

DAILY JOURNAL.

Published Daily in the State.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Proprietors.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1867.

Correspondence Between Gov. Orr and Gen. Sickles.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The following correspondence has passed between Gov. Orr of South Carolina, and Gen. Sickles, relative to the removal of the military...

Executive Department of South Carolina, Columbia, Sept. 7, 1867.—Major General D. E. Sickles, Charleston, South Carolina.

Sir: I have learned from the public press, although I have received no official notice of the fact, that you have been relieved from the command of the second military district, embracing this State and North Carolina, and that, by order of the President, Major Gen. Canby has succeeded to the same.

I desire to express to you the great regret which I feel in saying, and which I feel that the President will also feel, that you are no longer his adviser in this matter. There are many of the orders which have been issued by you since the passage of the reconstruction bills in March last which did not meet my approval; but it is due to you and your official action that I have been enabled to testify to the wisdom and necessity of your administration, and to express the opinion that the almost unlimited powers which you were invested by the acts of Congress have been exercised with moderation and forbearance.

Your general order, No. 10, in relation to the removal of officers, was, last spring, in my opinion, a necessary and wise measure, and one which has done much to improve the condition of the country, the shortness of the provision and staple crop of last year, to the general pecuniary distress pervading the country, and to the necessity of protecting the small means of farmers and planters at this time.

They were thereby enabled to subsist their families and grow the present crop.

This crop promises to be in many respects and in many sections of the State the most important and largest that has been grown for several years, and when harvested you could, without hindrance or apprehension, have executed your purpose as declared to me of modifying general order No. 10, so that creditors could have enforced their demands without producing general distress, if nothing worse.

It is also due to you to say that, in my judgment, if general order No. 10 had not been issued last spring a very considerable increase in the number of troops in this State would have been necessary to have been stationed at many of the outposts where you have preserved the public records from destruction, and to the safety of sheriffs in executing civil process, and to the thoughtless and heartless creditors. In my opinion general order No. 10 received the approval of a very large majority of the citizens of South Carolina, and your general administration, as commander of the district is approved by a majority nearly as great.

In all the official intercourse which we have had I beg to thank you very much for the uniform kindness and courtesy with which I have been treated personally, and for the disposition you have always manifested to take the wishes of the people whom government as light upon the people whom I represent as it was possible under the circumstances. I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with your successor, Gen. Canby, but hope that his official relations with him may be marked with the same generally appreciated in those which have characterized your administration for nearly two years past. I have the honor to be, General, very truly and respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

JAMES L. ORR, Governor of South Carolina.

The following is the reply of Gen. Sickles to Governor Orr's letter of the 7th inst. which was forwarded to me at New York, and received on the 14th.

The official terms in which you are pleased to refer to my official and personal relations during my service in the Carolina are generally appreciated. In my successor, Bro. Canby, you will meet an officer whose ample experience and distinguished services have justly commended him to the confidence of the government.

In view of the announcement already made by the Government, adopting and enforcing the order, which is in force in the second military district, it is not possible that any material change in the

conduct of affairs will result from the change in command. In my retirement it is a source of much gratification to compare the present condition of South Carolina with that which I found in assuming command in the autumn of 1865.

The system of free labor has been successfully inaugurated. The freed blacks have been invested with civil rights by the voluntary act of your legislature. The tranquility and order which have been maintained attest the general desire of all classes of the people to observe the obligations of good citizens. An abundant harvest has rewarded industry. Grain is now exported from Charleston. Registration has proceeded almost to completion without commotion or tumult, or any serious interruption of the ordinary avocations of the people. Since October, 1866, the Courts of the United States and of the State have exercised nearly all their powers without hindrance.

The jurisdiction of the courts, although a permitted jurisdiction, has never been restricted except in particular cases imperatively demanded by the exigencies of the situation, and the Federal law has been administered with only such limitations as became necessary in the execution of the several acts of Congress. The particular measure of my administration which I am pleased to mention with special commendation is general order No. 10, which, it is said, the occasion of my retirement from command. You have justly described the order in question as intended to enable the people to make a good crop this year, and thereby obtain the means to support themselves and pay their debts.

If I have been provoked by some act of oppression, spoliation or cruelty, it would have been a matter of regret to me to myself. As it is I find no reason to reproach myself for endeavoring to restore in some degree the natural prosperity of an over-taxed population, and to avert the serious consequences that would have followed the prosecution of debts pending in South Carolina when general order No. 10 was issued in April last. Although my official relations to the department of the Carolinas have ceased, I cannot be indifferent to the welfare of communities whose interests were so long confided to my charge, nor is their prosperity a matter of indifference to the people of the United States or their representatives in Congress.

The population of the Carolinas have not tried to prevent the organization of legal civil government in the rebel States, and it is only just for me to state that your prompt and patriotic acquiescence in the requirements of the government relieved the people you represent of many of the burdens of military government, and at the same time removed some of the most serious impediments to the reconstruction of the rebel States in South Carolina. I trust your people will not suffer any detriment by reason of complications for which they are not responsible. It only remains for me to comply with the conditions prescribed by Congress, and South Carolina for the future to be admitted to the Union, with all her ancient rights and dignity as a sovereign State unimpaired.

These conditions have no other object than to make our institutions truly republican in substance and form, that justice will soon be done to every man, and that no occasion or pretext for conflict may hereafter be found. There is not, in my judgment, any sufficient reason to apprehend that the colored people will not make good citizens. Freedom and education are rapidly developing this long dormant, helpless caste. With advantages far inferior to the other races which have found their way to this country, the African has proved himself loyal, industrious, and obedient to the law.

