

GENERAL NEWS.

From the Charleston Mercury.

RICHMOND, May 13.—The United States Court was packed this morning and a military guard was stationed around it and a strong police inside. About twenty ladies were among the spectators, also fifty negroes. At 11 o'clock, Mr. Davis was brought in and took a seat next to the prisoner's box with General Burton and the Marshal. A servant accompanied him. Mr. Davis sitting by an open window remarked, "It is a little cold is it not?" and he was then removed to a seat near his counsel in front of the Judge. General Burton's return to the writ was read and the Judge complimented him on obeying the laws, and relieved him of the custody of Mr. Davis. The Marshal immediately served a bench warrant on Mr. Davis to answer the Norfolk indictment. O'Connor spoke of Mr. Davis' long imprisonment and feeble health, and asked that he be bailed. There being no opposition upon the part of the prosecution who fixed the bail at \$100,000, the Judge announced his readiness to accept the bail, stating at the same time, that responsibility of the delay in bringing Mr. Davis' case into court, rested upon the government, not upon the District Attorney. He also said that half of the bail should be given by persons residing in the State of Virginia. The sureties then came forward, Horace Greeley being among the first, followed by Schell, of New York; Jackson, of Philadelphia; and others. A number of gentlemen, residing in Virginia, offered their names as bail. Mr. Davis was congratulated by several friends, but there was no demonstration or noise of any kind. After giving bail to appear at the November term of the court, he was taken in a coach to the Spotswood Hotel.

As Mr. Davis came out of the Court House and entered the carriage, after his release, there was a loud cheer from the crowd of negroes outside, and about fifty of them gathered around the coach and shook hands with him. He has remained quietly in his hotel all the evening. He will visit Canada in a day or two to see his children.

The first name signed to the bail bond after that of Jefferson Davis is Horace Greeley, then Schell, of New York; Jackson, of Philadelphia; and others. A little lower down is the name of John Minor Botts. The Virginia residents who signed were prominent citizens of Richmond, merchants and lawyers. There seems to be a general feeling of relief among the citizens and authorities that Mr. Davis is at last at liberty. It is stated that the grand jury has indicted Vice-President John C. Breckenridge, Judge H. W. Thomas, of Fairfax, and four others, for treason.

RICHMOND, May 13.—It was decided to-day by those having Jefferson Davis in their immediate charge, that he should be conveyed to the court room as privately as possible.

In the hack with him were General Burton, Dr. Cooper, and Major McElrath, and in the other hack were Captain Millard, who was a Union officer during the war and is now one of the courteous proprietors of the Spotswood Hotel, and Dr. McGill and the Rev. Dr. Minegrode. On the return to the Spotswood Hotel, Rev. Dr. Minegrode, in the company of Mr. Davis and his family and a few personal friends, offered up prayer in thankfulness for the release of his friend and his restoration to the bosom of his friends and family, and for his future protection. A large number of visitors were afterwards received by him. The following telegram was received by Judge Underwood in the court room to-day a short time before he admitted Mr. Davis to bail: "Washington, May 13.—Judge Underwood—Beware of Greeley. Remember Libby Prison, Andersonville, and Belle Isle. Fifty millions are looking on and expect you to do your duty, while three hundred thousand patriots' graves cry aloud for revenge. Your friends," Jefferson Davis, on his release, telegraphed his brother Joseph C. Davis, in Mississippi, the fact, and informed him he would write from New York. Mr. Davis and wife visited the grave of their son this evening late at Hollywood Cemetery.

DELUGE IN WILMINGTON.—THE FLOOD.—But once or twice within the recollection of the oldest citizens has our city been visited with such a deluge as inundated the streets yesterday. It may be truly said that the gates of Heaven were opened flood-gates of Heaven were opened upon our devoted heads. But the day previous we were rejoicing in the genial rays of the sun, and yesterday for what a scene greeted the eye. For what a scene greeted the eye. For the first time in many long years the property of our citizens was endangered by a deluge, and subjected to injury from the overflow of drains and gutters. Every portion of the city

bears marks of the general devastation, and the repair of the streets alone seems a Herculean task.

