

### The Exchange of Prisoners.

The following is a copy of a letter from Judge Ould to Major Mulford relative to the exchange of prisoners:

Richmond, December 27, 1863.

Major John E. Mulford,  
Assistant Agent of Exchange:

Sir: I have received your letter, announcing your arrival with Confederate prisoners. I have this day forwarded to you an equal, or greater number of Federal prisoners.

"I received with your letter several communications from Major General B. F. Butler. In no one of them is it stated that the United States Government is willing to resume the cartel and deliver all the prisoners now in captivity, the excess on either side to be on parole. I have more than once expressed the entire readiness of the Confederate Government to deliver the Federal prisoners now in our hands, provided the United States authorities will deliver the Confederate prisoners in their hands. This is the provision of the cartel, and we can accept nothing else. Unless this is a distinct understanding, no equivalent will be delivered to you for any Confederate officers and soldiers whom you may hereafter bring to City Point. In the hope that such is the understanding, I have directed that a number greater than the total of your delivery should be sent to you. In no event can we consent that the general release of prisoners so distinctly required by the cartel shall be evaded by partial deliveries. Accepting the present delivery as a step towards a general exchange on the principles of the cartel, I trust that I may be permitted to express the hope that the deliveries on the basis indicated will be continued until all the troops in confinement on both sides are released.

Respectfully, your obed't servant,  
Ro. Ould, Agent of Exchange."

The following dignified and proper letter has been addressed to Major General Hitchcock, United States Commissioner of Exchange, on the subject of Gen. Butler's being appointed special agent for the exchange of prisoners:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,  
WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Richmond, Va., December 27, 1863.

Major General E. A. Hitchcock,  
Commissioner of Exchange:

Sir: I have this day received from Major General B. F. Butler a copy of a communication to him, signed by yourself as commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, in which it is stated that, by the authorities and orders of the United States Secretary of War, Maj. Gen. R. F. Butler was appointed special agent for the exchange of prisoners of war at City Point.

"You are doubtless aware that, by proclamation of the President of the Confederate States, Major General Butler is under the ban of outlawry. Although we do not pretend to prescribe what agents your Government shall employ in connection with the cartel, yet when one who has been proclaimed to be so obnoxious as General Butler is selected, self-respect requires that the Confederate authorities refuse to treat with him, or establish such relations with him as properly pertain to an agent of exchange. The proclamation of President Davis forbids that General Butler should be admitted to the protection of the Confederate Government, and he cannot, therefore, be received under a flag of truce. Accordingly, I am directed by the Confederate authorities to inform you that Major General B. F. Butler will not be recognized by them as an agent of exchange.

Respectfully, your obed't servant,  
Ro. Ould, Agent of Exchange."

THE CONFEDERATE SENATE.—Of the present Senatorial representation in Congress, the terms of eight expire in February, to wit: Messrs. Clay, of Alabama; Johnston, of Arkansas; Johnston, of Georgia; Baker, of Florida; Simms, of Kentucky; Phelan, of Mississippi; Clark of Missouri; Davis, of North Carolina. Messrs. Johnston of Georgia, and Baker of Florida, have been reelected. Mr. Phelan is superseded by J. W. C. Watson, and Mr. Davis by Wm. A. Graham, formerly candidate for the Vice Presidency with Mr. Fillmore. The vacancies from the border States will probably be supplied by appointment, the Legislatures being unable to assemble for the purpose of filling them.

INTEMPERATE OFFICERS.—The crime of intemperance in a military or naval officer ought to be punished by the severest penalties of military law. It is only second in enormity to mutiny or desertion. The private who deserts, no matter though he be enticed from his duty by the innocent yearnings of his heart for home, is punished with death, and all men pronounce the sentence just. What does the officer deserve who, led astray not by a virtuous impulse, but by a low degrading appetite, imperils for his sensual gratification the lives of thousands, deranges the plans of his superiors, and places at hazard the liberty of his country? No punishment can be too great for such an offender. The demoralising effects of his example, even if no other evil effects followed his conduct, demand of themselves that he should be displaced from his position and put in the ranks, or be ignominiously dismissed from the army.—Richmond Dispatch.

