

# THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 2, 1864.

## INAUGURAL.

The Camden Weekly JOURNAL again greets the citizens of Kershaw District. Connected by association with our community for years, we present to them an old and tried friend. It is resuscitated under new auspices. We hope the liberality of patronage, cordiality of feeling, and kind indulgence, so generously bestowed on its former editor, may be extended to us. We shall emulate his honesty, energy and earnest desire to promote the general welfare.

Permit us here to allude to its former Editor, our friend, THOMAS J. WARREN, identified with this paper, he suspended its publication to serve his country, and fell at Gettysburg, to the irreparable loss of his family, and deep grief of his friends. It is revived amid the clash of arms, and at a period when great events are transpiring, and a brave people are battling for their altars and firesides, when momentous questions have arisen, and great feeling been developed. This struggle has engaged the attention of the world. It is started at the hugeness of this war, and the development of physical and scientific resources on either side. Diplomacy and international law have received an unprecedented impetus—we have overcome great difficulties—won illustrious victories, and stemmed many torrents. Our enemy, we believe, has past his maximum. His numbers have not availed, his resources are becoming weaker. He is to-day weaker than he was twelve months ago. He has but penetrated our outer rim—the hardest task is before him. Our space forbids us to specify—we would stimulate no false, foolish hopes, nor would we relax our efforts—much, very much is before us. The hydra may yet become thoroughly reinvigorated. The winter gives us respite. Let us prepare fully to the uttermost of our capacity for the next spring, and make '64 gloriously terminate this war. Let us omit the blunders of '63, and add to its achievements. Now is the time for bold legislation, high patriotism, and first class management. These things must be done; increase the army, regulate the currency, regulate and economize our supplies. Furthermore, let us devote, as a people, our whole souls to this war. Let us go into it with our pristine enthusiasm. Let the almighty dollar rest for awhile. We must not despair—trials are before us—we have already past through fiery ones. We have the elements of success within us, and let us avail ourselves of them. A concentration of mind and power will achieve our liberty. The administration must be sustained—the hands of our generals must be held up—our soldiers demands our every attention—cavilings, contentions and dissensions will weaken and confuse us. It is a time for mutual concession and magnanimity of conduct. The State demands the good will and services of every citizen. All are vitally interested in this struggle. Mistakes have been committed, but let us not therefore become bitter, and fold our arms. We will discuss men and measures freely when their faults or defects are such as to render their discussion serviceable to the interests of the country, otherwise, opposition creates dissension—unity, harmony and patriotism will conduce all interests and elements. Our purpose is to furnish information to the District. We hope all who feel a desire to communicate their sentiments, will freely use our paper as the medium of communication. Let us be true to ourselves, remember the teachings of history, and go forward, each and every one, prepared to do his duty, and peace will dawn on us as an independent people. May the day speedily come when war shall cease and prosperity shine on our blood-soaked country.

History records no contest of equal magnitude.—The invasion of Xerxes, the eruption of the Cimbri and Teutonic, the devastating raid of Attila, the attempt on the liberties of the Netherlands; the Cavalier and Roundhead feud of England, or the tyrannical designs of George III, against the Colonies of '76, are not comparable to it. They are inferior to it in malignant hatred, heinous designs or vast power of our foe, as well as in the thorough righteousness of the party, invaded their successes against such odds, and their complete reliance solely on themselves. The European world has lost its chivalric impulses. From its treatment of us we occupy a worse position in its estimation than did Greece, Belgium, Spain or Turkey, whom some of its powers have recognized and assisted at times. A cold hearted diplomacy controls them.—They have violated their own international codes and precedents. 'Tis useless to attempt an analysis of their motives. We have no friends of consequence in Europe. Our point is this—we must rely solely, under the guidance of Providence, on our own cool heads and brave hearts. We have a vast deal to encourage us, and our reverses will prove of advantage, ultimately, perhaps in making us look our case squarely in the face and preparing for all emergencies—and furthermore, they prevent a relaxation of our efforts.

GEN. JOHN H. MORGAN.—This distinguished General passed through Columbia last week, on his way to Richmond. A gentleman who met with him on the Greenville train informs the *Carolinian*, that Morgan, after numerous adventures, passed through Cumberland Gap, swam the Tennessee river, and crossed to Wauhatchie, in this State, where he took the cars.—We have seen it stated that he came on foot to Wauhatchie. We hope soon to see the General prepared to return some of the compliments bestowed upon him while a prisoner in the hands of the Yankees.