The store of Messrs. Stolter & Bremer, corner of Market and Second streets, was waist deep in water during one portion of the day, caused by the closing of the drain in the lot adjoining by trash and barrels, which floated to its mouth and there interrupted the passage of the water. The extent of the injury sustained by these gentlemen we are told is great, their loss reaching several hundred dollars. The premises in this locality were also inundated, and the basements of the buildings filled with water. In every quarter is damage apparent, and in all parts of the city are the effects of the inundation observable. Many of the stores on Water-street served for the time being, as a passage for the water, seeking its way to the river after having overflowed its usual boundaries.

W.L. Dispatch, May 9.

ACTIVE EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—The emigration from the South of Ireland has already set in on an extensive scale. In the second week of April one thousand emigrants, all of whom were persons of some means, left Queenstown for the United States, and the Cork Herald says that berths have been secured in the out-going human steamers by one thousand and three hundred others. From Kerry also the exodus has been very great, and nearly all the southern counties have suffered more or less from the same cause. The great emigration has already crippled farming operations in the South of Ireland to a serious extent. The Herald remarks: "With the present enhanced prices of labor it will be difficult for farmers to struggle on without a reduction in their rents, which in most instances have been based on a low standard of wages."

TEXAS.—Gen. Griffin has issued an order forbidding ex-Confederates in Texas to sit on juries. The Houston Telegraph says:

The truth is, trial by jury in this State, either in civil or criminal cases, is now in the hands of the blacks almost entirely. There are hardly enough white men in the State who can honestly take the test oath to make a grand jury for a Circuit Court. More than half the blacks cannot honestly take it. Not only will most of our jurymen be blacks, but many of the blacks are themselves shut out.

A SOLEMN SCENE.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the Ladies' Memorial Association, the ladies visited the cemetery and church burying-grounds, and silently and solemnly decorated the graves of those who fell in the lost cause. There was no pomp or display, of addresses; but simply a quiet discharge of a sacred duty. The flowers that were strewn upon the graves of the fallen soldiers will wither and die, but the remembrance of the worthy dead can never be erased from the hearts of our countrymen. The ladies were their true friends when they were in the tented field, and it is the ladies who now pay the honors due the soldier-dead. Col. Phenix, May 11.

OLD KAUTUCK.—The Louisville Courier says, among the other questions settled by the people of Kentucky, last Saturday, at the polls, was that concerning the proscription of men for their antecedents. Hereafter no one is to be banned merely because of his action or sympathy with the Confederates cause during the late calamitous war. Both wings of the opposition insisted upon that test, and the people of the State have entered their protest by an overwhelming majority.

THE WESLEYANS IN ENGLAND.—The Sunday schools of the Wesleyan denomination in England are receiving increased attention. The last educational report shows a total of more than 543,000 children in the schools, the number having increased by 127,000 during the past ten years; whilst in the same period the church members, now numbering 331,000, have increased by 67,000.

Rio Janeiro letter says that some Southern planters have purchased land in the District of Champlain, and are attracting the attention of the Brazilians by using the plough and other implements, and the dealers in these articles are driving a brisk trade. Those Americans who settled on the coast South of Rio have erected saw-mills, and are now supplying the Rio market with excellent timber.

JERUSALEM.—The British consul at Jerusalem reports that the population of that city in 1866, was 18,000, of whom about 5000 were Mohammedans, 8000 Jews and the remainder Christians of various denominations.

Two lines of telegraph connect Jerusalem with Europe. The chief native industry is the manufacture of soap and what is called Jerusalem ware, consisting of chaplets, crucifixes crosses and the like, made principally of mother-of-pearl and olive wood, and sold to the pilgrims who annually repair to the Holy City to the number of from 6000 to 8000. The principal imports from England are cotton and colonial goods. Of the former, some three or four hundred bales, of the value of from £16,000 to £20,000 are imported annually.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.—A cable dispatch to the New York Herald from Rio Janeiro, by way of London, announces that slavery has been abolished in the empire of Brazil by an imperial decree of Don Pedro II. The decree provides that all children born within the limits of the empire after the 8th day of April last shall be absolutely free, by birth, and that in a period of twenty years thereafter slavery and involuntary servitude shall forever cease. In 1856 Brazil had a population of 7,677,800, of which it was estimated that 2,060,000 were whites, 1,121,000 mixed free people, 800,000 civilized Indians, 600,000 mixed slave population, and 2,000,000 blacks, or African slaves.

