

# Journal & Confederate.

VOL. I.

CAMDEN, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1865.

NO 26.

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EDITORS.

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## The Iron Clad Oath.

We have been furnished (says the Constitutionalist) by an exile from Savannah, with the following oath, which is now required of the citizens of that place. We wonder how the submissionists, if there be any in our midst, will like this stringency of the Yankees.

### OATH.

I do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will bear true and firm allegiance to the United States of America, and will faithfully support the Constitution and Laws thereof, and that in this behalf I will to the utmost of my power oppose and discountenance all secession, rebellion and disloyalty, and everything looking to a disruption of the National Union, and I utterly repudiate all allegiance to the so-called Confederate States of America, or any other power, State or Sovereignty, whatever, that I will not, by word, or act, sign, letter or message, give aid or comfort to any person or persons hostile to the United States, nor hold any communication whatever with such person or persons except through, and with the consent of the properly constituted authorities.

I do further promise and swear that I will give to the nearest commanding officer of the United States forces immediate notice of the presence or near approach of any enemy, spy or disloyal person and of all matters that may at any time come within my knowledge in which the interest of the United States are concerned.

All this I do most solemnly, and sincerely swear, without any hesitation, mental reservation, or secret evasion of purpose in me whatever, pledging my sacred honor, my life, and my property for the due and full observance of this my solemn Oath of Allegiance.

Description of person appended.

Southern Editors appear to be particular obnoxious to the Yankees. We are informed by a soldier who was in Fayetteville when Sherman occupied that town, that the Yankees offered a reward of \$10,000 for the body of E. J. Hale, senior editor of the "Observer." And in Columbia, we learn they made strict search and enquiry for the Editors. If Editors do not care about visiting Northern prisons, they must keep out of the way of Mr Sherman.

The Editor of the Wadesboro "Argus" was captured by Kilpatrick's cavalry when they passed through Anson county, and pretty roughly treated. But fortunately he escaped near Fayetteville.—Charlotte Democrat.

A romantic young man says that a woman's heart is like the moon—it changes continually, but always has a man in it.

CAMDEN WEDNESDAY, APRIL, 26

The small pox rages in Savannah—370 cases at one time in the Post Hospital.

The Charleston Theatre was announced to open on the night of the 12th, with Tobias' Comedy of the "Honey Moon."

The Legislature of Georgia has appropriated \$8,000,000 for the benefit of soldiers' families, and \$3,000,000 as a military fund for this year.

THE CROPS IN MIDDLE GEORGIA.—Letters from Middle Georgia state that the wheat crops are looking well—notwithstanding the bad weather.

The Salisbury (N. C.) Watchman says that a negro woman, one hundred and twenty-five years old, died recently in Davidson county.

Northern papers state that ten regiments have been recruited from among the contrabands who joined SHERMAN in his recent march, and further additions are expected to this force from his present campaign.

The notorious, if not famous, Gen. Dan. Sickles, is on a mission to Aspinwall, Bogota, Lima, &c., to investigate the management and the perquisites of the several consulates in that quarter. The profits of the trip, in the form of hush-money, will probably be very large.

Gen. Lee told two clergymen who had called on him, and were conversing about the best means of promoting the spiritual interest of soldiers, "that the way to benefit soldiers and make them willing to receive religious instruction, is to go among them, and stay with them."

On the 20th March a number of negroes having built a raft on Briar Creek about 100 miles below Augusta, floated out and attempted to navigate the Savannah River and go to the Yankees in Savannah.—The craft struck a torpedo and blew the raft to pieces. No more of the party has been heard of since.

We learn that all the rolling stock moved from this place on Monday morning 17th inst., belonging to the different railroad companies—numbering 17 locomotives and some 240 cars—were burned, near Rocky Point, on Friday morning last, by the enemy. The entire freight, consisting in part, of 30,000 pounds government sugar, large amount of peas, rice, &c., were totally destroyed.

There was nothing of interest transpired during the occupation of the town by the enemy on the 17th instant. Guards being placed at every corner and in front of many dwellings, those inclined to pilfer or commit outrages were restrained from their wanton cruelty by the vigilance of the officers, who, it appears, exercised the most rigid discipline. We have heard of but one or two instances of cowardly intrusion, where families were molested, and have been unable to learn particulars. They were in number some twenty-five hundred.

CARDING AND SPINNING MACHINES.—Any enterprising mechanic or artisan who can now offer or supply a good carding and spinning machine—in combination or separately—will earn and receive the thanks of the country, and especially of house-keepers and of the good women whose efforts and resources under this war have been limited, not by their own wishes, but by the want of means and opportunities. The carding and spinning of cotton can be easily done on machines of small space and compass. Several such machines were used and approved in this country about the time of the "second war," and old friends have told us that after the first year of the war many families were, through their domestic efforts and resources, better clad than they had previously been under importations. With cotton, the great clothing staple of modern histo-

ry, at our command, we should not suffer for want of cotton fabrics, or supinely leave all the use and profit and application of cotton to our foes or our "so-called mental" observers. One-tenth of the energy, enterprise, determination and capital that have been devoted most injuriously to blockade running and virtually, if not designedly, against Southern independence and self-reliance, if even now directed by intelligence and zeal, could in six months supply many wants and develop new and encouraging signs and omens of success. Who will undertake to supply a carding and spinning machine of an old and approved pattern, or with desired improvements and in adaptation to the available supply of materials? These remarks have been suggested, after many inquiries made of us relative to the manufacture of such machines.

