

THE RESERVE CORPS CALLED OUT.

Adj. Gen. Cooper has published general orders No. 92, for the enforcement of the military bill, to which all interested should give immediate attention. The orders were dated March 1. All persons between seventeen and eighteen, and forty-five and fifty, are to be at once enrolled. Camps of instruction are to be established at suitable points, under the charge of "commanders and enrolling officers and drill masters." Applications for exemption are to be made in general to the enrolling officer of the county or district, and shall be supported by the affidavit of the party, and other testimony under oath. If the enrolling officer approve the application, he may grant an exemption of sixty days—provided it is not countermanded by the commander of the conscripts, to whom the certificate of exemption has to be forwarded. In case both the enrolling officer and the commander of conscripts reject the application for exemption or detail, there is an appeal to the bureau of conscription and the Secretary of War.

Applications of farmers, and overseers, for details, are to be made to the local enrolling officer in writing, with the affidavits of the party, and other corroborating evidence. If the decision of the enrolling officer be favorable to the application, it is forwarded to the commandant of conscripts, who may, if he approve, grant a detail of sixty days. It is then sent to the bureau of conscription.

Applications of persons between forty-five and fifty, "because justice, equity or necessity requires the detail, or because their employment is necessary to the public," are made in the same way as in the case of farmers.

Application for exemption by clergymen, newspaper employees, apothecaries, physicians, professors, teachers, etc., are made to the local enrolling officer, and his certificate must be approved by the Congressional enrolling officer.

Officers and agents of railroads may make application to the commandant of conscripts for the State.

The duties of provost guards and clerks, of clerks, guards, agents and employees in the commissary and quartermaster departments, in the ordinance department, etc., are to be discharged by persons between eighteen and forty-five who are unfit for field duty. Should the invalids between these ages be not sufficiently numerous, then persons are to be assigned to such duties from the reserved military class.

The bureau of conscription is directed to proceed to enroll "at once" all of the clerks, agents, guards, employees, etc., just mentioned in the departments referred to.

Conscripts unfit for the duty in the field, and capable of discharging the duties in question, will be recommended by the board of examiners for such positions as they seem best suited for.

Exemptions are granted to judges or justices of any supreme, superior, or criminal court, to clerks and to sheriffs.

Justices of the peace, deputy sheriffs and commissioners of the revenue, are not exempted.

FOUR PER CENT. CERTIFICATES

As some uncertainty and even misapprehension exist as to the transferability of the four per cent. certificates now being issued under the recent Currency Act, the following statement, which we make upon full information from the Treasury Department, and by its desire, will be acceptable to the public:

The four per cent. certificates of deposit will be received in payment of the taxes of the person to whom they are issued, or of any assignee. The certificates are assignable in the form usual with certificates of stock. We would advise holders to take the usual business course of making an assignment before a magistrate, using the form to be found on the back of all Confederate registered bonds, but leaving blank for the assignee. The name of any holder can be inserted to suit occasions. We are further informed that when a certificate of deposit presented by a tax payer shall exceed the amount of his taxes, the tax collectors will be authorized to give him a new certificate for the excess. For example, if a citizen, tax be seven hundred dollars, and he give in a certificate of deposit for one thousand dollars, he will receive a new certificate for three hundred dollars. Thus, a certificate for a large amount may serve the successive use of several tax payers. Fractional parts of a hundred dollars, however, the tax payers will be required to pay in money; as no bond containing such fraction will be issued from the Treasury.

The denominations of the bonds to be issued in redemption of the certificates of deposit now being given, will be six, and no more—viz: one hundred, two hundred, five hundred, one thousand, three thousand and five thousand.

Richmond Sentinel.

WAR DEBT OF THE NORTH.—Thurlow Weed

is a letter to Gov. Morgan, says:

We shall, when the war terminates, find that it has cost, at least four thousand millions of dollars, three-fourths of which amount will remain as a National Debt, and he asks, "is it not time to gird up our fiscal loins and gather strength to bear the heavy burden safely through a crisis equal to if not greater than any England ever encountered?"

A DI-CONTENTED RUNAWAY.

The following letter, says the Selma (Ala.) Reporter, was received a short time since by Stephen, a colored preacher, belonging to Dr. P. C. Wian, well known in this section of the State. Stephen says every word of this letter may be believed:

NASHVILLE, TENN., January 15, 1864.

