

The Camden Daily Journal.

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By D. D. HOCOTT.

CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 27.

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Religion in the Army.

We are enabled to lay before our readers the following extracts from a letter of Bishop Lay to a relative in this city, not designed for publication. Bishop Lay is now engaged in missionary labor with the Army in Georgia, under General Hood:

Yesterday, in Straw's brigade, I preached and confirmed nine persons. Last night we had a very solemn service in Gen. Hood's room, some forty persons, chiefly Generals and Staff Officers, being present. I confirmed Gen. Hood and one of his Aids, Capt. Gordon, of Savannah, and a young Lieutenant from Arkansas. The service was animated—shells exploded near by all the time. Gen. Hood, unable to kneel, supported himself on his crutch and staff, and with bowed head, received the benediction. Next Sunday I am to administer the communion at Headquarters. To night ten or twelve are to be confirmed in Clayton's division. The enemy there, are within two hundred and fifty yards of our line, and the firing is very constant. I fear it may be hard to get the men together.

I wished that you could have been present last night, and have seen that company down all upon bended knee, the reverence was so marked that one could not fail to thank God that he has put such a spirit into the hearts of our leaders.

We are requested to add that Bishop Lay is ably supported in his labors by the Rev. Dr. Quintard, who is Chaplain and Surgeon, ministers to the body and mind—and than whom no man is better known to, or more beloved by that army. To serve it he has given his time, and sacrificed nearly the whole of his property. To carry on this good work he now needs means. Bishop Lay writes of him:

"I told him that he could not leave the army—he is better than any man in it. Everybody knows him and comes to him for counsel. There is no Chaplain comparable to him in point of usefulness, and he cannot possibly be spared. It is proposed to establish an ecclesiastical headquarters to move with the army, to have stated services, to be always accessible, to supply books and tracts, to receive the clergy and show them how to go to work. General Johnston earnestly endorsed this plan and General Hood will furnish all facilities for carrying it out."

VANDALISM IN STAFFORD.—A cavalryman who left Fredericksburg Friday morning, informs the Richmond Whig, that gunboats came within four miles of Fredericksburg. They landed a party on the Stafford side of the river, proceeded to the house of the late Col. John Seddon, ten miles below Fredericksburg, ordered his widow and children out of doors, and burnt it to the ground, with all its contents. The cowardly fiends would not permit the family to save a single article from the flames. Brave men and Christian gentlemen they must have in the Yankee navy! Three gunboats sent to burn the house of a defenceless widow, and make homeless her orphan children. It makes one blush to remember we were ever united to such a nation of incendiaries, thieves and cowards.

Gen. Forrest has issued an order at Okolona which says: "No one will be permitted to go North of this place, except upon passes issued from or approved at these headquarters. All persons attempting to go North in violation of this order will be arrested, imprisoned and tried as spies."

It is a legal maxim that "the law does not concern itself about small matters;" but lawyers and law makers often do.

No news by telegraph up to the hour of going to press this morning.

A CONVENTION OF ALL THE CONFEDERATE AND ALL THE UNITED STATES.—We think it is perfectly plain, says the Charleston Mercury, that the Democratic, or Peace Party of the United States, will lay down at the Chicago Convention, as one of the planks in their Platform, the assembling of the Confederate and the United States together in a Convention, to reconstruct a union between them. It is, therefore, time for the people of the Confederate States to consider gravely the proposition.

Our Yankee foes have made war upon us on the ground, that the Confederate States are not States.—They have not a particle of sovereignty; but are mere districts or counties of a great consolidated nation, called the United States. Of course, they will see or recognize no independence in these States. They will act as if they are still a part of their great consolidated nation; and proposing to receive them into consultation, they will take it for granted that that rebellious agency at Richmond is quite competent to bring them in. If they have read the Constitution of the Confederate States they will naturally infer, that it cannot be more sacred, than their own Constitution of the United States, which is only a piece of dirty rotten paper, respected or observed by nobody. Hence they talk flippantly of making a treaty or agreement with the Confederate Government at Richmond, by which all the Confederate States are to be brought into a Convention with them.