Generously fostered and justly treated, the freedmen will become the bone and sinew of our southern population and power. With the solution of this problem and the removal of the asperities incident to a long war, the Carolinians will enter upon a new career of prosperity, alike advantageous to the philanthropist who seeks the happiness of his fellows, and gratifying to the statesman whose ambition is gratified in the progress of the commonwealth.

Remembering with pleasure the courteous consideration always shown to me by your excellency in all our intercourse, official and personal, and with the lively interest in the happy termination of the sad years of strife which have already too long afflicted our country, I remain truly yours,

D. E. SICKLES, Major General.

To His Excellency James L. Orr, Governor of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

Herschel V. Johnson.

Correspondence Between Gen. Sherman and THE HON. JOHN S. BARRY, of Michigan.

COMSTANTINE, Mich., June 15, 1867.

Sir—Our last interview, as you will recollect, was in 1860, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and Jones' wood, New York, where you and Mr. Douglas spoke. I need not call your attention to what has since occurred, further than to allude to the total overthrow of constitutional government, according to your predictions then made, and I may add, in view of the fact that all administrative power is in the hands of Puritans and fanatics, little prospect exists of their restoration. Any government outside of the constitution, or under an enforced constitution, is usurpation and tyranny.

I am, etc. Jno. S. Barry, Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, Augusta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga., June 24, 1867.

John S. Barry, Esq., Constantine, Mich.

My Dear Sir—Your allusion to my many memories—some pleasant, and more than a few sad. I remember but too fully, in my feeble way, I warned my countrymen of their impending calamities. I had, at that time, well defined conceptions of the perils that threatened our then happy and peaceful country. My forebodings have been realized, and a South has been overrun, our prosperity destroyed, our boy system overturned, our capital swept away, our social organization totally re-modelled, and our civil governments substituted by military despotism. The whole country—North, South, East, and West—feels the shock, and contending factions are engaged in a civil war, which is too painful to dwell. Reason seems to have abandoned the scepter of statesmanship to the vindictive passion. What is to be the result God only knows, and He only can rescue the country from the worst fate that ever fell upon a once free, prosperous and happy people.

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interested in what is personal to myself. As you perhaps know, I retained opinion as long as it was open question. But when my State resolved upon it, I cast my lot with the fortunes of my people, feeling confident that we should "reap the whirlwind." I have not been disappointed; although I never cherished an emotion of hostility to the Constitution or the Union of our forefathers and ancestors. I have spent a quarter of a century in trying to uphold both—yet now I find myself, at the end of such a career, disfranchised and assigned to a position in respect to political and civil rights, inferior to that of my former slaves. My home is in the track of Sherman's march. His army destroyed everything I possessed, including my private papers and title deeds, and reduced me from comfort to poverty. If I were young, and could be let alone, I might rally from my prostration; but at my time of life, in the midst of the "surroundings, and the darkness that enshrouds the future, I scarcely hope to be able to feed and clothe my family. I say these things in no spirit of unmanly repining. Poverty is a misfortune; but I would welcome it, if, by the sacrifice of the country, I could bring back to me the liberties of the country, and the glories of the old Union. But "I have said," I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

From the Boston Journal, Sept. 19.

The Death of our ex-Gov. Bruce.

Our community was saddened this morning by the announcement, sent by Frederick Bruce, the Minister from Great Britain to the United States, died at the Tremont House in this city at two o'clock this morning. We learn that he had for some time past complained of a difficulty about the throat, and a few days ago, while temporarily stopping at the Tremont House, the disease fastened itself upon him with great intensity and violence. He left that place at noon, yesterday, and reached this city at 9 o'clock last evening in an exhausted and apparently morbid condition, and soon as he reached his hotel medical assistance was summoned, and he was attended by Drs. J. and J. H. Bigelow and Dr. Hodges. The trouble under which he was suffering had passed beyond medical control, and he sank rapidly. Senator Sumner, who has long been an intimate friend of Sir Frederick, and of his family, was called upon, and he reached the hotel at 11 o'clock. From the time of the Senator's arrival until the death of Sir Frederick, which occurred at 2 o'clock, he was able to utter but a single sentence, and that was in recognition of Mr. Sumner's arrival, and a half an hour after, he was taken to his room, and he died at 11 o'clock. From the nature of the disease prevented him from speaking.

Senator Sumner made every possible exertion to understand the utterances of the dying man and to get his last messages for his family, but he was unable to do so. The voice refused to discharge its wonted office, and nothing could be gleaned of the last thoughts that crowded upon his mind. He was only able to give monosyllabic answers to questions in regard to his condition, and to utter a few words of a brief greeting when he recognized Mr. Sumner. Information of his death was at once telegraphed to the British Legation at Washington and to Secretary Seward by Mr. Sumner, and a return telegram from Secretary Seward, announcing that Mr. Howard, of the British Legation, would at once leave Washington for Boston, and that he remains. They are to be embalmed at once, but the purposes in regard to the final disposition of them are not yet known.

Sir Frederick Bruce was about fifty-two years of age, though his bald head and white hair and wrinkles caused him to impress a stranger as at least ten years older. He was one of the sprightliest and most lively of men, and was regarded as the most fluent and brilliant conversationalist at Washington. He first came to this country in 1841, in connection with Lord Ashburton's Legation, and he was at that time much admired for his personal beauty. Rufus Choate said of him, "He was 'the Corinthian part of the British Legation.'"

THE GREAT QUESTION, (DAILY)

"Can I better provide for my Family, than by spending a small portion of my Income for a Policy on my Life?"

38,000 Persons have Insured in the

ATNA LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD, CONN.

And others are Daily Applying.

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