

MOVEMENTS OF ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN.

PARIS, March 11.—At last I am able to announce the arrival among us of the titular Emperor of Mexico and his wife, the Archduchess, who reached the Northern railway station at 4 o'clock on Saturday last, and were thence conducted to the Tuilleries in the imperial carriage. The Archduke is a good and intelligent looking man, thirty-two years old, if I mistake not, and, as you are no doubt aware, next brother to the Emperor of Austria. His love of travel and adventure, and dislike of the stiffness and pedantry of Austrian military life, induced him to choose the navy for his profession, and since the age of sixteen he has been much at sea, visiting all the coasts of the Mediterranean, the French provinces of Africa, as well as Spain, Portugal, Mexico and Madeira.

In 1854, when only twenty-two years old, he was placed at the head of the Austrian marine, and pursued his travels and investigations with avidity, sailing about the Archipelago and the coast of Syria in his flagship, the Schwarzenberg, with a squadron of seventeen vessels. He then proceeded to visit Palestine and Jerusalem, passed through Egypt into the Red sea, which he investigated with great care, as he did also the works, then proceeding, of the Suez Canal. He is said to have always manifested a partiality for the Emperor Napoleon III; and it is reported of him that when at Trieste, in December, 1852, the telegraph brought him the news of the restoration of the empire, he immediately invited the whole consular body to a public entertainment, placed the French Consul on his right hand, and proposed the health of Napoleon III, before that sovereign had been recognized by any of the powers of Europe.

The Emperor is not a man to forget such an incident, and hence, perhaps, the predilection manifested for his present protegee. The Archduke was last in Paris in 1855, when he stayed a fortnight, in a very private manner, with the Emperor at St. Cloud. In 1857 he was in England, returning by Belgium, when he saw, admired, and demanded in marriage the Princess Marie Charlotte, daughter of King Leopold and the Princess Louise of Orleans, daughter of Louis Philippe. It is a somewhat strange coincidence to see the grand daughter of King Louis Philippe arrive at the Tuilleries as the guest of a Bonaparte, and to see the man who deprived her family of a large portion of their family property, patronizing her husband; and professing to bestow upon him an empire, such as it is.

Soon after his marriage, the Archduke was made Governor General of the Lombardo Venetian Kingdom, in which high and difficult position he acquitted himself in such a way as to make Carouar say that "he was the most dangerous adversary Italian independence had ever had to encounter." He made himself, in fact, so popular as almost to reconcile Lombardy and Venice to the Austrian yoke. Fortunately, perhaps for Italy, his success only excited the narrow-minded jealousy of the cabinet of Venice, and he was removed from his Government.

After the Italian war, the Duke was so little satisfied with the state of things at home, that he absented himself very markedly, and went off to visit Brazil and other parts of the American continent. I do not feel sure whether he ever set foot in the United States. But you will see from what is above stated, that the Archduke is a man of travel and experience in the world, and no mere tight laced, court-bred scion of the house of Hapsburg. He is a man of action and of liberal sentiments, and, in this respect, not unfitted for the rare task which Napoleon III has offered, and which he, to the surprise of every one, has accepted.

The account of the reception of the imperial visitors by their hosts at the Tuilleries is recorded by the court papers as follows: "The Emperor descended six steps (just 'six' steps and no more) of the grand staircase to meet his guests. His Majesty then 'embraced' the Archduke, 'shook hands' with the Archduchess (which seems to me to be rather reversing the natural order of things), and then, giving his arm to latter, and leaving the Empress to the care of the Archduke, proceeded to the imperial apartments.

The usual routine of grand dinners and receptions are taking place in honor of the visitors, but the Archduke still loves his independent and erratic habits, and is fond of stealing away incog with his wife, a pretty lively French woman, and visiting the Paris shops to make purchases. In a few days they will proceed to England to bid adieu to Queen Victoria, who is cousin to the Archduchess, and to King Leopold, her father. Then they go directly to Trieste, and embark on board an Austrian frigate to cross the ocean about the latter end of May. Two French frigates will complete the squadron.—*Correspondence New York Journal of Commerce.*

MAXIMILIAN'S SECESSION NOBILITY.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald writes:

Letters from Europe report that all kinds of titles of nobility are to be conferred by Maximilian on the secessionists, who in large numbers attend him from Paris to Mexico. Dr. Gwix is to be a Duke.