Now, it is well for our Yankee foes, as well as our Government at Richmond to understand, that the Constitution of the Confederate States confers no power whatever on their agency at Richmond, to put any of them into a convention with any foreign State whatever. There is but one kind of convention which it can convolve, and for but one purpose—and that is, a Convention of the Confederate States to amend their Constitution. The Constitution says: "Upon the demand of any three States legally assembled in their several Conventions, the Congress shall summon a Convention of all the States, to take into consideration such amendments to the Constitution as the said States shall concur in suggesting at the time the said demand is made, and should any of the proposed amendments to the Constitution be agreed on by said Convention—voting by States—and the same be ratified by the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, or by Conventions in two thirds thereof—as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the General Convention—they shall thenceforward form a part of this Constitution."

But it may be said—that by the Confederate States Constitution, the President has the power, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," to make treaties; and if the President makes a treaty by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, providing that the Confederate States shall go into a Convention with the States of the United States, to alter and amend their Constitution—are not the Confederate States bound to go into the Convention? We answer, no! The Confederate States are separate sovereignties. They have agreed with each other that the Congress of the Confederate States may summon them to go into Convention with each other, for one purpose—and one only. They have agreed with each other, that their compact of Confederation between them shall be altered or amended in one way, and in one way only. To break this compact, and attempt to alter or amend it, in any other way, is a clear breach of faith. The Confederate agency, may treat with foreign nations concerning any of the powers the Constitution confers upon it. It can make a treaty with foreign nations regulating the commerce between them, or stipulating terms of assistance for offence or defence against other nations, or for the mutual rendition of criminals, or for abolishing privateering on the high seas. These are matters over which, by the Constitution, it has control. But it has no control over the action of the sovereign States, beyond the limited grant in the Constitution; and can no more order them into a convention with a foreign nation, than it can extinguish them as sovereignties. It is entrusted with the conduct of our foreign affairs; but has no power whatever to convoke the States to settle them by altering their Constitution. This would be an usurpation, not relating to our foreign affairs only, but to our internal affairs in the vital matter of altering the internal structure of the Government. To such an usurpation of power there would, of course, be but one course for the States to pursue—repudiate and object it.

Declination.

To the Citizens of Kershaw District: Finding that the interests of my command require my whole care and attention, on account of the increasing demands of duty upon it, I have determined (though I confess with reluctance) to withdraw my name as a candidate for election to the House of Representatives for the next term. I return my warm and heartfelt thanks to the friends who nominated me, and to the many who have written me such encouraging hopes.

At some future time, when the alarms of war shall have ceased, if my fellow-citizens deem me then fit for their worthy honors it will prove a source of gratification and pride to me to serve in the councils of the country.

Very respectfully,

Your most obt. servant,
W. L. DEPASS.

CAMP ROSE, August 22d, 1864.

The End of the War.

We are asked fifty times a day, more or less when we think the war will end. As we have no right to think, in the absence of data to think upon, we are sometimes at a loss for an answer. However, for the information of those who are particularly inquisitive and anxious upon the subject, we will relate a dream that a friend of ours had upon the duration of the war, which may throw some light upon the subject. He dreamed that he woke from a sleep of fifty years, and found himself upon the south bank of the Rapidan. He saw at a little distance from the spot where he awoke a corporal with 17 men and a wheelbarrow. He approached and asked the corporal what this little gathering meant. "This," replied the corporal, "is the Army of Northern Virginia!"—"Where are the Yankees?" enquired our friend. "They are on the other side of the river," replied the corporal. "They have the advantage of us in numbers and transportation—as they have twenty-one men and two wheelbarrows—but we expect to get the advantage in position, will whip them, and then the war will end."—As this is the best and all the information we have about the probable duration of the war, we give it free gratis for nothing at all.—*Abingdon Virginian.*

A TOUGH TOAST.—Any one who has been in St. Augustine, Florida, any length of time, must have seen or heard of old C—, who has, until recently kept a store in that city, who had the misfortune to be deaf. He had a stock of good liquor in the cellar, and the officers at the post cultivated C—'s acquaintance, and appeared very friendly, although some of them disliked him, and thought he was a little too "stingy," but they were always ready to drink when he asked them to "take something." On one occasion he invited a few of them into his back room; the old "rye" was turned out and the glasses raised, when one officer who wished to amuse his companions a little at C—'s expense, gave the following toast in rather a low tone of voice:

"Mr. C—, here is hoping that you will go to h—l."
Old C— did not hear what was said, but seeing the officer's lips move supposed that he had paid him the usual compliment of drinking his health, and promptly responded: "The same to you, sir, and all of your family."

