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J. T. HERSEMAN—Editor.

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[FROM THE RALEIGH SENTINEL.]

"THE REBEL DEAD"

It is well said that the habit of decorating the graves of the rebel dead never occurred to the chivalry until they began to see it was a way, once more, to excite a betrayed and deluded people against a kind and generous Government.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Oh! glorious rebel dead!
What tho' thy battled cause proved vain,
Art thou to us less dear?
Shall we grant thee one tribute less,
Because thou couldst not live and bless
The land we still revere?
"The chivalry" will answer "No;"
But he who was thy secret foe,
Who living, hates thee dead,
And lifts his voice to cry us down,
Because we decorate the mound
Above each buried head,
We take the "angel's" alphabet,
And mournfully we write with it
"Thy mouldering dust we love"
We know this cannot add one beam
To th' immortal halo that doth gleam
Thy sacrifice above.
We know th' in dust not feel the need
Of th' our heart-prompted "weed,"
In thy cold and narrow bed;
Still th' one's a source to be found,
Wh' pure sad, in gathering round
Wit' garlands for our dead.
We wish not to renew the strife,
That cost thee each a precious life,
As a poison tongue hath said;
But we would keep the memory
Bright in our hearts sternly,
Of all the "rebel dead."
The laurel and the cypress bloom,
Together, o'er the common tomb,
O'er those who lie in vain;
And many a wreath with these we lave
As we lay it on the "rebel" slain.

Pauperism and Crime— A Comparison.

The concluding volume of the census of 1860, devoted to social statistics, has been issued. It affords the means of many instructive comparisons, and, among others, of a comparison between the numbers of the dangerous and perishing classes, and their widely-apart sections of this Union, as follows:

New England States—total population, 3,935,282; paupers, 74,459; criminals, 16,977. Same number of Southern States—total population 6,493,532; paupers, 13,394; criminals, 1,898. From this it appears—omitting fraction—that while there is in New England a pauper to each forty, and a criminal to each one hundred and seventy-four of the population, in the Southern States enumerated there was only one pauper to each four hundred and fifty-one, and one criminal to each 3421 of the population. It is evident that the much boasted superiority of New England, on account of her great moral purity and high intelligence, tells better in rhetorical flourishes than in statistical figures. What a story it tells for the culture of Massachusetts, with her sublime system of free schools and her innumerable churches, that she has 57,885 paupers and 12,773 criminals while Alabama, one of the dark corners of the earth, a field of missionary labor and philanthropic effort, with two-thirds as large a population, had only five hundred and eighty-two paupers, and one hundred and seventy-nine criminals.

If your sister, while engaged with her sweetheart, asks you to bring a glass of water from an adjoining room, start on the errand, but you need not return. You will not be missed. Don't forget this little boys!

Adam's Fall.

A favorite temperance lecturer down South used to relate the following anecdote to illustrate the influence of a bad example in the formation of habits, ruinous in their effect:

Adam, and Mary, his wife, were very good members of the church, good sort of folks any way, quite industrious and thriving in the world.

Whenever the minister called to make Mary a visit, which was often, she contrived to have a glass of good toddy made, and the minister never refused to imbibe.

After a while Adam got to following the example of the minister to such an extent that he became a drunkard—drank up everything he had and all he could get. Mary and Adam became very poor in consequence of his following the minister's example so closely, but the good minister continued still to get his glass of toddy. One day he called in and told Mary he was going away for a week—should return on Friday—and handed her a book containing the catechism, and told her when he returned he should expect her to answer the questions. Mary said yes, and laid away the book carefully. But Mary, like a good many others, forgot it until the very Friday that the good minister was to return, "What shall I do?" said she; "the minister is to be here to-day, and I haven't looked in the book he gave me! How can I answer the questions?"

"I can tell you," said Adam; "give me a quarter, and let me go over to Smith's and get some good rum, and you can answer him with a glass of toddy."

Mary took the advice, gave Adam a quarter and a jug, and off he started. After getting his jug filled, and on his way back, Adam concluded to taste the rum. One taste followed another until he tumbled over a pile of rocks and broke the jug and lost all the rum. Adam managed to stagger home.