HON. J. W. BLAKENEY, Senator from Chester field, died at NICKERSON'S Hotel, Columbia, on Monday last, of paralysis. He had been sick since about a week before the adjournment of the Legislature.

## DEATH OF J. W. DOBY, ESQ.

The death of this highly respectable citizen, which occurred on the 22d ult., has cast a gloom over our entire community. For several years he was cashier of the Branch of the Bank of the State, at this place, and had been elected President, in place of C. J. SHANSON, Esq., who preceded him to the grave about three weeks. Mr. DOBY was 45 years of age, and leaves behind him a large family and numerous relatives to mourn his loss. Some one competent, we hope, will write a proper tribute to his memory.

## DEATH OF JAMES V. LYLES, Esq.

On the 17th ult., Mr. LYLES' death occurred in this town. Although Mr. L. had resided but a few years in this community, it was long enough for him to acquire the esteem and confidence of all who knew him. We are promised an obituary from a friend who knew him well for many years.

## DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE O'NEAL.

JOHN BELTEN O'NEAL is no more. On the 27th ult. he expired, at his residence, in Newberry District. Truly a great man has fallen—one whose name is identified with South Carolina. He has a number of relations in this District who, in common with the whole State, will mourn his death. He had nearly completed his seventy-first year.

We are glad to learn that the reports received here on Saturday last, of the effect of the shelling of Charleston by the Yankees, on Friday, were greatly exaggerated. Full particulars of the affair will be found in our columns to-day.

We send this number of the Journal to the subscribers of the late Confederate. All who wish to subscribe, will please send in their names, with the price of subscription. Our terms are cash, and in no case will the paper be sent until it is paid for. Subscriptions may be made either at the Office of the Journal or at the Post Office.

The reader is referred to our fourth page, for a number of new advertisements.

We invite attention to the card of Dr. GIBBS, offering the offices of the *South Carolinian* and *Columbia Banner*, for sale. It will be found on our fourth page.

Attention is also called to the card of Messrs. GIBBS & DARR, offering the office of the *Harry Dispatch*.

## TAX ON PROPERTY AND CREDITS IN KERSHAW DISTRICT.

We have been furnished with the following statement by A. M. KENNEDY, Collector of the War Tax of Kershaw District:

Naval Stores,	\$27,882
Wines,	5,673
Cotton, bales, 10,316	
do. unpacked, 1,402	1,875,477
Sea Island, do., 569	
Tobacco,	1,200
Flour,	500
Rice,	2,200
Other agric'l prod'ns,	66,240
	\$1,979,173—8c \$16,833,376
Gold coin, \$1,766; value,	\$14,128
Silver, " 1,625; " "	11,376
Cash in hand and deposits,	499,542
Credits,	1,272,988
	\$1,765,833—1c 1,765,833
	\$175,302 69

## MARONIC.

The following brethren were installed officers of KERSHAW LODGE, No. 29, for the ensuing year, on Tuesday evening last:—

JACOB STAKELY, W. M.  
T. H. SMITH, S. W.  
D. D. HOGGOTT, J. W.  
C. A. McDONALD, Treasurer.  
THOS. L. JONES, Secretary.  
Y. J. OAKS, Tyler.  
D. L. DESAUSSEURE, S. D.  
RICHARD HOGGOTT, J. D.  
W. B. ANDERSON, S. E.  
S. H. BLODGETT, S. W.  
W. E. HUNSON, Chaplain.

An English paper says that in punching the eye-holes of needles by hand, children, who are the operators, acquire such a dexterity as to be able to punch a human hair, and thread it with another for the amusement of visitors.

There is a deal of war philosophy in the following scrap. How many people there are in the South, who have an abundance of the Artemus Ward sort of production. Artemus Ward says:

"I have already given two cousins to the war, and stand ready to sacrifice my wife's brother rather than see the abolitionists crushed. And, wuss comes to wuss, I'll shed every drop of blood my able-bodied reishune has got to pray for the war."

A NEW FEATURE.—A curious case came up a short time since before the Supreme Court in the city of New York. A young girl, aged sixteen, was dismissed from one of the public schools for having refused to sing the chorus of an abolition school song—"The Battle Hymn of the Republic"—recently introduced. Her father applied for her restoration, and applied to the Supreme Court for a *mandamus* compelling the restoration of the young lady to her privileges. The justice refused to grant the motion. The abolitionists, it would thus appear, are making rapid advances. Doubtless in a short time some abolition bard will introduce into Northern schools amalgamation lyrics, and scholars who refuse to endorse and sing them will be dismissed. Thank Heaven, says the *Mobile Register*, the children of the South are at last free from the influence of Yankee teachers.

