

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.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1866.—The House of Representatives, by a vote of one hundred and twenty-eight against thirty-seven, passed to-day the Reconstruction Committee's Amendment to the Constitution, Republicans of all shades voting in the affirmative.

It prohibits any State making or enforcing statutes denying to any person an equal portion of the law. The apportionment of representation are according to numbers, but restricts it to the extent that citizens above the age of twenty-one years are excluded from voting.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1866.—The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Smythe as Collector of the Port of New York.

General Sickles, though his appointment as Minister to the Hague has been confirmed, declines, preferring to hold his present position. He will return to Charleston soon.

Mrs. Davis will remain with her husband until his trial. The Government has abandoned the charge of his complicity in the assassination.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1866.—The Senate passed to-day the Postal Appropriation Bill, after striking out the amendment heretofore, preventing parties from recovering any pay until confirmed by the Senate.

Before the passage of the Bill Mr. Cowan made a speech, declaring that those who interposed to prevent the Southern States from being represented were disunionists, and that opposition to restoration was superinduced by fear of losing political power.

General Sickles has been confirmed as Minister to the Hague.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The circulation of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, which failed yesterday, is \$180,000, secured by United States bonds.

It is understood Paymaster Paulding had a deposit in the Merchants' National Bank of upwards of \$500,000, supposed to have been drawn from other depositories and transferred to the Merchants' National Bank, contrary to a general disbursing order from the War Department.

The House Committee on Claims has allowed but \$130,000 out of claims amounting to \$20,000,000.

The receipts from the internal revenue yesterday amounted to \$1,395,813.

THE LAST MAN OF THE RETREATING ARMY.—The Petersburg Index, speaking of the desecration of a burial lot in Pocahontas, near that city, makes the following interesting mention of the last devoted North Carolinian:

There is buried here one soldier—a North Carolina Curtius—who, on the night of the evacuation, was left at Pocahontas bridge to fire it, and was killed there, the last man of the retreating army. He was found dead by the Federal forces in advancing, and by them interred in a blanket, his only coffin, and the apron of a woman who came there to weep, his only shroud.

We add, disturb him not, but let a monument be erected to his memory.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8, 1866.—Intelligence received from Los Angeles states that Fort Goodwin, Arizona, was taken by two thousand Indians, and the garrison, consisting of one hundred and twenty men, massacred with one exception. The party who escaped was out hunting at the time and saw the fight at a distance. The Indians are supposed to have been admitted into the fort under the pretext of entering into a treaty of peace.

Brevet Major James F. Muller was recently shot and killed at Cottonwood Springs by a party of Apaches.

Great excitement has been occasioned by the discovery of rich gold mines on Clemens Creek.

It is reported that the United States soldiers at Fort Coleville deserted and left for the diggings, taking arms with them.

The Last Volley.

Colonel John S. Mosby visited Leesburg last Monday, on professional business. Because he happened to wear a cape in these piping times of peace which had on it several brass buttons with the coat of arms of Massachusetts on them, the Federal captain in command there declared his purpose to arrest him and cut them off. Being unwilling to submit to this treatment, but disposed to do anything in reason to avoid a breach of the peace, the Colonel, at the suggestion of a friend, consented to leave the burg. The captain, with four troopers and sixty infantry, endeavored to intercept his retreat, but was too late by several moments to effect his object. When the Colonel rode upon the crest of a hill, he looked back and saw the doughty warriors make a furious bayonet charge upon a haystack which had served to conceal him from their view when he made his exit. The spectacle was so ludicrous he could not repress an inclination to whoop. He did so, and, at the same time, raising his hat, he waived a parting adieu. The irate captain acknowledged the compliment by ordering a leaden volley from sixty guns to be fired at the Colonel. The bullets whistled closely but harmlessly past him, and made music which reminded him of by-gone years of strife.

