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NO 27.

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EDITORS.

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The Progress of the War.

In the absence of any late reliable news, the following may prove interesting to many of our readers—being some of the incidents taking place during the six days preceeding the capitulation of Gen. Lee's army, as published in last Monday's issue:

On the 25th of March, Gen. Lee made a demonstration on the left of Grant, capturing Hare's Hill and other neighboring works.—From that time till April 2, the skirmishing was heavy and incessant, Grant meanwhile throwing the main part of his army to the South side, and massing in front of our right, which was near the Petersburg Railroad.

At daylight, on Sunday, April 2, a general issue was joined from the mortars and artillery. The forces here to meet the enemy consisted of the corps of Hill, (A. P.) Anderson and Gordon—the corps of Longstreet being in the defences of Richmond. The attack of the enemy was at once heavy and impetuous. They were repeatedly repulsed and driven back; but finally, their overwhelming numbers prevailed. In columns six deep, they broke through our defenceless right and left. Gordon's corps succeeded in driving from the left, but proved unable to dislodge them from the position taken on the right. All this was immediately in front of Petersburg. On our extreme right, after frequent charges and after enduring great slaughter, our ammunition having become exhausted, the enemy captured Burgess' Hill, on Hatcher's Run, and though our troops fought with clubbed muskets, they were overwhelmed and surrendered. The spirit of the troops was everywhere good, but the physical capacity was unequal to the spirit. The lines once broken, various other works were carried in succession. A large part of Pickett's division was captured. So was Gen. Lee's headquarters, and the enemy, that night, advanced to a point within two miles of Petersburg, and held possession of the South-side Railway. We lost largely in prisoners this day. Our loss in slain and wounded was small in degree with the magnitude of the engagements—a fact due to our entrenchments. Gen. A. P. Hill was killed, struck by several balls, at the head of his command. Gen. Gordon escaped unhurt.

The result of this engagement was such as to render necessary the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond. The paramount object was to save the army. On Sunday night, Gen. Lee retired in the direction of Amelia Court House, in a Westerly direction from Petersburg and on the road to Lynchburg.

MONDAY, April 3.—Gen. Longstreet, who had successfully escaped from Richmond with his column, joined the main army before day. Some desultory fighting took place, the enemy closely pursuing with mounted and regular infantry and cavalry. The artillery took every

occasion to throw shells at our wagon trains, and before night we burned some of the wagons to prevent them from falling into Federal hands. The spirit of the men, notwithstanding their reverses, was excellent, and in all the encounters with the enemy they fought with their usual eclat.

TUESDAY, April 4.—The enemy harassed our rear not a little, and when near Farmville, captured a considerable number of wagons—among them one containing the wife of Brig. Gen. Clement A. Evans. Marched nearly all night.

WEDNESDAY, April 5.—The Federals still pressing, but with little fighting.

THURSDAY, April 6.—This was not only the most trying day of the retreat, but the severest tax upon the endurance of the men engaged which they have experienced for many months. The fighting was almost incessant. The enemy appeared to be determined to bring the army to a stand, and in these attempts captured many wagons. Gordon's corps held the rear. A battery of artillery was also lost. Brig. Gen. Lewis, commanding Pegram's old brigade, severely wounded. Our cavalry skirmishing constantly and holding the enemy in check.

In the evening, Gordon's corps was relieved by Mahone's division. The Federals attacked in force. Mahone received their charges complacently, and while they were in progress, sent a couple of his tried regiments to the Yankee rear, who captured a thousand men, including a major and brigadier general.

FRIDAY, April 7.—Heavy rain, which prevented active operations on both sides. Roads heavy, wagons and artillery stalled, and the two armies manoeuvring for position.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT HATI.—By late advices from Port au Prince, we have details of a fearful conflagration in that city.

On the 28th of February last, at the close of the carnival, there was to have been a performance in the evening at the theatre; but, lighting the lamps, through some carelessness, the scenery caught fire. The building was soon destroyed, and the flames spread from house to house, until four hundred houses were destroyed, involving a loss of forty to fifty millions of Haytian dollars, and depriving hundreds of persons of their homes. The fire though lasting only six hours, destroyed the most active business part of the city. There were but a few fire engines, and such a scarcity of axes that hardly any thing could be done to arrest the progress of the flames.

The consternation of the people was great. For several days after the fire, the city was patrolled by guards. The government is taking measures to assist the sufferers, and a general subscription has been opened for their benefit.

SENSIBLE DOCTOR.—A handsome young widow applied to a physician to relieve her of three distressing complaints, with which she was afflicted.

"In the first place," said she, "I have a little or no appetite. What shall I take for that?"

"For that, madam you should take air and exercise."

"And doctor, I am quite fidgety at night, and afraid to lie alone. What shall I take for that?"

"For that, madam, I can only recommend that you take—a husband."

"Fie! doctor. But I have the blues terribly. What shall I take for that?"

"For that, madam, you have, besides taking air, exercise and a husband, to take—the newspaper."

Sensible doctor, that,

CAMDEN FRIDAY, APRIL, 28.

European dates of March 19, announce the failure of several large blockade running firms. Drafts for large amounts having been made by the Confederate Government on their financial agents in Liverpool, Frazer, Trenholm & Co., were, after three days, delay, refused acceptance and protested; one of the drafts was for \$136,000. The alleged cause is want of advices. It is asserted that the drafts will not lie over beyond a few days.

