

**THE SICK IN OUR HOSPITAL.**  
 Now they have penetrated the heart of the people. It has been deemed advisable to remove the sick and wounded soldiers from several points where they were exposed. Some two hundred sick and disabled men were sent to this place, and arrived here on Monday evening last. They are now under the charge of Drs. Todd and Jennings. An appeal is made to our citizens, and especially the ladies for their aid in alleviating the suffering likely to ensue from neglect whilst prostrated by disease. The troops now in the hospital are nearly all old veterans—heroes of many hard fought battles, and who have been in active service since first this cruel war inaugurated. Those who have already contributed to this paramount interest are now called upon to redouble their zeal and liberality. Contributions will be thankfully received by either of the above named gentlemen, at the hospital—all articles pertaining to hospital stores will be acceptable. The care of the sick is a religious duty—so sacred, that it will be one of the tests of the final judgment—and, in all this class, none appeal so tenderly to our hearts as the sons, fathers, husbands, brothers, who, for our sakes, have not counted their lives, dear unto themselves, but, uncomplainingly, endure cold and hunger, marches and watches and perils of the battle, that our homes and altars may be inviolate, our honor untarnished and our country free.

**FASTING AND PRAYER.**—To-day being set apart by the President of the Confederacy for the purpose of fasting and prayer, we have no doubt but that all our citizens will cease their worldly labors, and join heart and hand in devotional exercises to the Most High, in such a befitting manner as is our usual want on all like occasions. In fact the prayers of our people could not be offered at a more auspicious season—in this dark hour of trouble, when desolation is spread throughout our land. The pastors of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist Churches request their respective congregations to assemble at the Presbyterian Church this morning at half past ten o'clock for service. To see these holy men of God with their flocks, laying aside the prejudices of sectarianism and all worshipping at the same altar, petitioning Almighty God at the same shrine, for the relief of our bleeding country, will truly be a sight to make the heart leap with joy and enrapture the soul, and double the angels in heaven will look upon the scene with intense pleasure, and God himself will love to behold and surely bless.

**HUGHES' MILL.**—Amongst those who have suffered largely by the recent invasion, there has been none more stripped of this world's goods, than our friend and neighbor, Mr. W. E. HUGHES. This gentleman has had nothing left with which to keep body and soul together except his grist mill—the enemy having carried off his negroes, stolen every pound of meat and flour and burnt his corn crib, besides both his turpentine stills, and a great deal of other property—not leaving him even a horse or mule with which to raise bread. His mill has been long and favorably known to the people of our district, and now that he is entirely dependent on his mill for a support, we take pleasure in commending him to the favorable consideration of those of our planters and others in want of such service.

John Cabell Breckinridge entered on his duties as Secretary of War on the 9th ult., having been unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

The Greenville papers announce the decease of Major Benjamin Gass, ex-Intendent of Greenville, but for many years a resident and merchant and public officer of Kershaw District; where he filled the offices of Sheriff and Clerk, and was a popular and spirited citizen, eagerly awake to all social and local enterprises.

Service will be held at the Episcopal Church this morning at the usual hour.

**CONFEDERATE JUDGE.**—Hon. B. F. Perry, of Greenville, has received the appointment of Judge of the Confederate States Court for the District of South Carolina, vice A. G. Magrath, who resigned in consequence of having been elected Governor of the State. Judge Perry qualified and entered upon the duties of his responsible position on Monday, 7th ult.

**HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,**  
 Lawtonville, S. C., Jan. 13, 1865.

Nearly two months since my command came to South Carolina to keep back the enemy and protect the property and persons of citizens. Some people, through bad motives and some through ignorance, have tried to convince the good citizens of this State that my men were lawless and unprincipled. The feeling of ingratitude to the citizen, and the animosity between the soldier and citizen, which these reports are liable to engender, will, unless corrected, prove disadvantageous to our cause.

The good conduct and good discipline of my command is known to every citizen where I have encamped. I now hold certificates of most of the citizens of this section of country that they have no complaints whatever against my troops.