HEAVY FAILURE IN HAVANA.—The special correspondent of the New York Times writes the following in a letter dated April 27th:

The long expected financial crash and failures among the merchants and planters are about commencing. In my last I informed you of the failure of the large provision house of Lopez, Trapaga & Co., and now the list has been swelled by the failure of the merchant and planter, J. A. S. Argudin, well known in the United States. Mr. Santa Cruz de Oviedo, whose "diamond wedding" created such an excitement several years ago, has made an arrangement with his creditors for about \$250,000 which he was unable to pay, but he has been enabled to make the necessary arrangements to prevent him from becoming bankrupt. Several more failures are expected within a few days and things look very equally. This state of affairs, the general stagnation in every branch of business and the new tax law, make commercial operations very difficult, as there is no confidence among the merchants.

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS IN NEW YORK.—DISTINCTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF COLOR.—The New York Tribune, which has been instrumental in forcing unqualified negro suffrage on the South on Friday states as follows the conditions of suffrage in the State of New York: The qualifications of white voters are that they shall be twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States for at least ten days, and residents of the State for a year next preceding the election; of the county four months; and of the election district thirty days. Colored men, besides fulfilling these requirements, must have been citizens of the State for the last three years, and be possessed of a freehold estate worth \$250, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and have paid taxes on the same.—But no one can vote who has been convicted of an infamous crime (unless subsequently pardoned); who is directly interested in any bet or wager upon the election; who took part in or encouraged the rebellion; who deserted from the military service, or who left the State to avoid the draft.

SINGULAR DREAM OF A YOUNG LADY.—The daughter of M. Edwards White, on Harnden street, whose remarkable illness was mentioned in the Express two or three days since, spoke and received nourishment yesterday for the first time in the last twenty-one days. We learn from the esteemed minister, who has been in constant attendance upon her, that she expressed herself as having been perfectly sensible of all that passed around her during her illness. She mentioned several scenes and events that occurred at the bedside, which, at the time, were of painful interest to her, though she was unable in any way to express, or even intimate her recognition of them. This is one of the most remarkable cases that has ever occurred in this community.

Pet. Ex.

When Mary the wife of William Prince of Orange was asked what she intended her husband should be if she became Queen, she answered, "All rule and authority shall be vested in him." There is but one command which I wish him to obey; and that is *Husbands, love your wives.* For myself, I shall follow the injunction, *Wives, be obedient to your husbands in all things.*

There are twelve thousand colored schools in the South.

THE JOURNAL.

Thursday, May 16, 1867.

Registration.

We publish in another place the registration order of Gen. SICKLES, announcing that on and after the third Monday in July next he will proceed to register the voters of South Carolina in accordance with the reconstruction laws adopted at the late Congress.

The importance of every voter registering his name cannot be too strongly impressed upon our people. It will not do to sacrifice the right to vote, in obedience to a sentiment of disgust and indignation, which many entertain at the requirements of those laws. Our people are conquered and have no rights but at the will of the conqueror. We must accept his terms and adhere the more tenaciously to the limited rights secured to us under those terms, because they are all that are left to us, and must form the basis of any restoration of our liberties, possible in the future. The class of our people excluded from the registration for participation in the war, is not large. Judicial, legislative and executive officers who embraced the cause of the South and followed her fortunes voluntarily, alone can be excluded. The opinion of the Attorney General, at Washington, who has this matter now under consideration, may still further restrict this exclusion. Let it be as wide as it may, the number excluded in South Carolina from this cause, will be inconsiderable. Those who are excluded will not be without their influence in the elections. It would not be unreasonable to suppose that each one of them may turn at least one vote, by the force of his opinions. It is no hopeless struggle upon which we enter. The thing to be accomplished is to break down the attempt now being made, to separate the two races. If we enter the contest in the spirit of peace, and use the weapons of truth and justice, we must succeed.