Perhaps this would interfere with a little plan which our Southern friends in Paris state had been arranged for providing a good berth for Dr. Gwix, and securing the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the new Mexican empire, and the formation of an offensive and defensive alliance between the two countries. The doctor, I have been several times informed within the past week, is to accompany the Archduke to Mexico in the capacity of a general counsellor and adviser. The doctor, who is a large property holder in Texas, and is supposed to have considerable influence there, has frequently recommended the cession of this State of the Confederacy, or rather its re-annexation to Mexico as the price of this league. It was for this, if for anything, that the doctor was to accompany the Archduke to his new Empire.

THE EMPRESS OF MEXICO.—The future Empress of Mexico is not at all handsome. She is very roundshouldered, and of royal build and physiognomy, although I have been told persons who have been presented to her that she is not devoid either of sense or wit.—*Paris Cor. London Star, 18th ult.*

THE TREATY BETWEEN MAXIMILIAN AND NAPOLEON.—The draft of a treaty was signed upon at the Tuilleries, to be ratified as soon as the Emperor Maximilian I. shall have ascended the Mexican throne and announced his accession to the Court of the Tuilleries. If we are rightly informed, the treaty definitely settles two important questions—firstly, the French occupation, and secondly the claims of the French Treasury on the Mexican Government. It is already known that the pay and maintenance of the troops engaged in the expedition have, since the 1st of January, 1864, been borne by Mexicans; this will continue until their recall, which will gradually be effected as the regimental lists of the Mexican army are completed. Three battalions of the foreign legion, each 2,000 men strong, and composed of enrolled volunteers, will remain in the service of Mexico. The desire of French officers to enter this service is so great that for some weeks past the number of aspirants has far exceeded the ranks to be filled up.

The Mexican debt due to France comprises, besides the pecuniary claims of private individuals duly acknowledged, the costs of the expedition and the advances made by the French Government to the Mexican Treasury to defray the expenses of the army of occupation. The debt will be paid by fourteen annual instalments, each probably amounting to \$25,000,000, with the option of previous liquidation, should the condition of the Mexican finances admit of it.—*Memorial Diplomatique.*

[CIRCULAR.]
WAR TAX OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, 13th April, 1864.

It is with regret that the State Collector has to call the attention of all Assessors engaged in taxing the Tax in Kind, to the fact that he has been informed, by persons of the highest standing, that great frauds have been committed in certain Districts by persons making their returns of produce. This is seriously to be regretted, as a faithful return of this Tax is absolutely necessary to the country, and as, on account of this Tax, the agricultural interest has been greatly favored by Congress in the Tax Laws. All Assessors are, therefore, hereby ordered to institute a more searching inquiry throughout their respective Districts, and wherever mistakes are discovered, to make a new or additional assessment; and wherever there is a taint of fraud, there to impose the penalties prescribed by the law. The review of the Assessments will be beneficial in every District in the State, and particular reports on this subject are hereby required from all Assessors. Lists of certain persons who are known to have made fraudulent returns have been put on file in this office by patriotic citizens, and the attention of the Assessors in the District to which the parties belong will be directed to each particular case so reported. This is the only way in which frauds can be reached; and while honest Tax-Payers make their own returns, they should aid the Tax Officers in discovering the fraudulent returns of others.

The Assessors are also required forthwith to finish up and complete their Assessments of the Tax in Kind, including the Bacon Tax, and transfer these estimates to the Quartermasters, who have made complaints to this office of their delay to some Districts.

JOS. DAN'L POPE,
State Collector.

THE TAX ON THE \$100 NOTES.—The following copy of a telegram is of general interest to the public:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U. S. A.,
Richmond, April 7, 1864.

The tax of ten per cent. per month on the \$100 notes commences on the second day of May, 1864, and is to be rated upon the face value. Portions of the month are not to be charged. You will, therefore, deduct \$10 per month additional from each \$100 note presented on or after the second day of May, and of each succeeding month.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of Treasury.

THE SCARCITY OF NICKEL.—Since nickel has been used by the Northern Government for the manufacture of cents, the metal has become very scarce. Nickel is found in Germany, but the Northern supply is chiefly derived from Litchfield, Conn. From the difficulty of procuring the metal, and its high price, and the increasing demand for cents at the mint, the fear is that the Government cannot furnish 100 cents for \$1. It is thought some other metal will be adopted.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. EDITOR: As the time is approaching when the people of Kershaw District, will have to select, those who will represent them, in the ensuing Legislature we respectfully recommend the following gentlemen, as candidates.

