

Journal & Confederate

Capt. John. M.

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EDITORS.

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The Great Frederick.

The following is the address of Frederick the Great to the Generals and higher officers, December 4, 1757, before the battle near Laughten:

"Gentlemen, you are aware that while I was obliged to stop the progress of the French and Austrians, Prince Charles, of Lothringen, has succeeded in taking Senewidtz, beating the Duke of Bavaria, and in making himself master of Breslau; the capital of my Silesia, and a part of the province, are thus lost, together with all the provisions and ammunition therein contained, and my troubles would be very great, if I placed not an unbounded confidence in your courage, firmness and love of your country, which you have shown on so many occasions."

I acknowledge these services rendered to our fatherland, and to me, with the tenderest emotions of my heart.

There is almost not one among you who has not distinguished himself by some great and honorable deed; therefore, I flatter myself you will fall short in nothing which the State has a right to expect of your valor, if circumstances demand it. This epoch approaches. I should believe I had done nothing, if I left the Austrians in possession of Silesia; mark, therefore, I shall attack the army of Prince Charles although nearly three times stronger, wherever I find it, and in opposition to all the rules of the art of war.

At this juncture, the number of the enemy is not the question, nor the importance of his position; for all this, I hope the strong hearts of my army, and the exact obedience to my orders, will overcome. I must venture this blow, or everything is lost; we must annihilate the enemy, or his batteries will bury us. Thus I intend to act. Communicate my orders to all the officers in the army, and prepare the privates for the work which must soon follow—infirming them that I consider myself entitled to unconditional discipline.

However, if you remember that you are Prussians, you will certainly make yourselves worthy of this preference. If there should be one among you who fears to divide with me all the danger, he can obtain his dismissal to day, and without receiving from me the least reproach. [We follow your Majesty unto death! Our all and our blood for our King! called out aloud the officers, and the King proceeds:

Before now, I was convinced that none of you would forsake me. I count, therefore, totally, on your faithful assistance, and on the certain victory. Should I fall, and not be able to reward you, our fatherland must do it. Go, now, into the camp, and repeat to your battalions what I have said. If any regiment of horse should not follow upon the enemy at once, as ordered, they shall, after the battle,

dismount, and be put into the garrison; and the battalion of foot, which only hesitates one minute, shall lose its standards, and sabres, and the decoration from its uniforms, be it whatsoever it may! Now, gentlemen, farewell.—Shortly we shall have either beaten the enemy, or we shall never meet again!"

CAMDEN MONDAY, MAY 15,

In our Special Notice column will be found the advertisement of Mr. J. F. SUTHERLAND, offering to supply the public with fresh meal and hominy in exchange for corn.

Pres. DAVIS, on arriving at or near the Savannah river, it is said disbanded his guard, of about 3000 men, and paid them each \$25 in specie, and the balance of their government dues in Confederate notes. He is said to have settled in the same way with all other soldiers whom he chanced to meet with.

MORE REPORTS.—The Columbia Phoenix says: By a gentleman from Charleston, we learn that a United States steamer, from Wilmington to New York, having no less than 500 person on board, was burned at sea, but twenty-seven persons being saved from the wreck. We are told that several former residents of Columbia were among the number, and that several of these were lost.

DEATH OF BOOTH.—The Columbia Phoenix says: Booth, who slew Lincoln, has himself been slain.—He was caught in a barn in Virginia, surrounded by a troop of cavalry, refused to surrender and was shot. He died game. An associate named Harold was captured with him. His body, on the 27th ult., was lying in the navy yard at Washington, and the coroner's inquest had set upon it. We shall publish full particulars to-morrow.

A YANKEE RAID THROUGH THE UPPER DISTRICTS.—We learn from a friend just returned from North Carolina via Anderson C. H., that a portion of STONEMAN'S command, about 2,000 strong, including deserters and bushwhackers, made a raid through Spartanburg, Union, Abbeville and Anderson districts, —the Court House of the latter named district being visited on last Tuesday week. They are said to have sacked the village of Anderson as did SHERMAN the town of Camden. Whilst advancing on the town, and near Williamston, they sent out a detachment of 15 men, who surprised and captured the train of cars then approaching, and running on schedule time. The train was fired into and stopped, when the plunder of valuables, watches &c., commenced, and the passengers who failed to make their clearance through the woods, were made to fork over liberally. The officers of the railroad, consisting of the superintendent, J. B. LASALL, conductor WALSH; baggage-master BRAZIL; and engineer LYONS—also the postmaster of Newberry, were all captured and marched to Anderson C. H. The raiders pretended to know nothing of the convention of Gens. JOHNSTON and SHERMAN.—On entering the town they surrounded all the inhabitants, and the men were confined in the Court House, until the Yankees had finished their work of plunder. \$30,000 in specie, belonging to one of the Charleston banks (supposed to be the Union bank) was taken from its hiding place by the robbers; through the treachery of a negro who had assisted in its concealment. They were in two separate detachments, both disclaiming any knowledge of each other. Their mission is supposed to have been the interception and capture of President DAVIS, who was at Abbeville at the time, with a portion of the Confederate treasury.

Later from Charleston.