There is nothing more certain than that neither race can prosper if justice is denied to either. Let justice to the full extent of existing laws be done, and harmony, security and prosperity will follow in her train. On the other hand, if prejudice and passion rule the day, a common ruin will involve the land, from which will emerge but one race of people, from Maine to Texas. We cannot suppose under the providence of God, that any such doom awaits us and therefore, we are for entering upon this scheme of reconstruction heartily, hopefully, fearlessly. We annex the remarks of the Charleston Mercury on this subject:

"The whole frame work of our State organization and every right in the community is involved in the action taken by our citizens in this business, and it requires no reflection to arrive at the vital importance of every one registering who is entitled to vote. For weal or for woe, for conservation or for Radical ruin, this matter is going to decide the fate of our people. If ruined, they are to have a voice and hand in their destruction, and either apathy or timid and hopeless time-serving will accomplish the end of making the country unendurable—without security for life or property, and with a disgusting and degrading war of races. It is incumbent upon us to rise to the realization of our true position; to understand the difficulties and dangers by which we are surrounded, and to shape our course with wisdom and discretion, no less than with courage, fidelity to ourselves, and the vigor and energy of a community striving for existence—for every interest, and every right, and every hope, which makes life valuable. However unpleasant and humiliating the dirty work of canvassing and electioneering, it cannot be avoided, and must be done. We have faith to believe that the people of the State will do their part honestly and actively, with a manly patience and good sense. The State can and will be saved from the Radical inundation and overthrow which otherwise is likely to prevail over our rights, property and civilization. In this great impending emergency South Carolina expects every man to do his duty. No good citizen who can vote should fail to register; and we trust that such men will be appointed to conduct the registry that no suspicion of party trickery or foul play can possibly rest on the results of the ballot boxes. This seems clearly the intention of General SICKLES' order."

Convention, or no Convention.

Governor PERAY has published a letter in his worst style and worst temper, urging the people of the State to vote

against a convention. We can sympathize with and fully comprehend the bitter disappointment and all its train of irritations, suffered by this gentleman at having, snatched from his grasp, in the very moment of their fruition, the luscious harvest of his labors and his hopes. But how can Mr. PERAY fail to see in the political doctrines of the day, consolidation and universal suffrage, the logical sequence of the ideas which placed him so long, so honestly and so fearlessly, in opposition to the old South Carolina Democracy.

But we have to do with the future and not the past. Mr. PERAY says that we are led by our fears of confiscation, to adopt a policy which will lead to confiscation and the surrender of the State Government into the hands of the negro race. We think there is no reason to fear confiscation in either contingency. Congress has not the power to confiscate lands, nor has a State or a people under the constitution. Article Fifth of the amendments of the constitution of 1789, declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law. So long as we remain under the military law of conquest, to which permanent condition Mr. PERAY would consign us by his counsels, we are not under the constitution and not protected by its provisions, but the moment we enter into a state government legally authorized, the mantle of its protection is thrown over us, and no person can be deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by due process of law. It is for this protection, that we enter earnestly upon the work of reconstruction, on the only terms accorded us. Upon a conviction of treason, it is true, the property of the few unpardoned rebels in the State, might be forfeited to the United States, for the lives of the offenders, but this would hardly be sufficient to excite the cupidity of the lawless in a reconstructed State, while the readiest way to incite to the prosecution of such cases, would be to adopt the contumacious course proscribed by Governor PERAY. Now, if Mr. PERAY has any reasonable ground to hope that the State can be carried at the next election against a Convention, how much more reason is there for hoping, as we do, that we can carry the election for members of a convention upon a sound and safe platform, which will secure a just and moderate constitution and government, offering due protection to all the people of the State. Mr. PERAY twits the quondam secessionists with leading off in favor of a convention.—We accept the imputation, and thank him for the valuable testimony he thus bears, to the wisdom and moderation of that long-suffering and much reviled people—of whom some day it will be said "these are they who come out of great tribulation."

Release of Mr. Davis.

We have the gratification of announcing to our readers the welcome intelligence of the release of Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS on bail—after two long years of a cruel and unjust imprisonment—the particulars of which, will be found in another column.

A New Trial.

The Court of appeals has granted a new trial to Mrs. MARGARET KIRKLAND, and her two sons, POWELL and McRAE KIRKLAND convicted of murder at the late term of our Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas. They have been brought back to Camden and are now in Jail.

A Mean Thief.