For Senator.

Maj. A. H. BOYKIN

For Representatives.

Maj. J. M. DESAUSURE,

Capt. W. Z. LEITNER.

By inserting the above, you will oblige

April 15. MANY VOTERS.

For Representatives.

We are authorized to announce Col. A. D. GOOD-WYN, as a candidate for the Legislature at the ensuing election.

April 22. M

MR. EDITOR: You will please announce Capt. WILLIAM OLYBURN, as a candidate for re-election as clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for Kershaw District, and oblige

April 15. MANY FRIENDS.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce Col. W. R. TAYLOR, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court, at the next ensuing election, and oblige

April 1. MANY FRIENDS.

We are requested to announce Mr. WM. T. WILSON as a candidate for Clerk of the Court at the next election.

April 22.

OBITUARY.

The late L. L. WHITAKER, departed this life Saturday April 2 1864. He left no better man behind him. It is becoming to the living to pause a moment, even in this whirlpool of excitement, and consider what this small community in and around Camden, has been called upon to mourn in the death of so many men, woman and youths, in military and civil ranks in the short space of a few months. The memory of every reader will recount the instances which have brought forth the tears of the family circle, and the sincere sorrow of all who have looked upon the scene. The last shock was felt in the death of Mr. Whitaker. It will be felt by many for a long time to come; for he fed the needy, and was no extortioner; he did the work enjoined by social duty and sound morals, making no demonstration and asking no applause. He sought not the arena of public display, though he performed many of the functions of the good citizen, in positions of quiet usefulness, wherein he did more real good than most of those who carry emblazoned banners; and he was content to aim, and well he succeeded, to write his epitaph in the hearts of the good and the just; and there it is indelibly engraved. It is this: True to all his duties, domestic and social; inexorably honest; the debtor of no man, the deciever of no man; True to his country in her every demand, true to himself, and how could he then be else than true to his God?

Who of us shall leave behind a more honorable record? He speaks by his instructive, unvarnished example, far more eloquent than words. Let us learn the duty of imitation. W.

DEPARTED this life in Camden, on the 11th of March 1864, Mrs. ELIZA H., the wife of Major J. M. Desaussure. Distinguished for her candor and integrity, her delicate sense of justice and of the proprieties of life, she was remarkable for her purity and generosity of character, her amiability of temper and her soundness of mind. Her perception of right and wrong seemed intuitive and when her mind, enlightened by reason, pointed out the right, she always pursued it, unbiassed by the opinions of others. While she accorded liberty of opinion to others, she firmly and meekly abided by the convictions of her own conscience.

The glory of her character however was, her christian docility, steadfastness and entire submission to the will of her benevolent God.

Nothing shook her faith in her Saviour, who was her support and crown of rejoicing, during the trying days and nights appointed her. Her memory is embalmed in the hearts of her relatives and friends.

"Her children arise up and call her blessed;
Her husband also, and he praiseth her."

RAGS! RAGS!!

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

TOWN ELECTION.

AN election will be held at the Council Room on Thursday 28th inst. for Town Marshal and four Guardsmen to serve during the ensuing year.

Applicants will send in their letters in their own hand writing.
By order of the Council ROBT. M. KENNEDY,
April 22 1 Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has discovered that an improper intercourse exists between some of his Negroes and people residing in or near Camden, very injurious to them; he therefore forbids all trading of any kind with either slave or freeman with any of his negroes; the law will be enforced against all offenders.

April 22. JAMES CHESNUT, 2

Kershaw Lodge No. 9, I. O. O. F.

A MEETING of this Lodge will be held at their Hall on Friday the 23d inst. at 7 1/2 o'clock, p. m. A punctual attendance of the members is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order of the N. G. J. M. GAYLE, Sec.
April 22 1

CIRCULAR.

HEAD QUARTERS,

DEPT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.
CHARLESTON, S. C., April 4th, 1864.

IN order to expedite the forwarding of packages to the soldiers in this command, Lieutenant J. J. Mellon, in addition to his general duties, is hereby announced as agent for the reception of packages forwarded to the troops in this Department by their friends.

He will make arrangements to receive at the Railway Depots, and from the Express Company, all packages or parcels addressed to soldiers, and will be held responsible for their prompt distribution.