Uncle Stephen—I know you will be surprised to get a letter from me here, but I have chance of sending it by one of Mr. Crutchfield's women who says she knows you, and has heard you preach often, and as I cannot write myself, a free woman of this place is kind enough to write this letter for me. I was very foolish to leave a good home and kind friends, to come with the cruel, lying, swindling Yankees. They will promise anything to get you off with them, but they never fulfil any of their promises. They told me if I would go with them I should be free and rich, and have a white wife. They said that they were dividing all the land of the rebels among the negroes as fast as they got possession of it. I believed the story and went with them, but like the rich man, whose fate is recorded in Sacred History, "in hell I lifted up my eyes, being in torment," and like him, also, I wish to testify unto my brethren "lest they also come into this place of torment." Instead of being free, I never was so much a slave. As soon as the Federals got me off with them I was conscripted and assigned to duty with a regiment of sappers and miners.

I work all day in muddy ditches with a guard over me, who stands at my back with a loaded musket and fixed bayonet, ready to thrust me through, and at night a ball and chain is fastened to my arms and legs, and I am driven like an ox to a muddy stall, called a barracks, where I spend the night, without fire and almost without bedding. Every colored man that comes to the Yankees is put in the army, and is required to do them constant drudgery in camp, and in time of battle we are all put in the front as a breast work for the protection of the whites. I had rather be a Southern slave and belong to the meanest master in the South than to be what they call a colored free man at the North. I had a good home and a kind mistress, and plenty to eat and wear, but here everybody is my master, and I have to clothe and feed myself; and every negro in this country is treated more like a vile dumb brute or a poisonous reptile than a human being. If this is freedom, give me slavery for ever. If ever I get a chance I am coming home, and every negro here would do the same thing if he could. Warn our friends, lest they also come into this place of torment, and tell them they ought to feel happy in having kind masters and mistresses. I left some clothes in Marion—take care of them for me. Tell Maria and Oliver howdy for me. Pray for me, Uncle Stephen, and look for me, for I am coming if ever I get this chain off my neck. Give my love to all my friends, and tell them not to come here. Your unhappy friend,

JOHN WARD.

Servant of Wm. Ward, of Marion, Ala.

A MEXICAN JOAN D'ARC.—Among the Mexican prisoners taken to France is a young Indian woman, only twenty years of age, who was lieutenant colonel of the regiment of Zacatecas, and who, in the course of seven years, rose step by step from the ranks by her courage and talents. She followed her husband to the army, and was soon promoted to the rank of 2d lieutenant for her distinguished bravery. The death of her husband, killed in action, afforded her an opportunity of avenging him and of rising another step. The French defeat at Guadalupe, on the 3d May, 1862, obtained for her the rank of lieutenant-colonel, second in command of a regiment, in which position she again greatly distinguished herself during the siege of Puebla. This singular woman handles the sword like a first class fencing master, and she made herself not only respected but feared by her soldiers, who looked upon her as a supernatural being. After Ortega surrendered at discretion at Puebla, she was brought to Vera Cruz, and lodged on board the Rhone until that vessel sailed for France. Her order of embarkation mentioned her rank, and gives her a right to sit at the field officers' table.

She is said to be of agreeable personal appearance, although, as might be expected, rather more masculine in her ways than altogether becomes her sex.

LOUIS BONAPARTE ON WAR.—"I have been enthusiastic and joyful as any one after victory; but I also confess that the sight of a field of battle has not only struck me with horror, but even turned me sick, and now that I am advanced in life, I can not understand any more than I could at fifteen years of age, how beings who call themselves reasonable, and who have so much foresight, can employ this short existence, not in loving and aiding each other, and passing through it as gently as possible, but, on the contrary, in endeavoring to destroy each other, as if Time himself did not do this with sufficient rapidity. What I thought at fifteen years of age I still think—wars which society draws upon itself, are but organized barbarisms, an inheritance of the savage state disguised or ornamented by ingenious institutions and false eloquence."

SECRET SESSIONS OF CONGRESS.

