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By D. D. HOCOTT.

TERMS.

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POET'S CORNER.

ODE TO CAROLINA.

Carolina! day star of secession,
With love, do our hearts turn to thee,
And worship with fondest devotion,
The home of the brave and the free.
At thy call thy best sons have arisen,
And spread the lone star to the breeze,
Which in clusters now gilds the horizon,
And floats o'er the land and the seas.

CHORUS.

Then hail to the glorious Palmetto,
The watch word of Freedom and Fame,
Through life! we will never forget her,
And die in defence of her name.

Though war wings its wide desolation,
And threatens our State to deform,
With strong arms to support her foundation,
We trust she'll ride safe through the storm.
Oh! may garlands of Victory surround her,
And laurels entwine her chief long;
Now to Elliott, our homage we proffer,
And add his brave name to our song.

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither,
For Kershaw fill up to the brim,
May the strength he has won, never wither,
Nor the star of his glory grow dim.
And, young heroes who throng round our banners,
Bright smiles and warm hearts are for you,
We'll nurture our graces and manners,
To yield to knights loyal and true.

BATTLE SONG TO GEN. MORGAN AND HIS COMMAND.

On, on to the charge, ye brave, ye brave,
On, on with your proud steeds dashing,
Midst the trumpet's clang and the cannon's roar,
And the dead flags fiercely flapping!
On, with your sabres streaming—
On, with your sabres gleaming;
Then on and away, through the vivid ray,
Of the star of battle beaming.

On, on to the charge, ye brave, ye brave,
On, on o'er the dead and the dying;
Spur, spur, your steeds, the van the broken rank,
And the vanquish'd, fallen lying.
Victory ever is o'er ye—
Glory is waiting for ye;
Then on to the fight with your strength and might,
And scatter your foes before ye.

THE MILITARY BILL.

A Bill to Organize Forces to Serve During the War.

Section 1. Provides that all white men, residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of 17 and 50, shall be in the service of the Confederate States during the war.

Section 2. Provides that all between the ages of 18 and 45, now in service, shall be retained during the present war in the same organization in which they were serving at the passage of this Act, unless they are regularly discharged or transferred. Companies from one State, who were put into organizations from another State, shall be transferred, provided they expressed their dissent at the time they were placed in said organization. Individual soldiers are allowed the same privilege.

Section 3. Provides that, at the expiration of six months from the 1st of April next, a bounty of one hundred dollars, in a six per cent. Government bond, shall be paid to each non-commissioned officer and private then in service.

Section 4. Provides that no person shall be relieved from the operation of this Act by reason of having been discharged, where no disability now exists, nor by reason of having furnished a substitute; but no person who has heretofore been exempted on account of religious opinions, and paid the required tax, shall be required to render military service.

Section 5. Provides that all between 17 and 18 years of age shall form a reserve corps, not to serve out of the State in which they reside.

Section 6. Provides that the last named persons shall elect their own regiment and company officers, and be entitled to the same pay and allowances as troops in the field.

Section 7. Provides that any person of the last named, failing to attend at the place of rendezvous within thirty days as provided by the President, without a sufficient reason shall be made to serve in the field during the war.

Section 8. Provides that all the duties of provost and hospital guards and clerks, and of clerks, guard, agents, employees as laborers in

the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments, in the Ordnance Bureau and navy depots, and all similar duties, shall be performed by persons who are declared, by a board of surgeons, as unable to perform military service in the field. The President may detail such bodies of troops or individuals required to be enrolled under the sixth section of this Act (between 45 and 50) as may be needed for the discharge of such duties; persons between 17 and 18 years of age shall not be assigned to such duties. The President is empowered to detail artisans, mechanics or persons of scientific skill, to perform indispensable duties in the departments or bureaus herein mentioned.

Section 9. Provides that any quartermaster or assistant quartermaster, commissary, or assistant commissary, (other than those serving in the field,) or officer in the ordnance bureau, or navy agent, or provost marshal, or officer in the conscript service, who shall hereafter retain or employ any person subject to military duty, as herein provided, shall be cashiered.

Section 10. Repeals all existing exemption laws, and exempts the following:

1. All who shall be held unfit for military service, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

2. The Vice-President of the Confederate States, the members and officers of Congress, of the several State Legislatures, and such other Confederate and State officers as the President or the Governors of the respective States may certify to be necessary for the proper administration of the Confederate or State Governments, as the case may be.