We believe the Massachusetts button is the symbol of treason, and are somewhat surprised that the Colonel was so disloyal as to retain one on his cape at the risk of liberty and life.

Warrenton Index.

A Decent Nigger Newspaper.

The Mobile Nationalist, a nigger journal, owned and edited by niggers, has a sensible nigger correspondent at New Orleans who is not in love with the Bureau. He says: "A thousand times better would it be for the colored man were it abolished, for, instead of being a safeguard or protection for the freedmen, it is only a place in which freedmen's rights are bartered away; it serves only to engender bitterness and hatred in the hearts of the very people with whom we expect to live, die and be buried."

The sooner it is out of the way the better for all parties concerned. We always knew that the better class of negroes objected to the Bureau as strongly as the whites, and we are glad to perceive that their opinions are getting into print in a way that can throw no doubt over their genuineness.

Richmond Examiner.

The loss of members in the Methodist Church North, during the war was 60,000; the present aggregate being 928,320.

There are 22,000 Confederate graves around Richmond. The ladies propose to visit the cemetery on the 10th of May, to organize for the purpose of ornamenting the graves of these unsung heroes.

CAMDEN, FRIDAY, MAY 18.

Positively no credit given for advertising and job work. So please don't impose the unpleasantly attending a refusal.

W. T. WALTER, of the firm of DERBEG & WALTER, (factorage and commission merchants,) is the only authorized agent for the Camden weekly JOURNAL for Columbia, S. C.

Col. THOS. P. SLIDER, is the only authorized agent of the Camden JOURNAL for the city of Charleston. He may be found at the Mills' house in that city.

Refreshing.

Our enterprising and gentlemanly druggists, HODGSON & DENLAR, appears to have anticipated the wants of the lovers of cooling and refreshing beverages, having in store a quantity of ice, and being regularly supplied with a superior article of soda water. See advertisement in another column.

Boonest & Burke.

By reference to advertisement it will be seen that the above justly popular firm, in the city of Charleston propose furnishing photographs of all the prominent generals of the late Confederate armies at 25 cents each, or five for one dollar. All orders sent to these gentlemen will be promptly attended to. Address BOINEST & BURKE, 69 Meeting street, Charleston. Post office box 403.

Atrocious Murder.

One of the most brutal and fiendish murders on record was perpetrated on Thursday night the 10th inst., in this place, by a colored man named Loier Kirkland. The manner in which he accomplished the killing of his wife, Jane, has scarce a parallel in the history of crime. Loier is a short heavy built black negro fellow about 26 or 30 years old, and is at large, having eluded the most diligent search made for him by the colored people of the town.

Independent Fire Engine Company.

At a meeting of the above company held on Monday evening last, the following named gentlemen were elected as officers to serve during the ensuing twelve months:

- T. WILSON, Captain.
W. M. BILLINGS, First Lieutenant.
W. J. ARRANTS, Secretary.
E. E. SILL, Treasurer.
J. R. GOODALE, First Director.
A. J. FRETAG, Second Director.

With such a corps of efficient officers and men the Independent is capable of rendering invaluable service.

Successful Editor.

An English writer says what is very true, that "a good editor, a competent newspaper conductor, is like a general or a poet, born, not made. Exercise and experience give facility, but the qualification is innate, or it is never manifested. On the London daily papers all the great historians, novelists, poets, essayists, and the writers of travels, have been tried, and nearly every one failed. 'I can,' said the late editor of the London Times, 'find any number of men of genius to write for me, but very seldom one man of common sense.' Nearly all successful editors are of this description. A good editor seldom writes much for his paper—he reads, judges, selects, dictates, alters and combines, and to do all this well he has but little time for composition. To write for a paper is one thing—to edit a paper another."

The Columbia Carolinian says: Twelve millions of dollars for the support of the Freedman's Bureau! Who pays it? The tax-payers of the whole country. For what? To keep alive an institution and its employees, which has done more to retard the development and progress of the South than any other cause. But for the Freedmen's Bureau, we declare advisedly, that one-fourth more of cotton would have been planted than is now in the ground, and millions of dollars would have been invested in industrial pursuits, that are now withheld until a more propitious season.