Our readers are aware how consistently and continuously we have opposed the secret sessions of Congress. Governor Brown, in his late message to the Legislature of Georgia, very justly denounces them with great force. The pretext for them was to keep our measures and divisions from our enemy. The principal and real object was to make the members of Congress and the Executive free from the trammels of an intelligent public opinion, and practically irresponsible to the people. The Yankees have so far respected the people that they have never attempted to conceal from them their proceedings in Congress. If secrecy in the proceedings of their Congress could aid them in carrying on the war, who doubts that they would have been made secret? Are the people of the Confederate States less worthy of confidence on the part of their representatives than the Yankees? The veil of secrecy was not only put upon the proceedings of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the Confederate States, but after the Confederacy was fully organized, it was perpetuated, and has been kept over Congressional proceedings to this day. Has this been done from any respect to our enemies? Can any divisions which took place on the various amendments to the Constitution proposed or adopted effect injuriously the war? This is a mere pretext. The irresponsibility of Congress to the States and the people, by the furtive expedient of secret sessions, is totally inconsistent with the free Government established by the Constitutions of the States and of the Confederacy. They have been the beginning of that course of policy, which has been steadily pursued, of making the Government of the Confederate States like the Government of the United States, from which we have separated. It has been the grand expedient of usurpation and centralization. Ignorant of what course their Representatives pursued, and with a penalty put over them of expulsion from Congress, if they divulged it—how could the people understandingly control their Representatives? Will our leaders throughout the country just pause for a moment, and each of them ask himself, "Do I know how my Representative has spoken or voted on the vast and innumerable measures which, for the last three years, have been passed by Congress? Do I know how he voted in the late Tax measures and his reasons therefor; or on the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act in 1862; or on the later suspension of the act, at the last session of Congress?" If he and the people are ignorant, and are intentionally kept in ignorance of these acts, and submit to it, what is the Confederate Government but a despotism, supported by a dependent oligarchy of the members of Congress? When this insidious policy of secrecy in Congress was adopted and tolerated by the people, all the rest was a natural sequence. To usurp power on the part of the Executive and Congress, and to follow blind on the part of the people, was the pursuing result. Under such a course of things, collision between the Confederate Government and the States to which it belonged, was inevitable. No man, but one who utterly despised the people of the Confederate States, could have anticipated any other result. We have earnestly tried to prevent this collision, at least, until the war was over. Step by step, we have thought we saw the Confederate Government from its first beginning in secret session in Congress veering towards unlimited assumption of power, and step by step we have endeavored to prevent it by blazing out the landmarks of the Constitution, and calling upon its administrators to hold sacred its limitations. And even when these limitations have been overthrown, we have been silent. We deprecated contest about our Government until our enemies were driven from our land. In pursuing such a course we have been denounced as factionists.

The State of Georgia stands up against the usurpations of the Confederate Government.—Will Georgia stand alone? No! The act of Congress suspending the *Habeas Corpus* act is dead. And that secret State Chamber, where hundreds of years ago assumed power was strangled by our English forefathers, will not be built up here.—*Secrecy*.

THE CHAMPIONS OF A FREE PRESS.—The Macon Confederate punningly asserts that "Mr. Sparrow, of Louisiana, is the gentleman who gave the political Cock Robins, who wished to curtail the liberties of the press, their quietus. The present liberal and satisfactory section in the Military Bill, relating to the press, is reported to be owing to the exertions of the Senator from Louisiana." We have been advised by a Richmond correspondent, says the Knoxville Register, that we chiefly owe our immunity from conscription to the exertions of Hon. Mr. Swan, a Representative from Tennessee. Perhaps the press is indebted to the liberal views of both the gentlemen, and the honor should be divided between them.

"Birds of a feather flock together," says an old proverb, and in this case it seems the Swan and the Sparrow were of the "same feather."

RAGS! RAGS!!

THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR WHITE linen or cotton rags, delivered in large or small quantities at this office.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

From the Ladies Aid Association of Flat Rock, through Miss Emily Perry, to the Soldiers Rest of Camden.—Thirty dollars.

A very timely donation from our friend, and trust it will incite others to follow their noble and patriotic example, as we are very much in need of funds to render the passing Soldier, comfortable.

Miss E. R. LEE,
President Soldiers Rest.

The Ladies Aid Association will meet on Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their Hall. All are earnestly invited to come up to the help of the Soldiers.

The Ladies of the Benevolent Society are requested to meet on the first Thursday of every Month, at half past 12 o'clock.

CIRCULAR.