UGLY WOMEN.—A very eccentric gentleman was once complaining, that after a deal of trouble he had not been able to meet with an ugly woman, so that he much doubted whether, after all, such a being existed. "For my part," continued he, "I almost believe such a creature to be a mere chimaera of the imagination, and should be classed with those fictitious beings whose heads are said to grow beneath their shoulders. Some years ago I made the following experiments: I caused two advertisements to be inserted in the papers for a house-keeper; one was for a lady who should not only be competent for such an office, but qualified also for a companion, and be a woman of education and manners; the other required nothing of this—it only required as a *sine qua non* that the applicant should be ugly. In answer to the former advertisement, I was overwhelmed with letters from so many accomplished and elegant ladies, that I congratulated both the present age and my own country on possessing so much female excellence. But would you believe it!—to the latter I received not a single reply; and I have since, more than once, inserted the same advertisement with exactly the same success."

A REMARKABLE GIRL.—They have at one of the numerous exhibitions in New York "the tallest girl in the world," of which a paper says:

This is a young lady of seventeen years of age, who has reached the amazing height of eight feet one inch, and is still growing. The giant boy who is now at Barnum's, is eight feet high, the girl surpassing him by an inch; but as the height of the softer sex averages a much smaller figure than that of men, the contrast presented in the case of the girl is still more marvellous. Her face, her arms, her fingers, her feet, are in proper proportion to her great height—tremendous in size and length. Her foot is fifteen inches long, and its width exceeds the length of many a lady's dainty pedestal. The fingers are huge. An ordinary arm by the side of this lady's looks puny and stunted. Her knee reaches nearly to the hip of a person of ordinary height. She is agreeable and pleasant in manner, quite handsome for her size, and well proportioned. A lady of usual height standing beside her seems the veriest infant.

WARRANTED NOT TO FADE.—The London Times insinuates that "the prejudices of the Confederates against the Yankees will not outlast the first year of peace." Supposing that the freely flowing blood of our best and bravest did not fasten these long-lived prejudices indissolubly on the Southern soul, we beg to ask our mammoth cotemporary "over the sea," what reason it has to draw "traditional prejudices" so shifting! Have seven centuries, under the most favorable circumstances, obliterated the traditional prejudices between the Irish and English? Are they blotted out in Scotland? Are they more chained in India? Punch assures the Times that all individual, as well as national prejudices have been proved, by experience, in the New Old World, in this and every age, to be a part of their possessor's being. It is almost as easy to change the permanent expression of one's countenance as to efface the tints of marked preconceptions or ingrained prejudices. Find a chemical process for the easy admixture of oil and water, and then try a philosophical one for the future fondness to be bred between Cavalier and Yankee.—Southern Punch.

EXTENT OF THE "LOOSE STAR."—Do our people, says the Atlanta "Confederacy," realize the extent of the territory of Texas, and the part it is destined to play in the future history of the Confederacy? Look at the size of the State. Within its ample bounds five such States as Virginia could be placed, and still leave some loose millions of acres of room. The States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi might be carved out of Texas, and enough be left almost to cover the whole territory of Louisiana. Every Northern State, leaving out Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kansas, could be embraced within the same boundaries. England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, would, if mapped out within its boundaries, not reach within one hundred miles of them in any direction. France, Denmark and Belgium just about cover the same territory, whilst the thirty-seven Empires, Kingdoms, Duchies and Principalities of Germany, leaving out Wurtemberg, do no more! Such is the area of Texas. Look at its soil. The most productive on the face of the earth. Its climate the most inviting, its present population the most chivalrous, what may we not look for in the future?

We think it would be entirely safe for some of our refugee friends who have been misrepresenting the Charlestonians in the interior for twelve months or longer, to return on a brief visit. The good citizens at home wish to see some of these over-cautious absentees, and if they do not report before the danger and call for duty are over, it may be difficult to prove that they were ever citizens of Charleston. Gillmore will not hurt them. If they have legitimate excuse, we do not think our Enrolling Officers will molest them. If they are liable to duty, and yet have religious scruples against shooting at a Yankee, they should go to North Carolina and join the Quakers.—Cow.

"I'LL REST WHEN I GET HOME."—While I was walking through a street in the city of —, a few days ago, I passed a man whose head was whitened and body bowed by the hardships of not less than sixty years. His limbs trembled under their heavy burden, and with much apparent effort he advanced, but slowly. I overheard him talking in a low and subdued voice, evidently mourning over his weariness and poverty. Suddenly his tone changed, and his step quickened, as he exclaimed, "I'll rest when I get home."