If any depredations of any character whatever are committed by my troops upon the property of citizens, a representation of the matter will ensure them justice. If their horses are stolen by any one, I will use every exertion to have them restored, and if any citizen of this entire State will bring proof to me that, during the two months I have been in South Carolina, any soldier under my command has stolen his horse, I will either see that the horse is returned or that the value of the animal is promptly paid the citizen. I will also personally present the injured party with one hundred dollars to repay him for any trouble and expense he may have incurred in procuring and presenting to me the necessary proofs.  
 J. WHEELER,  
 Major-General.

**VOTE ON THE AFRICAN ENROLLMENT.**—On Tuesday, 7th ult., the Senate went into secret session on Mr. Brown's Resolution instructing the Military Committee to report a bill, with the least practicable delay, to take into the military service of the Confederate States a number of negro soldiers, not to exceed two hundred thousand, by voluntary enlistment, with the consent of their owners, or by conscription as may be found necessary; and that the Committee provide in said Bill for the emancipation of said negroes in all cases where they prove loyal and true to the end of the war, and for the immediate payment, under proper restriction, of their full present value to their owners.

The injunction of secrecy having been removed from the proceedings we are enabled to state that a motion of Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, to so amend the Resolution as to make it one of inquiry into expediency was rejected, and a vote being taken on the Resolution it was rejected—yeas, 3; nays, 13.

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs. Brown, Henry and Vest.

Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs. Baker, Caperton, Graham, Haynes, Hunter, Johnson, of Mississippi, Maxwell, Oldham, Orr, Semmes, Walzer, Watson and Wigfall.

**Negro Soldiers.**  
 A correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser and Register submits the following upon this subject:  
**FACT No. 1.**—The Southern people, supposed to be well acquainted with the negro character, did not believe the negro could be made a soldier. They laughed to scorn the Yankees' purpose to convert the negro into an effective soldier.  
**FACT No. 2.**—The Yankees have taken 200,000 able-bodied male negroes from us, and have made the great majority of these negroes as effective soldiers as any in their ranks.—When Confederate soldiers have met these negroes in battle, they have recognized in them, on many fields, determined, disciplined troops. So much for the value of mere theory in the teeth of stubborn fact.  
**FACT No. 3.**—The President of the United States has deliberately admitted before the world, that without the aid of these negro troops it would be impossible for his Government to maintain its present military status, and more impossible to put down the Confederate Government.  
**FACT No. 4.**—The Federal Government, by legislation and by military order, has established its unalterable policy to arm and organize the whole negro male population to aid in our destruction, so far as these slaves come within their lines or can be captured.  
 Now, we ask plain, sensible men whether it would not have been better for our cause if these 200,000 negro soldiers had been added to our armies instead of strengthening the armies of the invader?  
 Our sons and brothers have to meet these stolen slaves in battle, instead of having them for allies in the conflict.  
 If the negro must fight, is it not the part of wisdom to make him fight on our side?  
 From which he deduces the following inferences:  
 (1.) The action of our foe, and the march of events, have demonstrated one fact—namely, the negro can be trained to arms and made an effective soldier.  
 (2.) If he fight, he must add to our strength or to that of the foe.  
 (3.) If we give the foe the additional force of the slave, then, without a potential interference by Almighty power, we shall be most surely crushed.  
 (4.) The only point of doubt as to our duty and our interest is, whether the negro can be made as effective for the Southern as the Northern army.  
 This can be tested on a small scale by experiment. Who can, as a friend to our cause, rationally object to such a safe and cautious experiment?

had been settled. The women of the South sooner than see their husbands and brothers submit to such relations, or disgraceful and terms of reconciliation.

7. He had an interview with President Davis and all the members of his Cabinet, also with Gen. Lee; and he never heard a word of defiance, reproach, or crimination, from any one of them, or any other person in Richmond.

8. That Gen. Lee impressed him once with the idea that he was in the presence of a man whose soul was filled with every sentiment of honor, religion and patriotism. The subject of the war was barely alluded to, and in connection with which the old man with great earnestness and feeling, remarked that he did not wish to leave so cruel a legacy as the war to his children; and while his affections for his old comrades and friends had not abated in any degree, he had but plain duty, under the providence of God, to perform, and would be glad to be spared such a necessity by a permanent peace, not only between the sections, but to all mankind.