Gov. Hamilton is managing affairs in Texas pretty much as Brownlow does managed them in Tennessee. The Nashville Union and American says of him:

"We know Jack Hamilton well. He started in Alabama as a merchant's clerk; after wards went North and bought a stock of goods on credit; sold them, put the money in his pocket; disappeared between two days, and next turned up as a lawyer in Texas, where through a course of years, he gained much more reputation as an unprincipled pettifogger than as a jurist. In other words, he was universally held, wherever known, by the bar of Texas as a knave, and was watched and treated as such. His card now is to rule Texas, or make it a field of perpetual strife."—Memphis Commercial.

The Administrations of George Washington and Andrew Johnson.

We referred, in our last issue, to the difficulties which beset the administration of the father of his country, the peculiar circumstances surrounding him, and finally, the manner in which he acted. We purpose enumerating now the peculiar troubles which encompassed ANDREW JOHNSON. Regarding the administrations of the two men as parallel in many respects, and certainly as the most important and eventful in our history, we desire to do justice to both.

WASHINGTON was the first President of the United States, after a revolution. 'Tis true, the relations between the colonies and Great Britain were provincial—not those of coequal States; yet it was an intimate relationship. There were very many of our people loyalists during the war. It partook of the nature of a civil war; nevertheless, it was a revolution. So with ANDREW JOHNSON. He is the first President of the United States after a long war, and a revolution. It is ridiculous to call it a rebellion, unless the definition of the heretical WADE is adopted, who, in the debate on the state of the Union, in 1860, said to the Southern Senators, "if you succeed, it will be a revolution; if you fail, rebellion." Success may be an evidence of merit, but it is not necessarily the criterion of it. There is an absolute right, and a positive wrong, irrespective of the relative or circumstantial. Revolution and rebellion are as antipodal as the poles. The one is a change in the fundamental principles of a State—in the relations between its classes, or in the precedent condition of parties to the government. The other is resistance to authority, for conceived or inflicted wrongs, without reference to principle or a change in the future policy of the government. The first is lasting in its effects; the latter is temporary and ephemeral. The revolution of 1688, in England, was the sequence to that which beheaded CHARLES the First, and placed CROMWELL in power. CLARENDON persisted in calling the last a rebellion. History has bestowed on him the expression of SHAKESPEARE'S Dogberry, "write me down an ass." The most casual student of English constitutional history needs no argument to satisfy himself that the affair of 1688 was a revolution. 'Tis useless to multiply examples. The emute of SNAY, in Massachusetts, in the year 1786, and the whiskey rebellion in Pennsylvania, in 1794, are prominent instances to our view of rebellion in this country, not to enumerate many cases in Europe, such as the Hungarian rebellion of '48; may, more, there can be no rebellion between equal sovereignties. The late trouble, we contend, was a revolution. You can make it nothing else, unless you falsify history, and disregard established rules of interpretation and construction.

The war had scarcely ended, when, in the dispensation of Providence, ANDREW JOHNSON was called to fill his present position, around which difficulties have clustered unknown to his predecessors. The landmarks of the past have been well nigh swept away; new ideas are afloat; new issues are before the country. One section is dominant; the other is subjugated. The social status of the latter is entirely changed; its industrial resources crippled, aye, almost ruined; its relations to the Government are suspended, and anomalous; the military garrison and the freedman's bureau circumscribe it; civil law is inoperative; we are taxed, and yet debarred representation. At the North, the war has swept away all parties but one; it is intolerant, if not despotic; their finances are inflated. The theory of our former system has received a terrible stroke, if not its death blow. The taxes are oppressive; the work of reintegration is unfinished.—So far as practical results are involved, the Southern effort seems to have been "a fait accompli." An odious civil rights bill is creating dissatisfaction and disturbance. They suspect our loyalty, and regard us as "aliens from the commonwealth of Israel." They are full of what is termed the spirit of the age. Very many of them are our friends, and, we believe, our conduct is calculated to swell the number. To cut short this climactic accumulation of troubles, the question pertinent to our subject is, what position has ANDREW JOHNSON taken? Has he met this most trying and momentous issue with the spirit of the patriot, and the ability and foresight of the statesman? We believe he has. In a short while after the surrender of our armies, he issued an amnesty proclamation. 'Tis true,