## DISTRICT OFFICERS.

The following appointments for Kershaw District were made at the late session of the Legislature:

### MANAGERS OF ELECTIONS.

Camden.—John S. Meroney, C. A. McDonald, Wm. McKain.  
Cureton's Mill.—Frederick Bowen, James Team, Emanuel Parker.  
Flat Rock.—Jesse Truesdel, James Fletcher, George R. Miller.  
Duffalo.—William Mungo, Gillam Sowell, William Cato.  
Lizenny's.—John McGougan, Daniel McCaskill, Donald McDonald.  
Schrock's Mill.—B. T. McCoy, Alexander McLeod, Henry Ratchliffe.  
Goodness's Store.—Benjamin Cook, John B. Mickle, James H. Vaughn.  
Liberty Hill.—A. D. Jones, Jr., R. C. Patterson, R. B. Cunningham.

### COMMISSIONERS OF FREE SCHOOLS.

W. H. R. Workman, Wiley Kelley, William Dixon, James Team, C. C. Haile, Jesse Truesdel, Daniel Bothams, A. L. McDowell.

### COMMISSIONERS TO APPROVE PUBLIC SECURITIES.

John Workman, R. M. Kennedy, R. B. Johnson, F. L. Zemp, L. W. R. Blair, James B. Cureton, William D. McDowell.

### MAGISTRATES.

J. K. Witherspoon, William D. Hogan, W. R. Taylor, Craddock Mosely, Henry Bruce, John R. Shaw, Richard L. Whitaker, ——— Barker.

### COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS.

L. L. Whitaker, B. T. McCoy, William E. Hughes, Daniel D. Kirkland, James L. McDowell, Lewis J. Patterson, J. English Doby, David G. Robertson, Lynch H. Deas, Gillam Sowell, Richmond R. Terrell, and John Catey.

The sixth Section of the "Act to establish certain Roads, Bridges and Ferries," passed December 11, is as follows:

"That each Commissioner of Roads now in office, or hereafter appointed, shall serve until a successor is appointed, and has accepted. This Section to be in force during the war."

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.—The *New York Herald* of the 5th ult., says a convention has been called by the "States Rights American Party," of the Northwest, and Ex-President Pierce, of New Hampshire, placed before the people the future antagonist of Lincoln and his policy. The *Herald* predicted the triumph of the new party, but, according to the latest papers from the United States, has recommended Gen. Grant as the man to head that party.

GEN. J. E. JOHNSON.—The *Richmond Whig* announces, by authority, that this accomplished soldier has been placed in command of the army of Tennessee. The people of the Confederacy have the highest confidence in his ability, and we believe will welcome his appointment as a proper tribute to his worth.

[From the South Carolinian.]

## Our Next Governor.

MR. EDITOR: The old rule in South Carolina was to nominate the Governor the year before the vacancy is to be filled. This was a good rule, because it gave the people an opportunity to canvass the merits of those proposed before the election of the representatives, whose duty it is to select a fit person to occupy this high place. Of late years, this rule has been disregarded. It is time to revive a practice so conservative. Some of the friends of the Hon. A. H. Boykin, of Kershaw, who have served with him in the Legislature and in the army, ask leave to present his name to the State as a very fit man to succeed our present able and working Governor. Mr. Boykin is a man of experience in public affairs, having represented his District for many years in both branches of the Legislature. Of fine business habits, as is proved by the admirable manner in which he has managed his large estate, and the high character which he has always maintained as a prudent and wise legislator; of clear, calm, deliberate judgement, with firm purpose and fixed principles, he is regarded as a very proper person to be put at the head of affairs in these trying times. His strong, good sense will always lead him to fortify his judgement by taking counsel on all important questions with those who have experience and the confidence of the people. His services in the army, as the leader of a cavalry corps, raised and equipped by himself, when he was not required by law to take the field, and to the neglect of his large planting interest, is the highest evidence of his patriotism and devotion to the great cause for which we are now battling.

He is not nominated with a view to excite a contest at this critical juncture, but simply because his friends think him a very proper man for the times. It is right to promote those who have served the State faithfully. It is also proper to take the Governor the next time from the middle country. Since the time of Governor Hammond, this part of the State has not been represented in the Executive Department, while the upper and lower country, and the Savannah River region, have had able and distinguished men in the office. If a good man can be found, the next Governor should come from the MIDDLE COUNTRY.