The laugh was turned on the officer, who was punished for his impoliteness.

WHISKEY RATIONS TO THE YANKERS IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG.—The Baltimore American of the 13th inst., convinces us that the Yankees in front of Petersburg are reaping the full benefit of the malaria of the James and Appomattox. It says, despondingly:

"As a sanitary measure, and to counteract the efforts of malaria on the troops serving in the Department of the South during the warm months, the Medical Department has directed that whiskey, with quinine, in prophylactic doses, shall be issued to the men, particularly those on duty in districts especially malarious, or on excessive fatigue duty, only on the recommendation of the senior medical officer of the district in which service is performed. The distribution of whiskey to the men performing only ordinary fatigue duty has been discontinued."

Corn is selling in the vicinity of Columbus, Miss., at one dollar and a quarter per bushel.

A SUCCESSFUL CONFEDERATE RAID.—Colonel Rowan, with 250 men, has just returned from a successful raid into East Tennessee, where he destroyed the splendid rail road bridge, 780 feet long, over the Tennessee river at London, capturing 75 prisoners, brought away 700 pairs blankets and 200 uniforms, besides destroying a considerable number of wagons and other property. The movement would have been a surprise but for the treachery of some persons, who revealed the plan to the enemy and caused them to be on the alert. A fight ensued in consequence, during which we lost five killed and twelve or thirteen wounded, and the Yankees suffered a loss of about forty killed, besides a number wounded. Our forces consisted of soldiers recently exchanged, and started from a point near the Tennessee line.

TERMS OF PEACE.—The New York Herald has the following on this subject:

In his ultimatum, addressed "to whom it may concern," Mr. Lincoln lays down the abolition of slavery as one of the terms of peace. Where did he get his authority for this? What section of the Constitution authorizes it? When was the war for the Union transformed into a crusade against slavery? By what right does Mr. Lincoln presume to say that the emancipation of negroes is as much the object of this war as the restoration of the Union? What party sustains him in this view of the case? If the South wish to go back into the Union with slavery, what party will dare to oppose their return? The Northern people care nothing about slavery. What they want is the Union. Who will refuse to let them have that when the rebels offer to lay down their arms?

For Sale.

TWO GOOD PLANTATION WAGONS. APPLY TO S. SHIVER. August 27

To the Public.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS OF Camden, in consideration of the late action of the Medical Society of Charleston, increasing their charges from three to five times those in their old fee bill, have agreed from the present date to adopt the minimum recommendation, making our charges three times the usual fees, which we believe is as low as is adopted in any part of the State. Discretion will be used in particular cases.

L. H. DEAS, MD.
J. M. DESAUSSEURE, MD.
T. W. SALMOND, MD.
R. H. MATHESON, MD.
JOHN MCCAIG, MD.

August 25

NEW GOODS!

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Camden, and the surrounding country, that he has on hand, for sale the following articles, to wit:

Salt, Lard, Bacon, Butter, Flour, Meal, Grits, Brown Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Tobacco, Cigars, Soda, Cotton Cards, Cotton Yarn, Coffee, Black Pepper, Vinegar, Crust Sugar, &c, all of which will be sold at the lowest possible rates for cash, or exchange for country produce.

August 25 of BASSETT SIKES.

Notice to Distillers.

DISTILLERS OF FRUIT FOR NINETY DAYS or less are required to pay a tax of sixty dollars, and also fifty cents per gallon on the first ten gallons, and two dollars per gallon on all spirits distilled beyond that quantity. Parties interested will please take notice of this, otherwise the penalty will be imposed.

JOHN CANTEY, } Assessors.
R. M. KENNEDY, }

WAR TAX OFFICE, August 20th 1864.

August 23

Notice.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the Estate of Angus McLeod, of Kershaw District deceased, will present the same to me duly attested, all persons indebted to said Estate will make payment to me, as it is desirable to settle up the Estate as soon as possible.

August 24 J. E. RODGERS, Ex'or.

Hog Stolen.

ANY PERSON HAVING PURCHASED WITHIN the past week, a small white and black male shoit, unmarked, will please report the same to this office. They shall not lose the hog, the object being to detect the thief.

August 26