many persons were excepted; what else was to be expected? He appointed Provisional Governors; State Conventions were called; the ordinances of secession were repealed; slavery was emancipated by State enactment; in many cases, the Confederate war debt, assumed by the States, was repudiated. Governors, Senators and Representatives have been elected. The States, at the President's suggestion, went ahead to revive their former status. He did dictate some terms, but they sprung from an earnest desire to benefit us. His doctrine, relative to us, is constitutional and logical. He contends that these Southern States were never out of the Union; that these functions were suspended—never abrogated; that a State cannot commit treason; that secession is a nullity. It matters not whether we differ with him on this point or not. "The last resort of kings" has settled it in his favor. He believes that we are loyal; that we have given proofs and guarantees of it; that we are entitled to representation. He has issued his proclamation declaring the war at an end and peace restored. He has vetoed two of the most despotic, damaging bills ever passed by a Jacobinical assembly. He remains firmly by his policy. His cabinet advisers are almost a unit with him. SEWARD, the Talleyrand of America, stands by him doing battle for him with the tact and sagacity which have made him for many years the master of American politics. McCULLOCH moulds the finances in consistent shape. STANTON, has come over at last. It takes skill and judgment to manage these three men, representing different types of mind and shades of politics. As WASHINGTON stood between JEFFERSON and HAMILTON, so does the President with these men.—As the former adopted that sage maxim "in medio tutissima via, so has the latter. He has but a meagre support in Congress. The majority of that body oppose him. They disavow his acts; they deny the correctness of his premises. At the beginning of the session they dealt in courtly phrasology; now they are bitter and malignant. Some of them even hint at impeachment. They have packed their legislation; they have failed to reconstruct on their platform, while they utterly repudiate his. Their opposition extends to his friends and advisers. To support the President, formerly, was loyalty; to do so now is next to treason.

Finally, every prospect of our political condition is gloomy and threatening. Such are some of the difficulties which beset ANDREW JOHNSON'S administration. What is to be the result? We confess our inability to lift the curtain. Our duty is plain. Let us be true to the President so long as he is right. Let us do naught to impair our status. Above all things, let us keep our temper and maintain our self-respect.

The War in South America.

The latest intelligence received from South America represents a state of quiet prevailing since the bombardment of Valparaiso. It is doubtful if the Spanish Admiral will venture to carry out the programme of bombarding cities on the Chilean coast. The Valparaiso affair has reflected so little credit on the Spanish Government that it would be surprising if she should again hazard her reputation by committing similar acts. Thus far the war has been barren of any decided results. Spain is under great expence in maintaining a blockading fleet, which after all is only partially effective, and Chili and Peru are suffering from the loss of commerce. Possibly an attempt will soon be made to bring about a peaceable state of affairs. All parties concerned have shown satisfactory proofs of their heroism, and we believe most nations will agree that their honor has been amply vindicated.

Charleston Courier.