His appointment as Generalissimo has united the people and inspired new confidence and life among the army and people; and he really believes that such is the devotion of the people to Lee, every man, woman and child in the Confederacy would follow him into the Gulf of Mexico as a religious duty, if he required it of them.

**IMPRESSIONS OF A YANKEE IN RICHMOND.**

The New York Tribune has a letter from William Cornell Jewett, giving the substance of a conversation with Gen. Singleton, of Illinois, who has just returned from Richmond, and the impressions of that gentleman while in the Confederate capital. The impressions are given as follows:

1. The Southern people are all anxious for peace—not because they are exhausted or doubt their ability to continue the war successfully, but to spare non-combatants, women and children, the privations and sufferings its continuance must multiply.
2. He thinks it in the power of the North to reconstruct by an offer of liberal terms—to be considered and acted upon during an armistice of sixty days.
3. The South will not consent to reconstruction upon any other basis than the clearest recognition of the rights of the States respectively to determine each for itself all questions of local and domestic Government, slavery included.
4. They will not permit slavery to stand in the way of independence—unless it should be a fair compensation, coupled with other liberal terms of reconstruction, secured by constitutional amendments.
5. He thinks they can prosecute the war indefinitely, but not without great suffering and sacrifice, which they are prepared to make rather than submit to any terms that do not recognize their perfect equality, and are alike honorable to both sections.
6. He says he never lived better than he did in Richmond, so far as the substantial are concerned; that he found everything necessary for a state dinner except wine; that he was treated with marked attention and liberality by everybody. When he inquired for his hotel bill he was informed it

Wanted, A NO 1 DRAUGHT, FOR WHICH A good price will be paid. Apply at the Confederate & Journal Office. March 10

**To Stock Raises**  
 HAVING BEEN SOLICITED TO PURCHASE fine Stock, in order to improve the stock of the plantation, I have selected and purchased at public sale, the beautiful young blooded horse DAVIS—bred by the celebrated imported horse raiser, and selected in England by Col. Beatty of the District of S. C. and purchased without regard to price to improve the stock of the South. All that see JEFF DAVIS will once perceive how well the selection was made. He is four years old, fifteen hands high, and will be sixteen—is a rich mahogany bay, and pronounced by good judges a perfect model, and beyond all question equal to any colt in the Confederate States. He will remain all the time at his stable near Flat Rock, S. C.

TERMS.—One hundred dollars, to insure and one dollar to the groom. Great care will be taken to prevent accidents, but I will not be responsible should any occur.

—ALSO—  
 Have a supply of hammered Iron Plough Moulds—a superior article—for sale at \$2.50 per lb., or exchange for cotton, one pound of Iron for two of cotton.  
 W. FORD.  
 December 1—w13.  
 Lancaster Ledger copy four times a month or four months.

**MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE**  
 THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING ACCEPTED THE AGENCY OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Raleigh, North Carolina, for CAMDEN AND VICINITY, is prepared to receive applications for policies of LIFE INSURANCE on the most reasonable terms. The Lives of SLAVES insured at moderate rates.  
 W. L. DePass, Agent.  
 April 18

**ALABAMA**  
**Fire Insurance**  
 COMPANY.  
 —:—  
 THE UNDERSIGNED, AS AGENT FOR THE above Southern Insurance Company, is prepared to issue policies of Insurance against loss by Fire on all buildings &c.  
 W. L. DePass.  
 April 13

**State Tax Notice**  
 MY BOOKS WILL BE OPENED FOR RECEIVING returns and Taxes on WEDNESDAY the 15th day of February, 1865, for Taxes of the year 1864.  
 Wm. McKain,  
 Feb. 8—14  
 T. C. K. B.

**For Sale**  
 ROSIN OF ALL GRADES, USED FOR MAKING soap and gas. Also, Spirits of Turpentine.  
 Feb. 3—14  
 D. D. HOCOTT