To the several Soldiers' Boards of Relief in this State.
COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 28, 1864.

IT being evident, from the Reports already made to this Office by the several Boards of Relief, as to the Tax in Kind, levied by Act 14th December last, "to make provision for the support of the Families of Soldiers from this State in the Confederate and State Service," that said Boards cannot furnish bags, boxes, barrels, &c., for the purpose of transporting any excess over the average supply from any section of the State to such districts or Parishes as may be entitled thereto under the 4th section of said Act, and in order to prevent any loss or waste of grain, salt, &c., and to carry into effect the provisions of said Act, the following Regulations are adopted and published under the instructions and with the approval of His Excellency the Governor:

1. That all such excess of grain, salt and manufactured articles upon the general apportionment, to be made as soon as the Returns of the Boards of Relief are completed, shall be forwarded by the Boards to Col. Richard Caldwell, Commissary General of the State at Columbia, who will receipt for the same, and provide all bags, boxes, barrels, &c., necessary for the purpose aforesaid, and distribute the Tax in Kind according to said apportionment "in proportion to the number of individuals to be relieved" within this State.

2. That the said Boards be required to forward Railroad Receipts for the Tax in Kind, immediately upon shipment thereof, to the Commissary General, who will pay all expenses and keep an account thereof, charging each Board in whose favor any excess of Tax in Kind shall be ascertained to be due, which amount shall be deducted from the portion due such Board out of the moneys received by all the Boards for the value of articles committed, an apportionment of which will be made when the Returns are completed.

3. The Boards are hereby required to pay into the Treasury of the Division to which they severally belong, all sums of money received by them by way of contribution, which, in conformity with the opinion of the Attorney General, can only be allowed in cases in which the specific articles taxed cannot now be procured or used for the benefit of soldiers' families.

4. The officers of the several Boards of Relief are earnestly urged to give immediate attention to these Regulations, and to communicate with the Commissary General in relation thereto, as well as to forward (as theretofore requested) forthwith to this office their full Returns, so that the apportionments above referred to may be made at an early day.

5. Under the foregoing Regulations, and in this way alone, it is hoped and believed that the intentions of the Legislature to afford aid to the families of our noble soldiers, will be promptly and equally extended to every District and Parish in the State.

JAMES A. BLACK,
Comptroller General.

Approved,
M. L. BONHAM,
All the papers in the State publish once.
April 1

CIRCULAR.

To the Tax Collectors of the State.
Comptroller General's Office,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 1, 1864.

THE Tax Collectors of the several Districts and Parishes of this State are hereby notified that, in conformity with the following instructions, they will be required to make a deduction of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. on all Confederate Treasury Notes bearing date prior to 1st April 1864, received by them from and after the 1st day of April next, in payment of Taxes due to this State. They are also required, after the 1st of April next, to send their certificates to this office of the amount of Taxes received by them respectively before that date.

JAMES A. BLACK,
Comptroller General.

April 1
All the papers in the State will publish twice.

Office of Attorney General.

COLUMBIA, March 1, 1864.

To His Excellency Governor Bonham:
Sir: In reply to your enquiry as to the kind of money in which Tax Collectors shall require payment of State Taxes after 1st April next, I answer that the Tax Collector is required to receive Confederate Treasury notes or other current funds, but, in my opinion, after the 1st April Confederate Treasury notes being, by Act of the Confederate Congress, reduced in value at currency 33 1/3 per cent. the notes, instead of being received at 10 cents in the dollar, should be taken at the value of currency fixed by law, viz: 66 2/3 cents on the dollar.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obt. serv't,
I. W. HAYNE, Atty Gen'l

To James A. Black, Esq., Comptroller General:
Sir: You will issue instructions to the Tax Collectors in conformity with the above opinion of the Attorney General.
M. L. BONHAM,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbia, March 1, 1864.

OFFICE A. A. Q. M. DEPT.,

CAMDEN, S. C., March 28, 1864.

BY orders of Capt. Sowers, Assistant Quartermaster, Mr. Donald McQueen, is hereby appointed assistant agent, A. A. Q. M. Department for this District.

R. MARION THOMPSON,
A. A. Q. M. Department.

April 1

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership for the practice of medicine, in Camden and its vicinity.

L. M. DESAUSURE, M. D.,
D. L. DESAUSURE, M. D.