The Memphis Avalanche, in speaking of the constant Northern denunciation of Mr. Calhoun, says thus forcibly:

"Malice forever dogs the heels of greatness, and calumny is its shadow. We are not, therefore, surprised to see party ghouls and hyenas howling over the grave of John C. Calhoun—a man who has made such a grand chapter for history. Mr. Calhoun was the compeer of Clay and Webster. His private character was spotless; and while the names of Clay and Webster are cherished as the brightest stars in the galaxy of fame, it is singular that a continual stream of abuse, falsehood and malignity should be vomited upon the noblest, loftiest, greatest son the nation has ever produced. We intend to vindicate the memory of this illustrious statesman, whether the assault comes from Northern radicals or from miscreants of the South, vile enough to coho every word of abuse, no matter how stupid and foul, every lie, no matter how low potent in malignity."

The Burning of Columbia.

The scenes which occurred in the Senate of the United States, upon the recent presentation to that body by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, of the letter of Gen. Wade Hampton, in reference to the burning of Columbia by Gen. Sherman, and the attempted refutation of the charges preferred in the letter against Gen. Sherman, have aroused the citizens of our Capital to the importance of placing on record, in a public manner, the facts connected with that transaction and the proofs which can be offered to substantiate the letter of Gen. Hampton. In furtherance of this purpose, a public meeting will be held in that city to-day and the local papers have urged that all business be suspended, and a general attendance of citizens take place. In urging the necessity for such a procedure, and after a brief recitation of the evidence which can be produced for the purposes aforesaid, the Columbia Carolinian adds:

"We have been denied a hearing by Congress, but we have the great people for a tribunal, and to them we now appeal. The issue is made not by us. We stand upon the defensive. Let us do our duty, tell the full story of our wrongs, brand their author with the infamy he deserves, and history will do the rest in illustrating our sufferings and perpetuating the memory of one who, whatever may be his merits as a soldier, has lost all claim to the title of a man."

Avoid Them.

A correspondent of the N. C. Presbyterian calls attention to the fact, that some of the school books published at the North, and brought to the South for sale contain offensive and insufferable chapters in regard to the late war, besides being false and unfair.

If we have been subjugated, it is right that we should contend for the truth of history; and we hope southern school teachers will be cautious about what sort of books they introduce into their schools. If a teacher persist in using such offensive books let all honorable southern men refuse to patronise him or her.

The Adams Express Robbery.

New York, May 8.—All the parties concerned in the Adams Express robbery in January last, have been arrested, and all money except about forty thousand dollars recovered. Originator of the robbery, John Grady, also under indictment for murder, was shot by the turnkey while attempting to escape, and died two hours after.

The Trial of Jefferson Davis.

NORFOLK, May 11, 1866.—Late yesterday afternoon the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, in session here, brought in a true bill against Jefferson Davis for treason, and adjourned until the first Tuesday in June, to meet in Richmond.

Judge Underwood went North last night, taking with him a copy of the indictment against Jefferson Davis.

Parson Brownlow says: "I am not afraid to indorse Sumner and Stevens on my own dung hill." A dung hill is the only place where they should be indorsed.—Prentice.

Brownlow says Kentucky may "go to h—ll." Can't you give her a letter of introduction, Governor? It might have great weight with the cloven-footed Radical below.—Nashville Banner.

The elegant Brownlow, in a speech at Knoxville, said that President Johnson could carry no State north of Kentucky, and he wished the President would carry that State to h—ll.

MODEL MARRIAGE NOTICE.—The following notice appears in a North Carolina paper. We publish it as a model for all young couples who get caught in the same trap, and wish to let their friends know it through the press: "MARRIED.—By Dr. J. A. Sherrill, at twilight on Wednesday evening, February 28, 1866, in Catawba county, N. C., at the house of the bride's widowed mother, Mr. A. A. Grabrille to Miss Lizzie Milligan, after a short but most delightful courtship.

A match type-sticking race came off between two compositors a few days ago at Iowa City. A. J. Kenny of the Iowa City Press and O. B. Bell of the Council Bluff Nonpareil, each setting four thousand ones solid bercelets in two hours. The speed is unprecedented.

Mrs. Partington asks, very indignantly, if the bills before Congress are not counterfeits, why there should be so much difficulty in passing them?