In another column will be found a communication over the signature of 'A Kentuckian.' We feel alarmed, for the sake of posterity, if from no other consideration, at the fast ebbing noble and chivalrous condition of many of the sons of Carolina. Truly, "how have the mighty fallen?" On the sustenance of our currency depends, in a great measure, the success and surety of our independence. Could not our revered friend "Merriman" favor us with his views on the present condition of the finances of the country, the probability of its redemption, &c? Anything he might suggest touching this vital subject would be read with interest.

SHERMAN'S order to his troops announces a general truce, pending a ratification of an AGREEMENT between Gen. JOHNSTON, himself and other officials of high rank, which, he says, will give PEACE to the whole country, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

The terms of this agreement are said to be reconstruction, with a guaranty to the South of all the rights she enjoyed prior to Secession, a general amnesty, and the reference of minor points in dispute to the Supreme Court of the United States. As these terms are scarcely likely to be acceptable to the radical republicans of the North, it may be that GRANT and SHERMAN intend to set themselves up as military dictators and impose their "agreement" on both North and South at the point of the bayonet. In this view of the case the end may yet be a long way off.

Confirmation of Lincoln's Death.

No telegraph news has been received. The following official confirmation of the death of Lincoln, we take from the Raleigh Progress, now published within the lines of the enemy. It will be remembered that the Progress and the Standard were always strong peace organs, and favored a re-construction of the Union. As soon as the enemy came within the city they turned, like the whipped spaniel, and licked their master's feet. God save us from ever becoming so low and degraded as to do as the editors of those papers have done:

H'DQRS MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISS.
In the field, Raleigh, April 17, 1865.

Special Order, No. 50.

The General commanding announces with pain and sorrow, that on the evening of the 11th Inst., at the theatre in Washington City, His Excellency, the President of the United States, Mr. Lincoln, was assassinated by one who uttered the State motto of Virginia.—At the same time, the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, whilst suffering from a broken arm, was also stabbed by another murderer, in his own house, but still survives, and his son was wounded, supposed fatally.

It is believed by persons capable of judging, that other high officers were designed to share the same fate. Thus it seems that our enemy, despairing of meeting us in many warfare, begins to resort to the assassin's tools. Your General does not wish you to infer that this is universal, for he knows that the great mass of the Confederate army would scorn to sanction such acts, but he believes it the legitimate consequence of rebellion against rightful authority. We have met every phase which this war has assumed, and must now be prepared for it in its last and worst shape, that of assassins and guerillas; but woe unto the people who seek to expend their wild passions in such a manner, for there is but one dread result.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
L. M. Dayton, Maj. and A. A. G.

[FOR JOURNAL AND CONFEDERATE.]

Won't take Confederate Money.

MESRS EDITORS:—Prior to visiting the town of Camden I had heard through various sources that the citizens thereof, with one or two exceptions, most obstinately refused Confederate money as an indemnity for any article they might have for sale. As a matter of course I regarded this as a calumny of the first magnitude, put into circulation by some disaffected person or persons who are ever ready to create prejudices and bring down upon a few the withering sarcasm of many. I say that I could not, for a moment, allow myself to entertain the thought that there could be found in the Palmetto State—the home of a Calhoun, a Memminger, a Rheat, with many other distinguished advocates of Southern independence—a individual much less a community that would in the time of adversity be among the first to relax his energy and enter an edict against the cause he at one time so willingly and nobly avowed. But, to my surprise—to my entire astonishment found upon entering Camden that the spirit of '61 was no longer extant—that an apathy existed—that the people were despoiled of their patriotism and could no longer recognize Confederate money. This to a Kentuckian, identified with the great cause in which we are engaged is truly appalling. To South Carolina I had always looked with the brightest hopes and most pleasant anticipations. She, the first to lead off caused me to expect that she would never be found wanting, let come what may. But how have the mighty fallen—now none so poor as to do her reverence.

A. KENTUCKIAN.

In camp near Camden, S. C., April 27, 1865.

Weights and Measures.

BUSHELS.	10UNDRS--
Wheat.....	60.
Shelled corn,	56.
Corn in the ear,	70.
Peas,	60.
Rye,	56.
Oats,	32.
Barley,	47.
Iri-h Potatoes,	30.
Sweet Potatoes,	55.
White Beans,	60.
Cayor Beans,	46.
Clover Seed,	60.
Timothy Seed,	45.
Flax Seed,	50.
Hemp Seed,	44.
B'ue Grass Seed,	44.
Buckwheat,	52.
Dried Peaches,	38.
Dried Apples,	24.
Onions,	52.
Salt,	51.
Stone Coal,	80.
Malt,	38.
Bran,	20.
Turnips,	55.
Plastering Hair,	8.
Unslacked Lime,	80.
Corn Meal,	48.
Fine Salt,	55.
Ground Peas,	24.

A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains 1 barrel.

A box 16 by 16 1-2 inches, 8 deep, contains 1 bushel.

A box 8 by 8 1-2 inches, 8 deep, contains 1 peck.

A box 4 by 4 inches, 4 1-2 deep, contains half peck.

A box 4 by 4 inches, 2 1-2 deep, contains 1 quart.