Soon as he got into the house Mary asked very anxiously for the rum.

Poor Adam managed to stammer out that he stumbled over a pile of rocks, and broke the jug, and spilled the rum.

Mary was in a fix—Adam drunk—the minister coming—the rum gone—and the questions unlearned. But here comes the minister! It won't do for the man of God to see Adam drunk, so she for want of a better place to hide him sent him under the bed. By the time he was fairly under, in came the minister. After sitting a few moments, he asked Mary if she could answer the question, "How did Adam fall?"

Mary turned her head first one way, and then the other, and finally stammered out;

"He fell over a pile of rocks."

It was now the minister's turn to look blank, but he ventured another question, "Where did he hide himself after the fall?"

Mary looked at the minister, then at the bed, but finally she spoke out with—

"Under the bed, sir! There, Adam, you may come out: he knows all about it."

The good minister retired—not even waiting for his glass of toddy.

General Lee.

A correspondent of the *Richmond Times*, writing from Lexington, has the following concerning General Lee: "He has a comfortable house, well furnished; and while his salary is not large, his every want is supplied, and often times anticipated.

Every stage that enters the village brings him a parcel or box, sent by Express, and these boxes and parcels contain almost every imaginable thing, from books and pictures down to clothing and provisions.

These boxes come from every quarter of the globe, but chiefly from Baltimore.

The other day, a little girl living some four miles in the country, sent the General a present of apples, and the very next evening, to her great joy, and the amazement of her parents, Gen Lee rode up, alighted, entered the house, and, after returning his thanks, paid his little friend a visit of some length.

He is not at all unsocial, is free, yet cautious in conversation, but his visits are made chiefly to the ladies.

Sometimes his patience is tried by persons requesting him to sit for his picture or bust, and on one occasion he was heard to declare that he had rather stand the fire of half a dozen of the best marksmen in the army of Northern Virginia, than be vexed by the continued solicitations of artists, photographers and the like. He was particularly worried a few weeks ago by an old lady from the South, who insisted on having a lock or even "three threads of his hair, which she had promised faithfully to carry back to a young female friend in Alabama or Georgia."

After considering the difficulty, he pursued the old lady to put up with a photograph in place of a lock of hair. She was by no means satisfied, but the General was firm. He is also annoyed by letters on all sorts of subjects. One of these lately received was from an old woman in England, who sent him a bill for four dollars, which a man of his name, Robert F. Lee, had borrowed from her in 1862. As the old lady was evidently in earnest and the letter genuine, the General promptly replied, and proved an *alibi*.

Another War.

A Northern paper discusses the probability of a War in 1868, between the democrats and radicals, from the result of the Presidential election.

Gentlemen, don't fight! If you do, count us out. We can't shoot—we can't bite a cartridge—our health's awful bad; we limp; we stammer; we're going blind; we're deaf; we're pot-bellied and sway-backed; our liver don't work; our heart's diseased; we have a 'mighty ailen in our inards' that doctors can't tell anything about, we can't look at blood without faintin'. We can't die a hero all in a fust—nary time, we can't; and, in the language of an illustrious conscript, 'we'd ruther be hung, any way, than die for our country.'

Another War! O, Cracky! Rats to y'r holes! Lie down! grab a Government contract of some sort, if it's to make nitre.—*Danville Times*

Thad. Stevens is an old bachelor.—*Exchange.*

There is a "colored lady" at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who will fight you on that question "until your eyelids cease to wag."—*Mobile Register.*

The Stamp Act.