Even the thought of rest filled him with new life, so that he rursued with energy his weary way. To me it was a lesson. If the thought of the refreshing rest of home encouraged the careworn laborer, so that, almost unmindful of fatigue and burdens, he quickens his step homeward, surely the Christian, journeying heavenward, in view of such rest should pass onward with renewed vigor.

This little incident often comes to mind amid the perplexing labor of the day, and stimulates me to more constant and earnest effort. Each laborer toiling in his master's vineyard, bearing the heat and burden of the day, can say, "I'll rest when I get home." Here let us be diligent in the service of our Lord, remembering that our rest is above. Fellow traveller, are your burdens grievous to be borne, so that you are ready to faint in the way? Jesus says, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." To rest from toil is sweet; to rest from toil is sweet.

[Christian Miscellany.]

"WHO IS TO BE OUR NEXT PRESIDENT."—Under this head the New York Herald has its leader. It pitches into the Administration, denounces its as having "proved a deplorable failure" says Mr. Lincoln is "engineering for another term of office;" denounces his measures of legislation and the conduct of the war; says his Cabinet has been "a failure from the beginning;" compares Stanton to "a mad bull in a china shop;" Secretary Welles as "a Rip Van Winkle, sleeping at his post;" the other members of the Cabinet it passes over as of "little account one way or the other," and winds up, kicking off Lincoln and his whole clique and nominating Gen. Grant for the Presidency.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL THOSE KNOWING THEMSELVES INDEBTED in any wise, and especially for advertising job work and subscription to THE CAMDEN CONFEDERATE, will make immediate settlement by note or cash, by the first of February next, as I wish to close my books by that time. Those at a distance from the town may address the undersigned at Camden, S. C. All others may find him at his office, in the rear room of Mr. J. M. Garie's store room. Entrance—North side of the Market. J. T. HERSHMAN, January 1

### NOTICE.

To the Planters of Kershaw and Lancaster Districts,

HAVING been authorized by Major J. B. K. SLOAN, Controlling Quartermaster of South Carolina, and Major C. S. CARRINGTON, Q. M. Chief of Forage Department, Richmond, Virginia, to collect the Tax in Kind, and Forage of my entire District. I most respectfully inform the Planters of Kershaw and Lancaster Districts, that I am now prepared to issue what sacks may be required to hold their Tithes of Corn and Oats. My Agent, Mr. W. M. D. STYRON (whose headquarters are at Camden) is authorized to receipt in my name for whatever Corn and Oats may be delivered to him, and in every instance his receipt will be a good voucher to the Assessor for the amount specified.

I beg that every Planter will feel it his duty to give the above notice his prompt attention, as our armies are much in need of corn and oats.

I am authorized purchasing Quartermaster for District No. 6, and as the price of corn has been put up to \$2 50 per bushel, I trust every bushel not absolutely required for home consumption will be reported to my agent, who is always ready to buy and pay the money for the same. Very respectfully,  
JAMES SOWERS, Capt. and A. Q. M.  
Florence, S. C., December 12, 1863.  
January 1

### A Good Chance to Invest Profitably.

THE entire outfit of the *Henry Dispatch*, including Press, Type, &c., all nearly new, will be sold at a bargain. Buy while you can. Apply to Gilbert & Lutz, Sumter, S. C.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of J. S. Wilson, deceased, will present the same duly attested to me, and all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment to me of their respective indebtedness, at an early day.  
J. J. HUCKABEE,  
Administrator.  
January 1

### Roads.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS FOR KERSHAW District, will meet in Camden, on the second Monday in January, at 11 o'clock.  
COLIN MACRAE, Clerk.  
January 1

### Fine Opportunity for Investment.

Desiring to retire, I offer for sale the SOUTH CAROLINIAN AND COLUMBIA BANNER OFFICE, with the papers—daily, tri weekly and weekly—BINDERY, JOB OFFICE, and all appurtenances. The lot measures 66 by 130 feet, and the building is well adapted for its purposes. There is a valuable HOE (CYLINDER) POWER PRESS, an ADAMS PRESS and RUGGLES CARD PRESS. The Engine is a very superior Hoe's vertical, and the supply of TYPE and MATERIAL abundant. The circulation of the papers is equal to that of any in the State. Terms cash, in Confederate bonds.  
R. W. GIBBS.  
Columbia, December 5, 1863.