Special attention should be paid to the direction of boxes, &c. The name of the soldier, and letter of the company to which he belongs, or the name of the Captain, as well as the number of the Regiment, should be in the address.

Packages must not contain more than one hundred pounds—be well secured—and sent at the expense of the shipper.

By command of General BEAUREGARD.

H. WEMYSS FIELDER,
Captain and A. G.

Having been appointed to the above duty my office will be for the present on Hudson Street 3rd from King Street. JNO. J. MELLON,
April 22 1m Superintendent.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE

Ext. Logwood,	Calomel,
Blue Mass,	Sap. Carb Soda,
Spanish-Brown,	Spts. Nitro,
E. I. Castor Oil,	Black Pepper,
Best Spanish Sweet Oil,	Essence Peppermint,
Spts. Camphor,	Sulphur,
Quinine,	Borax,
Salt Petre,	No. Six,

April 22 3t WM. MCKAIN,

HEADQUARTERS EN. OFFICE.

CAMDEN, S. C., April 19th, 1864.

PARAGRAPH 1. The Captains of Beat Companies in Kershaw District, will furnish me, at once, with a list of all persons in their respective Beats between the ages of 17 and 18 and 45 and 50 years of age.
W. Z. LEITNER,
April 22 M Capt and E. O. K. D.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

MY books will positively be closed on the first day of May, and all defaulters double taxed.
WM. MCKAIN,
April 22 2t T. C. K. D.

WAR TAXES.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,

CAMDEN, April 15 1864.

IN addition to the Income Tax for 1863, the following additional taxes have been levied, under the Act of Congress of 17th February, 1864, to which the attention of all concerned is requested:

"On all profits made by buying and selling at any time between the first day of January, 1863, and the first day of January, 1864, any spirituous liquors, flour, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, molasses or syrup, salt, bacon, pork, hogs, beef or beef cattle, sheep, cats, hay, fodder, raw hides, leather, horses, mules, boots, shoes, cotton yarns, wool, woollen, cotton or mixed cloths, hats, wagons, harness, oxal, iron, steel or nails, a tax of ten per cent, shall be assessed and collected. This tax is in addition to the Tax on Income and Profits under the Tax Act of the 24th April, 1863.

"On all profits made by buying and selling between the first day of January, 1863, and the first day of January, 1864, money, gold, silver, foreign exchange, stocks, notes, debts, credits or obligations of any kind, and any merchandise, property or effects of any kind, not enumerated in the preceding paragraph, a tax of ten per cent, in addition to the taxes on such profits or income under the Act of 24th April, 1863, shall be assessed and collected.

"On the amount of all profits exceeding twenty-five per cent, made during the year 1863, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing, dry dock or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not, a tax of twenty-five per cent, shall be assessed and collected on such excess in addition to the Income Tax of such banks, companies or corporations, under the Act of 24th April, 1863."

The necessary forms for the returns of the above taxes having been received, tax-payers are requested to make their returns promptly, and notice is hereby given that such returns must be made within thirty days from this date.

Those who have failed to make their returns for the Income Tax of 1863, will save themselves trouble and expense by making them forthwith.

JOHN CANTEY,
Assessor 17th Collection District, S. C.

April 15 3

BACON TAX! BACON TAX!!

WE copy for the benefit of all interested a part of the twelfth section of the Tax Act, referring to Bacon with the Penalty attached, where parties refuse to make their returns, and earnestly request those who have not made their returns to do so at once, otherwise the law will be enforced.

SECTION 12. Every Farmer Planter Grazier, or any other person who slaughters Hogs, shall exhibit to the assessor on or about the 1st of March 1864, an account all the Hogs he may have slaughtered since the Passage of this act (the 24th of April 1863), to the 1st of March 1864, and the said Farmer Planter Grazier, or any other person who slaughters Hogs shall deliver an equivalent for one tenth of the same, in cured Bacon, at the rate of 60lb of Bacon, to the one hundred weight of Pork.

PENALTY.

And in case of refusal or neglect to make such lists or returns except in cases of sickness or other unavoidable cause, the assessor shall add twenty-five per centum to the amount. And the lists so made and subscribed by such assessor, shall be taken and reported, as good and sufficient lists on which such person or property is to be taxed for the purposes of this act.

JOHN CANTEY,
Assessor 17th C. D.

April 15 2

COOK WANTED.

A FAIR price in provisions, will be paid for a negro woman, who is a good cook &c. Apply at the Post Office.
April 8 M