ONE OF THE TAX LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Acknowledgement of deeds Exempt.
Affidavit, 5 cts.
(in suit of legal proceedings,) Exempt.
Agreement or Appraisement, for each sheet or piece of paper, on which the same is written, 5 cts.
Assignment or Transfers, of mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument of patent right, 5 cts.
Bank Checks, Drafts or Orders, &c., at sight or demand, 2 cts.
Bills of Exchange; Inland drafts or order payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated [except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be, forthwith presented for payment] for a sum not exceeding \$100, 5 cts.
For every additional \$100 or fractional part thereof, 5 cts.
Bills of Lading vessels for the ports of the United States or British North America, Exempt.
On receipt of goods on any foreign ports, 10 cts.
Bills of Sale of any vessel, or part thereof when the consideration does not exceed \$500, 50 cts.
Exceeding \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000, \$1.00
Exceeding one thousand dollars for each five hundred dollars or fractional part thereof, 50 cts.
Of personal property, other than ship or vessel Bond, personal, for payment of money [see mortgage],—Official, \$1.00
For indorsing any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is one thousand dollars or less, 50 cts.
Where the money recoverable exceeds one thousand dollars for every additional one thousand or fractional part thereof, 50 cts.
Bonds, county, city and town bonds, railroads and other corporation bonds and script, are subject to stamp duty. [See mortgage.] Of any description, other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule, 25 cts.
Certificates of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, 2 cts.
Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding one hundred dollars, 5 cts.
Of stock in an incorporation Company, 25 cts.
General, 5 cts.
Of qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of deeds or Notary public, 5 cts.
Of search of records, 5 cts.
That certain papers are on file, 5 cts.
That certain papers cannot be found, 5 cts.
Of redemption of land sold for taxes, 5 cts.
Of birth, marriage and death, 5 cts.
Of profits of an incorporated company, for a sum not less than ten dollars and not exceeding fifty dollars, 10 cts.
Exceeding fifty dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, 25 cts.
Exceeding one thousand dollars, for every additional thousand or fractional part thereof, 25 cts.
Of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such, 25 cts.
Certified Transcript of judgments, satisfaction of judgments and of all papers recorded or on file, 5 cts.
Check, Draft, or Order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding \$10, drawn upon any person or other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand, 2 cts.
Contract [See Agreement Brokers], 10 cts.
Conveyance deed, instrument of writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be conveyed, the actual value which does not exceed \$500, 50 cts.
Exceeding \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000, \$1.00
For every additional five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of one thousand dollars, 50 cts.
Entry of any goods, wares or merchandise at any Custom house, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value, 25 cts.
Exceeding one hundred dollars in value and not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, 50 cts.
Exceeding \$500 in value, \$1.00

For the withdrawal of goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse, 50 cts.
Guager's return if for quantity not exceeding five hundred gal. gross, 10 cts.
Exceeding 500 gallons, 25 cts.
Power of Attorney to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon, 25 cts.
To vote at an election if an incorporated company, 10 cts.
To receive or collect rents, 25 cts.
To sell, or convey, or rent, or lease real estate, \$1.00
For any other purpose, 50 cts.
Probate will or letters of administration, where the value both real and personal estate does not exceed \$2,000, \$1.00
For every additional \$2,000 or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$2,000, 50 cts.
Bonds of executor, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subjected to a stamp duty of \$1.00
Protest upon bill note, check or draft, 25 cts.
Promissory Note, (See Bills of Exchange, inland,) Renewal of, subject to same duty as an original note.
Receipt for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding twenty dollars, or for the delivery of any property, 2 cts.
Trust Deed made to secure a debt, to be stamped as a mortgage conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as conveyance.
Warehouse Receipt for any goods, wares or merchandise not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse, not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, 10 cts.
Exceeding five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars, 20 cts.
Exceeding 1,000 dollars, for every additional 1,000 dollars or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$1,000, 10 cts.
For any goods, etc., not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard, 25 cts.
Writs or Legal Documents, writ or other legal process, by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity, 50 cts.
Writ or original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is 100 dollars or over, 50 cts.
Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit, for 100 dollars or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid, 50 cts.
Writ or other process, appeals from justices, courts or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record, 50 cts.
Warrants of distress when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed 100 dollars, 25 cts.
When the amount exceeds 100 dollars, 50 cts.
Insurance, Marine, Inland and Fire. Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or both, does not exceed 10 dollars, 10 cts.
Exceeding ten dollars, and not exceeding fifty, 50 cts.
Insurance, Life, when the amount insured does not exceed 1,000 dollars, 25 cts.
Exceeding 1,000 and not exceeding 5,000 dollars, 50 cts.
Exceeding 5,000 dollars, \$1.00
Lease or lease of lands or tenements where the rents do not exceed \$300 per annum, 50 cts.
Exceeding 300 dollars, for each additional 200 dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of 300 dollars, 50 cts.
Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance."
Clause of guaranty of payment of rent incorporated or indorsed, five cents additional.
Measurers' Return, if for quantity not exceeding 1,000 bushels, 10 cts.
Exceeding 1,000 bushels, 25 cts.
Mortgage, trust, deed, bill of sales, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding 100 and not exceeding 500 dollars, 50 cts.
Exceeding 500 dollars, for every additional 500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of 500, 50 cts.
Pawner's Checks, 5 cts.
Passage Ticket from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than 35 dollars, 50 cts.
Costing more than 35, and not exceeding 50, \$1.00
For every additional fifty or fractional part thereof, in excess of 50 dollars, \$1.00

