "armed and equipped"—in many cases "not according to law." Their guns, all having been discharged, it may be expected that serious work, prepared by the working men in committee, will engross the time and thoughts of the thoughtful and wise men of the Convention, who compose a large proportion of that most respectable assemblage. In the mean time the same guns having, in Hudibrastic phrase, "kicked their owners over," will, we trust, be thrust into some great corner. The Convention selected as their President the Hon. D. L. Wardlaw, a most felicitous choice, as Judge Wardlaw not only in presence and bearing, in dignity, promptness and decision, but in knowledge of law, parliamentary or other, is the peer of any man. The message of Gov. PERRY, was appropriately referred to the several committees, and then commenced the platoons of paper bullets.

Messrs Ingles, Rian, Orr, Sullivan, Beaty, Bolling, Lesesne, McGowan, Tilman, Pickens, Mackbeth, Conner, Hammond, Winsmith, Perry, *et al.* have introduced "Bills of Rights," "Restoration," for amendments of the constitution, "Ordinances," &c., many of them but repetitions of the necessary changes of the constitution, which we hitherto pointed out in these columns. Some of them, however, spread their sails, to "every wind of doctrine," and are radical in the extreme. Some of the members seem disposed to go back to the rudiments and build up everything anew, and have laid out work enough to keep the Convention busy until a time when we hope the State will be safely moored in the old Union Harbor. We don't say that we set out for this port five years since, but we do say that it is the only port for this storm, and we had better seek it as promptly as possible, throwing out such cargo as interferes with our riding the

wave; and above all things taking on no more load and reefing sail as close as possible.

Messrs. Lesesne and Conner seem both to have been impressed with some such idea, and introduced resolutions to restrict the action of the Convention to the necessities of the hour, but these resolutions were laid on the table; so that we may apprehend that more will be done than was contemplated in the call of the Convention.

On Friday—fit day for execution—the Ordinance of Secession was repealed by a counter ordinance—aye 105; nays 3.—Aldrich, Brubham, Whetstone—all from old Barnwell. We are left to conjecture the motives prompting these gentlemen, and do conjecture that their course must have resulted from some technicality or idea that it was a work of supererogation. Unless their vote was based upon some conviction of principle, we wish they could have yielded, and made it unanimous. Although the dissenting twelfth man on the jury may be the only wise one, he will not convince the eleven that they are fools. The confined lunatic cannot convince the world that they are crazy. We mostly regret it, as these gentlemen all came from one locality—a portion of Hon. Barnwell Rhett's old District—and although we know that he and this part had nothing to do with this vote, we expect to see this *cause and effect* heralded all over Black Republicanism.

The Convention have appointed a Committee to memorialize President Johnson in behalf of Pres. Davis, Gov. Magrath and Sec. Trenholm. God speed them!

Among the radical changes to which we object, is one proposed by Mr. Orr, that the representation in the House of Representatives shall be based on the white population—thus shutting out property from any share in the representation. He proposes to preserve the taxation representation in the Senate, but to eject it from the House. Another that we dissent from, is the election of all district Court officers by the people. We are of opinion that when the people elect their President, Vice-President, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and all their representatives, they will have had elections enough; and they had better let the various departments of State fill up their own subaltern offices.

But time and the Printer are both after us, and we must bid the Convention adieu for the present, assuring our readers that it is to the best of our knowledge and belief a most reliable body, and ejaculating for the Convention from our heart, "God grant you a safe deliverance."

BANK NOTICE.
BANK OF CAMDEN, S. C.
September 19th, 1865.
A CALLED MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House in Camden on Monday the sixth of November next, to decide as to the course to be taken under present circumstances.
W. D. McDOWALL,
September 22—2 Cashier.

WM. M. SHANNON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c.,
OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO HIS FELLOW citizens as Real Estate Agent, and will negotiate for the sale of Lands to Northern Land Companies, and other capitalists. Planters who desire to dispose of all or portions of their lands may do well by an early application.
September 22. 3mos.

CLOAKS!
OF THE LATEST STYLES, AND OF THE finest materials, for sale at
September 22 H. BAUM'S.