We are pained at the necessity which requires at our hands notice and comment upon an outrage committed in this town a few days since. We are not so accurately and satisfactorily informed as to the nature of the crime as to enable us to determine whether the offender deserved the punishment imposed. Our judgment inclines to the decision that he did, but the manner and place of punishment, fortunately interrupted, meets our entire condemnation. Such a scene within the view of the windows of the residences of delicate and sensitive females surely brings reproach upon any engaged in it, while the lawlessness of the act is reprehensible in the extreme.

License is as different from liberty as day from night, and yet they seem singularly confounded in the minds of many of our people. Valor and heroism find their fitting fields on the battle ground, not upon an arena where such violence commands. Neither license nor property are sacred, and when the country needs the other, regardless of the necessities of the case.

It is true that the citizens and constituted authority should assert their rights, not against the government, but against the lawless and violent who disregard all law and all private right.

We are authorized by Capt. COLCLOUGH, the commandant of this post, to say that this matter caused him the deepest regret, and was entered into without his knowledge or consent, and we are pleased to add that orders from him fortunately arrived in time to put a stop to the outrage.

FROM CHARLESTON.—The Columbia "Phoenix" says: We have, thanks to a friend, a copy of the Charleston "Courier," of the 12th. It is every flatulent in the editorial department. We gather a paragraph touching a fire in Meeting, Between Market and Hasell streets, which the reader will find more fully reported elsewhere. We note the following well known names as among the municipal officers of the post, viz:

Dr. A. G. Mackey, Inspector of the City.  
Dr. George S. Pelzer, City Register.  
Tim. Hawley, Superintendent of Streets.  
S. D. Kirk, Sub. Inspector.  
E. C. Prince, do.  
J. T. Milligan, do.  
J. Shackle, do.  
P. Brady, Superintendent of Scavengers.  
George (Prope, Clerk of Market.  
A. Peurifoy, Assistant.  
J. C. Welton, Superintendent Artesian Well.  
James Douglas, Superintendent Tidal Drains.

FIRE.—About 9 o'clock Sunday night, fire was discovered in the range of stores West side of Meeting, Between Market and Hazel streets. The first floor of the store 149, formerly occupied by Hyde, Gregg & Day, was found on fire in two places, and no doubt is entertained of its being the work of an incendiary. The flames spread with great rapidity, and notwithstanding the prompt arrival of the fire department, the building in which the fire originated, together with the adjoining building of R. A. Pringle & Co., were totally consumed. The upper stories of the stores of John G. Milnor & Co. and George S. Cameron were also considerably damaged. The property destroyed belonged to Miss Jane Adger and Mrs. Cameron. The fire extended back to the rear of the stores on King street, which were saved by the great efforts of the firemen. All the rear buildings of the stores on Meeting street were also destroyed.—Charleston Courier, 12th.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—Having no mail facilities whatever at this time, our readers must be indulgent. We are entirely dependent on friends returning home from the seats of war for the intelligence we furnish—there being published only four papers in the State at this time, and not accessible to us.

Our post office and other subscribers abroad will please call at the printing office for their paper, the post office department being in somewhat demoralised condition, since the occupation of the town by the enemy; and we are unable to say when the postmaster will feel himself able to resume business. Technically speaking, the Yankees have knocked his distributing matter into "pi."

ONE WAY TO WIN ONE KIND OF VICTORIES—RATHER SEVERE.—One of the most prolific sources of demoralization is the absence of so many officers from their commands.—They are to be found in shoals in all our towns and cities—nay, there is no scarcity of them in our smallest villages, and other nooks and corners, where they can sport their brass buttons to advantage. They are, for the most part, love-sick swains and dashing gallants, monopolize the society of the softer sex. They have been billing and cooing ever since this struggle commenced, and scores of them have won laurels in the wars of Venus besides which bloody wreaths are a mere circumstance. Indeed, they are having a fine time with the ladies, it being so much more comfortable to sit on a sofa and listen to a piano, than to take the rough and tumble of a horrible campaign. The dear creatures who daily see so much of these gentlemen should, by all means, detain them from the field by the witchery of their smiles, for should they let them go where duty calls them, they might never return! "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." Yes keep them near you, ladies—that is the way to subjugate them in more sense than one!

## More Rumors of Intervention.

The London correspondence of the New York "Vindicator" contains evidence of the most startling character with regard to the question of foreign intervention; but to our mind the most suggestive circumstance is the appointment of Count de Montholon from the Imperial Court of Mexico as Minister of France to the United States. There seems to be a special purpose in this; and the whole affair has, it is said, created a feeling of great uneasiness in administrative circles at Washington. It is regarded by many as a direct rebuke of the delay of Mr. Lincoln in recognizing the Empire of Mexico, which has been recognized by nearly all the Governments of Europe.

The last arrival from Havana, dated from that city, March 22, gives the following piece of intelligence, which adds another to the many reports we have had recently, all confirming, more or less, the confident expectations entertained of the imminence of foreign intervention:

"Maximilian is to recognize immediately the Southern Confederacy, and open to them the port of Tampico, or some other, in which to carry their prizes, there to be adjudicated and sold."

We give this report without vouching for its accuracy: but it is a fact that the non-recognition by the Washington Administration of the Mexican Empire has been productive of very unpleasant feelings on the part of Maximilian towards the United States.—Augusta Constitutionalist, 15th.