3. Every minister of religion authorized to preach according to the rules of his church, and who, at the passage of this Act, shall be regularly employed in the discharge of his ministerial duties; superintendents and physicians of asylums of the deaf, dumb, blind and insane; one editor for each newspaper being published at the time of the passage of this Act; and such employees as said editor may certify on oath to be indispensable to the publication of such newspaper; the public printer of the Confederate and State Governments, and such journeyman printers as the said public printer shall certify on oath to be indispensable to perform the public printing; one skilled apothecary, in each apothecary store, who was doing business, as such apothecary, on the 10th day of October, 1863, and has continued said business, without intermission, since that period; all physicians over the age of thirty years who are now, and have been for the last seven years, in the practice of their profession, but the term physicians shall not include dentists.

[The old law exists covering professors and teachers.]

All superintendents of public hospitals, established by law before the passage of this Act, and such employees as the said superintendent shall certify on oath to be essential to the management thereof.

4. There shall be exempt one person as owner or agriculturist on each farm or plantation upon which there are now and were, on the 1st day of January last, fifteen able-bodied field hands between the ages of 16 and 50, upon the following conditions: 1. This exemption shall only be granted in cases in which there is no white male adult on the farm or plantation not liable to military duty, nor unless the person claiming the exemption was, on the 1st day of January, 1864, either the owner and manager or overseer of said plantation. But in no case shall more than one person be exempted for one farm or plantation. 2. Such person shall first execute a bond, payable to the Confederate States of America, in such form and with such security and in such penalty as the Secretary of War may prescribe, conditioned that he will deliver to the Government at some railroad depot, or such other place or places as may be designated by the Secretary of War, within twelve months next ensuing, one hundred pounds of bacon, or, at the election of the Government, its equivalent in pork, and one hundred pounds of net beef (said beef to be delivered on foot) for each able-bodied slave on said farm or plantation within the above said ages, whether said slaves are in the field or not, which said bacon or pork and beef shall be paid for by the Government at the price fixed by the Commissioners of the State under the impressment Act: Provided, That when the person thus exempted shall produce satisfactory evidence that it has been impossible for him, by the exercise of proper diligence, to furnish the amount of meat thus contracted for, and leave an adequate supply for the subsistence of those living on said farm, the Secretary of War shall direct a commutation of the same to the extent of two-thirds thereof in grain or other provisions, to be delivered by such person as aforesaid at equivalent rates. 3. Such person shall

furthermore bind himself to sell the marketable surplus of provisions and grain now on hand and which he may raise from year to year, while the exemption continues, to the Government or to the families of soldiers, at prices fixed by the Commissioners of the State, under the impressment Act: Provided, That any person, exempted as aforesaid, shall be entitled to a credit of 25 per cent. on an amount of meat which he may deliver within three months from the passage of this Act: Provided, further, That persons coming within the provisions of this exemption shall not be deprived of the benefit thereof by reason of having been enrolled since the 1st day of February, 1864.

In addition to the foregoing exemptions, the Secretary of War may, under the direction of the President, exempt or detail such other persons as he may be satisfied ought to be exempted on account of public necessity, and to insure the production of grain and other provisions for the army and for the families of soldiers. He may also grant exemptions or details, on such terms as he may prescribe, to such overseers, farmers or planters, as he may be satisfied will be more useful to the country in the pursuit of agriculture than in the military service: Provided, That such exemption shall cease whenever the farmer, planter or overseer shall fail diligently to employ, in good faith, his own skill, capital and labor exclusively in the production of grain and other provisions, to be sold to the Government and the families of soldiers at such prices, not exceeding those fixed at the time for the articles by the commissaries of the State under the impressment Act.

The old law is re-enacted relating to railroads.

6. Nothing herein contained, shall be construed as repealing the Act approved April 14, 1863, exempting contractors for carrying the mails of the Confederate States, and drivers of post coaches and hacks, from military service: Provided, That all the exemptions granted under this Act shall only continue while the persons so exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations.

Section 11. That the President be and he is hereby authorized to grant details, under general rules and regulations to be issued from the War Department, either of persons between 45 and 50 years of age, or from the army in the field, in all cases where, in his judgment, justice, equity and necessity require such details; and he may revoke such orders of details whenever he thinks proper: Provided, That the power herein granted to the President to make details and and exemptions shall not be construed to authorize the exemption or detail of any contractor for furnishing supplies of any kind to the government, by reason of the department making such contract shall certify that the personal services of such contractor are indispensable to the execution of the contract: Provided, further, That when any such contractor shall fail diligently and faithfully to proceed with the execution of such contract, his exemption or detail shall cease.

Section 12. That in appointing local boards of surgeons for the examination of persons liable to military service, no member composing the same shall be appointed from the county or enrolling district in which they are required to make such examination.