On Saturday night or Sunday morning last, a man calling himself Capt. GAINES, and hailing from North Carolina, stole an axle from Col. Wm. Dixon, of Liberty Hill of this District, took it a few miles below Camden and on Monday last, sold it to WASHINGTON ALEXANDER, an honest, industrious freedman, for one hundred dollars in gold, and a silver watch valued at thirty dollars, thus robbing the poor man of the last dollar he possessed—a sum saved perhaps, from years of toil and frugality. After selling the axle GAINES said he intended taking the cars for Sumter, where he had demands for the two other axles he had sold, but the probability is that he took some other route. He carried with him an army saddle and bridle. GAINES is described as about five feet seven inches in height, light sandy hair, blue eyes and florid complexion, and has a slight scar extending from the forehead to near the right eye. A reward of fifty dollars is offered for his arrest.

Editors in this State and North Carolina will confer a favor on a worthy man by giving the rascal a passing notice.

Public Meeting.

A meeting of the citizens of the Town of Camden, regardless of color, was held on Saturday evening the 11th inst., at the colored Baptist Church, the object of it being to discuss in an informal way, the political condition of our common country, and to take friendly counsel together as to what course it behooves us as good citizens to pursue, under the circumstances. Though the notice given had been so brief, that the meeting might almost be considered an *ex tempore* one, the Church was filled with an assemblage of both sexes.

JOHN A. CHESNUT briefly, but pertinently defined the object of the meeting; Capt. SAMUEL PLACE, of the Freedmen's Bureau, whose fair and impartial conduct towards all the citizens of the District during the past year, has elicited the praises of all, next addressed the audience in his usual happy and forcible manner, proving conclusively during the course of his remarks, that the interest of both races are identical, and all that is necessary for our colored friends to do, is to practice honesty and industry, and attain education in order to fit themselves to assume their proper position as free citizens of a free country.

Brief addresses were afterwards delivered by Dr. D. L. DESAUSSEZ, J. K. WINTERBORN, J. A. SCHROCK, W. E. TURNER, JOHN A. CHESNUT, Rev. BEN LAWSON, Rev. MONROE BOWKIN and others, in which, as was to be expected, some slight diversity of opinion was expressed, yet all agreed that no real ground for antagonism existed between us, and that it was the duty of all to work together with the view of restoring prosperity to this impoverished section of our country. The remarks of the Rev. BEN LAWSON were particularly appropriate. He has the happy talent, possessed by so few speakers, of carrying his audience along with him, and is a striking evidence of the fact that the freedmen have only to obtain education to enable them to make their mark high, and to attain to it. *Excelsior* should be their motto.

The meeting was a most harmonious one, and doubtless has had a good effect in dissipating many a groundless prejudice which existed in the minds of both races towards each other. S.

Dismissed.

The petition of Georgia, praying for an injunction against the execution of the Reconstruction Acts, has been dismissed by the Supreme Court, on the alleged ground of want of jurisdiction. The Mississippi petition which is said to cover the Arkansas case of Treasury seizure, is yet to be argued. It will probably be disposed of in the same way.

FOR THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 10, 1867.

Mr. Editors: Believing that the friends of the Bible in this State should know what the American Bible Society has done, during the past two years, for the spread of the Holy Scriptures in South Carolina, permit me to make the following brief statement through the columns of the Camden Journal.

By the request of the Bible Societies, Bible committees and reliable voluntary distributors in the various districts, the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, through my instrumentality, sent into South Carolina, donations of Bibles and Testaments for the year ending April 1st, 1866, 18,578 volumes, value \$7,521.46; and for the year ending April 1st 1867, 24,585 volumes, value \$10,505.49.

Applications for donations of the scriptures continue to be received by me every month by persons in the various Districts, for distribution among needy whites and freedmen who can read.

As it is the earnest desire of the American Bible Society that every destitute persons in South Carolina, who can read, irrespective of color, should possess a copy of the word of God, the society is prepared to supply all Bible societies, and responsible persons in this State with donations of Bibles and Testaments for distribution. Those needing books for distribution, must apply to me as State Agent at Columbia, S. C., and it will afford me pleasure to endorse all requests for books and to forward them to the Bible House at New York. Applications for books must reach me before the middle of each month, so that they may be forwarded to the Bible House in time before the meeting of the Board of Managers which takes place on the first Thursday, in every month. All business connected with the American