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue Stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in schedule B, except proprietary and playing card stamps, for which a special use has been provided. Postage stamps cannot be used in pay-

ment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to cancel the stamp thereon. If he neglects to do so, the party for whom it is made may stamp it before it is used; and if used after the 30th of July, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it, renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ; annuities, warrants, publication, petition, &c., in which case these, as the original process, severally require stamps.

Writs of *scire facias* are subject to stamp duty as original processes.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and is subject to a stamp duty of five cents, except when taken in suits of legal proceedings.

Certificates of loan, in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at any time designated, are subject to stamp duty as Promissory Notes.

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same duty as that imposed upon the original instrument—that is to say, for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of five cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which this instrument is liable under the law, may be affixed and cancelled by one of the parties.

In conveyances of real estate, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to the value of the estate on interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereon a stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rates required for such instruments, or either of them. In such a case a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

A Tail.

Truz a kam still morn in Oktober, witch is one uv the fall or ottum munths.

It wuz at the seized uv the dying year witch awaykens fond romissness of former memories uv the rekolekshun ub bi gone daze.

The rane cum down in a kind uv finomist in a sad, lingerin kind uv a way, as if it hated to wet the spot on which it lit, but, didn't egzactly no, whair else to go.

The fernal breezes of ottum kept a blowin away, but not hard enuff to blow-eny-body's hat off. The treez swaid back and 4th like an ole woman with the teethack.

On sich a luvly mornin as this, a maiden faze, with pensive air & golden hair, gazed up the east kitchen window uv a house in the beautiful and romantic Stait uv Eleanoy, gayzed long & well—gayzed, and gayzed & better gayzed—she gayzed as if there wuz sunthin on her mind—whitch I supoz there wuz! She wuz a nice girl uv medium heft, with a mild temper, & iron spoon in hur left hand. She hed bin a bakin pancakes. Her eye flushed & hur buzzum hove with the emotions uv hur feelins. Suddenly she spok & revealed the cause uv hur solistwood as she says; "Thar mam, I be dabbeded if that ole row of Sniggrinness hain't broke into our garden agin!"

Grand Pow-Wow of Editors, Publishers and Printers.

Some months ago we suggested a Convention of the Press of South Carolina. Lately the *Greenville Enterprise* and the *Anderson Appeal* have flatteringly seconded our suggestion. Will not our contemporaries generally say a word-pro or ten? Such a Convention, if unanimous, might be productive of good. If however, only a paper here and there were represented, but little good could come of it. The *Appeal* proposes Greenville as the place, and the 15th of August as the time. No better place during the heat of Summer at least, could be named. As to the time of meeting, it could be pushed off a little further if necessary. That the Editors and Publishers of South Carolina should meet together, after the terrible disjointedness of the last six years, and place themselves on rapport in every respect, is something which seems to us eminently wise and proper.—*Edgehill Advertiser.*