THE VICTORY IN FLORIDA.—The victory at Ocean Ponds, Fla., was from all accounts, one of the most signal of the war. Yankee prisoners and deserters represent their force to have been ten thousand five hundred, under the command of three Generals, including Gens. GILMORE and SKYMOOR. They state that their loss in officers was unusually heavy, and the troops since the defeat were badly demoralized. Two negro regiments were engaged—the 54th Massachusetts and 1st South Carolina Regiments. Our loss in the engagement was sixty killed and between six and seven hundred wounded. The Yankees landed at Jacksonville, and were piloted through by a traitor Floridian, to whom they gave an order exempting his property from confiscation. Their guide assured them they could march to Tallahassee without opposition.

YANKEE LAND SALES.—A soldier correspondent of the New York times, writing from Fort Royal, South Carolina, alludes to the sale of confiscated lands in that department as follows:—“There is no chance for competition in sales; as there is no chance for any one but Government officials, and military officers, and a few Northern sharpers to become acquainted with the lands or to attend the sales. Consequently, a few of the best plantations are sold for a song, and the others are bid in by the Government.”

DRY EATING.

In what way Lent is to be kept this year in order to distinguish it from other seasons of the year, might puzzle a Cartesian monk. Under the dietetic laws of that order, the brethren were not to eat meat at any time, and during Lent they were prohibited the use of eggs, milk, butter and cheese. Dry bread and water was their Scenten fare, but dry bread and water have been the daily food of some salaried officials in this city all the year round. This is not the result of any scarcity of the fruits of the earth, but of the disordered currency, for there is no article of food or clothing which cannot be purchased at pretty much old prices for gold. But whatever the cause, the “Dry Eatings” are an established institution, and Lent, instead of forty, lasts three hundred and sixty five days.

As misery loves company, it may be consolatory to those who are keeping Lent by compulsion to recall the austerities of the table which some ascetic persons have voluntarily endured. We find a number of edifying instances collected to our hand in a chapter before us on the “Diet of Saints.” It is recorded of St. Macarius that for years together he lived only on raw herbs and pulse; that during three consecutive years he existed on four or five ounces of bread daily, and that he consumed but one small measure of oil in a twelve month. At Lent he distinguished himself by eating nothing at all on the week days, and a few raw cabbage leaves on Sunday. St. Macarius ought to have lived in Richmond. He would have learned a lesson of humility. Cabbage heads there are in abundance, but cabbage leaves on Sunday or any other day is a piece of extravagant sensuality which neither saints nor sinners, in any great number, indulge.

St. Genevieve was another dry eater for she only ate twice in the week, and then only beans and bread. St. Cedd, Bishop in old times of London, never broke his fast till evening, and then only ate a solitary egg, an inch of bread, and a cup of milk and water. Walston, Bishop of Worcester, had a strong relish for savory viands, but it is told of him that he was one day during mass so distracted by the smell of meat roasting in a kitchen near the church that he made a vow to abstain from meat forever. A worthy example! We advise the general adoption of a similar vow, to last during the war. Those who make it are likely to keep it, which is the best part of a vow.

St. Publius did not allow his monks wine, milk, cheese, grapes, or even vinegar. Pulse and herbs, coarse bread and water, were their only fare, except during the period from Eastertide to Whitsuntide, when they were permitted to grow merry over a gill of oil spiced. St. Martin lived on herbs boiled with a little vinegar for seasoning. Southey, in his “St. Remond,” thus narrates a good man's self-denial:

Then, sir, to see how he would mortify
The flesh! If any one had dainty fare,
Good man, he would come there,
And look at all the delicate things and cry,
O, belly! belly!

You would be getting mandering now, I know;
But it shall not be so!

Home to your bread and water, home, I tell ye.

Winwaloe, a Welch saint, kept his monks at starving point all the week, refreshing them on Sundays by microscopic rations of hard cheese and shell fish. He lived himself on barley bread, strewn with ashes, and when Lent arrived the quantity of ashes was doubled.—*Dispatch.*

At a meeting held at James' Island, by Company F, 2d Regiment South Carolina Artillery, the following resolution was adopted:

“That although we re-enlisted for the war in 1862, and are thereby prevented from again proving in this manner our devotion to the cause for which we are struggling, we take this opportunity of renewing our former vows never to lay down our arms while the foot of our abolition foe pollutes the soil of our beloved country.”

THE LETTER W.—I wonder that it has never struck the discoverers of “curious coincidences,” (pestilent class; by the way,) that most of the things in which men chiefly delight, begin with a W. There are women, wine, wit, and wisdom, an alliteration of good things not to be surpassed. Observe, too, how the ladies have got the W. among them in their various relations—women, wife, widow; they escape it only in the state of maids.

NEVER EAT SUPPER.—“Reflect, my brethren,” exhorted a chaplain, “that whosoever falls to day in battle, sups to-night in Paradise.” The fight began, the ranks wavered, the chaplain took to his heels, when a soldier, stopping him, reproachfully referred him to the promised supper in Paradise. “True, my friend, true,” said the chaplain, “but I never eat supper.”