A visitor in this city, just from Charleston, tells us that General Sherman was in that city on Thursday last. Such, at all events, was the statement of the *Courier*. He had also been at Hilton Head for a few days. He left the precinct immediately after, and has probably gone to Washington. The report in Charleston was that Gen. Kirby Smith had surrendered his troops in the Trans-Mississippi District. The negroes have been shipped from Charleston to the islands. The lands have been sub-divided among them—thirty acres being given to each head of a family.—To the overseers (whites) they allot one half of the produce, a fact which no doubt encourages Cuffee to great performances. The city was in a state of starvation at the time of their removal; the rice had given out, and the philanthropy of Yankeeedom did not contemplate gratefully the filling of idle and hungry mouths. We are also told that ex-Gov. Aiken was arrested last week and shipped instantly to Washington—the cause of his arrest is not known or conjectured. Our informant also tells us that hostilities still go on; that no notice is taken of any revival of the armistice; but we think it likely that there is some mistake in this. At all events, we are advised of no fresh movements of the enemy.—*Columbia Phoenix*.

From Richmond.

The Richmond papers advertise almost everything good that can be conceived. The New Yorkers are pushing their wares on the market in their usually energetic style.

A call upon John M. Botts, the well known Union man of Virginia, has been made by the citizens of Richmond. The list embraces scores of those hitherto regarded as among the warmest supporters of Southern independence.

The Richmond *Whig* is now sold at five cents per copy. Mr. Pollard, formerly of the *Examiner*, announces a new paper, "The Richmond Times," in which he promises to publish no editorial comments, but simply news matter.

The inhabitants are invited, by official orders, to resume their customary occupations as speedily as possible. "Loyal" citizens enjoy extraordinary privileges.

Gen. Weitzel occupies the former residence of the President, which the Yankees familiarly style the "Jeff. Davis House."

Gen. Lee's residence and family are under rigid military guard, and no intrusion is permitted. Negro rule prevails.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN RICHMOND.—Every bank, banking-house and exchange office in Richmond having been swept away by the late conflagration, great embarrassment is felt by the business community, not only by reason of the absence of a secure depository for cash and valuable paper securities, but from the want of the usual banking facilities and the impossibilities of making ordinary exchanges. In this connection it affords us great pleasure to be able to announce that a number of prominent capitalists, seeing the extreme public need, have met and organized the First National Bank of Richmond, to be conducted under and in conformity with the National Currency Law. A number of our oldest and most substantial residents have already taken stock.

The bank will be opened for business with as little delay as practicable.—*Richmond Whig*.

PERFORM YOUR MISSION.—There is not a spider hanging on the king's wall but hath its errand; there is not a nettle that groweth in the corner of the church yard but hath its purpose; there is not a single insect fluttering in breeze but accomplisheth some divine decree; and I will never have it that God created any man, especially any Christian man, to be a blank, and to be a nothing. He made you for an end. Find out what that end is; find out your niche, and fill it. If it be ever so little, if it is only to be a hewer of wood and drawer of water, do something in this great battle for God and truth.

THE SIMPLE SECRET.—Twenty clerks in a store. Twenty "hands" in a printing office. Twenty apprentices in a ship-yard. Twenty young men about a village. All want to get on in the world, and all expect to do so. One of the clerks will rise to be partner, and make a fortune. One of the compositors will own a newspaper and become an influential and prosperous citizen. One of the apprentices will come to be a master-builder. One of the young villagers will get a handsome farm and live like a patriarch. But which is destined to be the lucky individual? Lucky?—There is no luck about it. The thing is almost as certain as the rule of three. The young fellow who will distance his competitors is he who masters his business, who preserves his integrity, who lives cleanly and purely, who never gets into debt, and who gains friends by deterring them. There are some ways to fortune that look shorter than this old, dusty highway. But the staunch men of the community, the men who achieve something really worth having, good fortune, good name, and serene old age, all go this road.

OBITUARY.

MIKELL PEAKE, infant son of E. M. and E. T. GILBERT, aged one year and fifteen days, quietly breathed his last, after a weary sickness, on Wednesday the 10th inst.

The little lamb-like sufferer is at length resting in the bosom of the Good Shepherd.—In times of insecurity and strife like these, it does not seem unnatural to die. Death, at least to the innocent, is but a pleasant passage to a land of harmony and repose. This dear little baptized boy has fled to the arms of Him who in His own person has known infancy, and has known death. "Suffer the little children to come unto me," said His Divine voice, "and forbid them not." We grieve, but we submit. Knowing what this world is, we cannot wish him back again.

NOTICE.

AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD ON THURSDAY the 25th inst., at the Council Chamber, for four guardman. Persons applying must do so in their own writing.
By order of Council, W. E. HUGHSON,
May 15—m2 Clerk.

BARTER.

ONE PIECE OF SWISS MUSLIN IN EXCHANGE FOR HAMS. APPLY TO
ROBT. M. KENNEDY.
May 10

Barter.

I WILL EXCHANGE CHLOROFORM, CLOTH OR Leather for provisions of any kind, during this week.
A. Y. LEE.
May 15

Barter.

I WILL BARTER FOR CORN, FODDER OR ANY kind of provisions, the following articles, viz: Salt, tobacco, shoes, calf skins, sole leather, shoe thread and homespun.
W. E. HUGHSON,
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