School Notice.
MISS DEKNOON WILL RESUME THE exercises of her school on the 2d of October.
September 21 31

Lots for Sale.
MY TWO LOTS—ONE OPPOSITE THE Bank of Camden, and the other adjoining on Rutledge street. Apply to
M. DRUKER.
September 22d. 1f.

For Sale.
MY LOT ON BROAD STREET, OPPOSITE THE Mansion House—adjoining McCurry and Hammerslough. Apply to
M. DRUKER.
September 22d. 1f.

Plantation for Sale.
THIRTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF good River and Wood Lands, three miles from Camden, adjoining the Plantations of Mrs. Salmoud and James Dunlap. For further particulars apply to
M. DRUKER.
September 22d. 1f.

For Sale.
A FINE SADDLE HORSE SIX YEARS old, by WM. KENNEDY, Jr.
September 22d. 2.

COTTON WANTED.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE WILL BE paid for Cotton, by
HUBBARD & YOCOM.
September 22

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

BROADCLOTH, BLACK AND COLORED Cassimeres of all descriptions, for sale by
H. BAUM.
September 22

Desirable Residence for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR sale his residence on Main Street, one door below the Store-house of R. M. Kennedy, containing a beautiful garden, with finished rooms, with all necessary out-buildings.

The Furniture, complete for a small family, can be negotiated for with the purchase of the residence.
If not sold by the first of October proximo, the house, with the furniture, if desirable, will be rented to an approved tenant.
For further information apply on the premises, to
J. SPEARLEY.
September 22 22.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!

OF ALL SHADES AND QUALITIES, suitable for Hats, Bonnets and Belts, for sale by
H. BAUM.
September 22

20,000 SGAARS OF ALL BRANDS, For sale by
H. BAUM.
September 22

Lost.

LOST ON 13TH SEPTEMBER, BETWEEN Kirkwood and Camden, a seal ring. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder on the delivery of the same at this office.
W. R. DEHON.
September 22d. 11.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE PROVISAL GOVERNOR.



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, S. C.,
SEPTEMBER 18, 1865.

WHEREAS IT IS DEMONSTRATED

That in many portions of the State

there is great disturbance and apprehension from lawless persons, who are thieving, marauding and committing acts of violence remote from the military garrisons stationed at the Court Houses; and whereas Brigadier General Ames, commanding the North-western portion of the State, has suggested the organization of a militia police force in each District of his command, to act in concert with his forces in preserving order and peace in the community; and whereas it is supposed that the other military commanders will have no objections to the aid and assistance on the part of the citizens in suppressing crime and maintaining order; and whereas, also, it appears that President Johnson has sanctioned and authorized the Provisional Governor of Mississippi to organize a similar force in that State, and has forbidden the military authorities there to interfere with such organization.

Now therefore, I, JENAMAIN F. PERRY, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, do proclaim, order, and declare, that there shall be formed and organized in each Judicial District one or more militia companies for home police, to act under and be auxiliary to the military garrison of such District in preventing crimes and preserving the peace of the District. The companies will consist of a Captain and three Lieutenants and eighty men, scattered over the district so as to be easily accessible from all points where any disturbance may occur. When the companies are formed, they will report through their Captains, to the respective Brig. Generals commanding in South Carolina, and to the Provost Marshals at the respective Court Houses, and from them receive their orders. When arrests have been made, they will turn them over to the civil authorities or bring them before the Provost Court Marshal for trial and punishment, according to the terms of agreement between Generals Meade and Gilmore and myself as to the respective jurisdictions of the civil and military authorities in South Carolina.

This police guard will be voluntary in its organization, and should be composed of none but discreet persons of standing and character in the community, who are willing to render their services promptly when the occasion requires. It is thought that the bare organization of such forces throughout the State, will have a most salutary influence in preserving peace and order and in preventing crime. The evil doers will know that there is a power, ready at hand, to arrest them and bring them to justice. It is to be hoped that all good citizens will cheerfully render this service. It should be a post of honor, as it is, to guard and to protect the country.

Done at Columbia, the day and year above stated.
B. F. PERRY.
By order of the Provisional Governor.
W. H. PERRY, Private Secretary.
The newspapers throughout the State will give three insertions.
September 22d. 31.