IMPRESSMENT.—We hope that the planters of this District will unanimously conclude to disregard the late impressment notices, requiring them to retain all of their surplus produce for the Government, in so far as it respects the sale of products to consumers. A disregard to law, (if it is law,) either civil or military, should not be countenanced, except under circumstances similar to those which govern in this case. The calls of humanity and considerations of safety to the country alike combine to induce the producers to furnish the poor with bread, the orders of Government agents to the contrary notwithstanding.

Two instances of peculiar hardship, brought about by this order, have lately fallen under our own observation. One was that of a soldier on sick furlough, the other were two families of soldiers. These were told by those who had corn, that, in consequence of this action of the Government, their extreme wants could not be supplied. Hundreds of similar cases no doubt exist. The people should not suffer to be so; they must supply the wants of these people, if they would do what humanity and justice requires of them, and if they would preserve our armies from demoralization. It is too much to expect of soldiers to remain at their posts, when their families are suffering for the absolute necessities of life.

We have heard several gentlemen say that they will continue to supply the needy, as they have done heretofore. This is what all should do, and in our judgment they are perfectly safe in doing so. The idea of a man being punished for selling a few bushels of corn to a needy family is preposterous.

Laurel Ledger.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

## The Siege—One Hundred and Seventy-Second Day.

The Christmas of 1863 will long be remembered by those who passed the day in the City of Charleston. For hours before the eastern sky was streaked with the first grey tints of morning, the cold night air was rent by other sounds than the joyous peals from the bell and the exploding crackers of exhilarated boys.

At one o'clock, a. m., the enemy opened fire upon the city. Fast and furiously were the shells rained upon the city from five guns—three at Battery Gregg, one at Cummings' Point and one at the Mortar Battery. The shelling was more severe than upon any former occasion, the enemy generally throwing from three to five shells almost simultaneously. Our batteries promptly and vigorously replied to the fire, but without their usual effect in checking the bombardment, which was steadily maintained by the Yankees during the remainder of the night and all the following morning, until about half-past twelve o'clock. Up to that hour no less than 134 shells had been hurled against the city. There was no more firing until about five o'clock in the afternoon, when one more shell was fired. On Sunday morning about three o'clock, four shells were thrown in quick succession. They had been no further firing up to a late hour last night.

The damage, we are glad to say, bore no proportion to the severity of the bombardment. Several houses were struck, but in most instances the tremendous missiles buried themselves harmlessly in the earth. There were but two casualties: Mr. McKnight, aged 83, while sitting by his fireside, had his right leg taken off by a shell, another fragment of which crushed the foot of his sister-in-law, Miss Plane. Up to last evening both sufferers were doing well.

At Fort Sumter all has been quiet since our last report. An old shell exploded on Christmas day, wounding Privates Theodore Icault and Joseph Lee, of Company K, 1st S. C. A. Our batteries kept up a steady fire Sunday afternoon on a Yankee working party at the extremity of Cummings' Point. The enemy have closed the embrasure at Gregg, formerly occupied by our 10-inch Columbiad. They have now at Gregg but one gun (a heavy Parrot) bearing upon Fort Sumter, but they have constructed the embrasure of this place with a view to giving it a very wide field of fire. On Saturday evening our lookouts noticed that at the signal of a steam whistle a large Yankee flag was run up at their middle battery. In their first attempt to hoist it the "old flag" went up union down, a mishap which evidently caused much confusion amongst the crowd present.

On Friday morning, about daylight, in the midst of the shelling, our citizens were startled by the report of heavy and rapid artillery firing in the direction of Stono. Many conjectures were made and various rumors circulated. The facts, however, as we have learned them, are as follows: An artillery and infantry force was ordered up Thursday evening to proceed to John's Island for the purpose of reconnoitering the enemy's position at Legareville, and, if possible, to drive away or sink the gunboats generally lying in Stono near that place, and also, if deemed feasible, to capture the garrison and post at Legareville.

Accordingly, every preparation for the expedition having been made, the batteries were got in readiness and everything in position by daylight Friday morning. At the hour fixed, our batteries opened with spirit upon the Yankee gunboat *Marblehead*, lying about three hundred yards from the wharf of the village landing. The Yankee garrison at Legare's was found to be strongly posted on a little island, with a narrow defile leading to the village.—Col. Page, of the Virginia brigade, resolved to make an attack on the enemy's position with the field artillery and the infantry, and awaited the driving away or sinking of the *Marblehead* by our siege guns from the wharf. The gunboat received our fire in silence for about twenty minutes, and then opened with full broadsides. Our batteries continued the engagement about an hour, but failed to drive her away.

The *Pawnee* and a mortar boat, during the action, ran up the Kiawah River, opening a