### THE ROLL OF HONOR.

To the Families of Deceased Soldiers.

The Legislature has continued the agency to record the names of soldiers from this State who have fallen in service or died from disease during the present war. The following resolution was adopted by both branches of the General Assembly.

"Resolved, That the Agent do urge, by public advertisement, the families of deceased soldiers to report to him, that he may have the means of verifying and correcting Regimental returns."

In accordance with the above resolution of the General Assembly, I earnestly request the families and friends of deceased soldiers to forward to me the names of the brave men who have fallen in battle or died in service during the present war. The information required is the name, rank, number of regiment, letter of company, date of death, cause of death, in what battle or where died.

I would also earnestly request all the commanding officers of regiments from this State to forward me official returns of the casualties in their respective commands from the beginning of the war, and to continue said returns during their term of service, so that the Roll of Honor may be as perfect and complete as possible.

WM. B. JOHNSTON,  
Recording Agent of the State.

All the papers in the State will please copy three times, and forward bills to me, as Recording Agent of the State.  
January 1

### HEADQUARTERS.

COMMISSARY-GEN'L. DEPT. S. C. }  
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec 29, 1863. }

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HAVING PASSED an Act to amend an Act, entitled "An Act to suppress the undue distillation of spirituous liquors in this State," authorizing and empowering his Excellency the Governor to contract with a skilled and responsible agent in each of the Districts of this State to manufacture a limited quantity of pure spirits, at a limited and reasonable price, not to exceed three dollars per gallon, said spirits not to be sold to any but regularly practicing physicians and registered druggists.

Notice is hereby given that proposals in writing, stating prices, will be received at this Department for the manufacture and sale, as above, of a quantity of pure spirits and alcohol, sufficient for the demands of the District from which the offer is made. Bond of ten thousand dollars, with adequate security, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. Early proposals are requested.

By order of the Governor,  
RICHARD CALDWELL,  
Lieut. Col. and Commissary-General S. C.

All papers in the State insert four times, and send bills in duplicate, with copy of advertisement attached, to this Department for payment. Bills paid quarterly.  
January 1

### In the Court of Ordinary.—Kershaw District.

In the matter of the Estate of Samuel Herron, deceased.—Final Settlement.

JAMES E. RODGERS, ADMINISTRATOR  
de bonis non of Samuel Herron, deceased, having applied to have a final settlement of the estate of his intestate, the following named heirs and distributees are hereby ordered to appear in this court on Monday the 13th of January next, to receive their distributive share, viz: Maria Skinner, Manuel Herron; Elias Delk, David Delk, Robert Delk, James Delk, Icy Moore, Nelly Segars, Mary Delk, Nancy E. Delk, Wm. Skinner, John Skinner, James Skinner, Nancy Outlaw and Rebecca Herron.

J. E. RODGERS, Adm'r.

A. L. McDonald, Ordinary's Office, October 8, 1863.  
October 8

### ROAD AND BANK DIVIDEND.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD COMPANY having declared a DIVIDEND of SEVEN DOLLARS per share on the Old Stock, and Three Dollars and fifty cents per Share on the New Issue, for the six months ending December 31st, 1863; and the SOUTHWESTERN RAIL ROAD a DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS per Share for the like period, the same will be paid at the aforesaid Bank, in Columbia, in Confederate States Treasury Notes, on and after Monday, the 4th proximo.

The Dividend on Road Shares not connected with the Bank will be paid in the same manner and at the same time and place as above stated, and at the Branch Bank of the State of South Carolina at Camden.

J. R. EMERY,  
Auditor South Carolina Railroad Company.

JOHN C. COCHRAN,  
Cashier Southwestern Railroad Bank.

January 1

### NEW GOODS!

Mrs. L. HAMMERSLOUGH  
RESPECTFULLY INVITES THE ATTENTION of her friends and customers, that she has lately received some very desirable Goods—consisting in part of, viz:

- 4-4 French Prints,
  - Black Crepe,
  - Black Alpaca,
  - Printed Challies,
  - 4-4 and 7-8 Granville Shirtings,
  - Brown Denims,
  - Flax Thread, Sewing Springs, Spool Cotton, &c.,
- And many other articles, in addition to a nice assortment of

### MILLINERY GOODS.

Parties in need of any of the above mentioned Goods will do well by calling early at  
MRS. L. HAMMERSLOUGH'S,  
January 1

### TAX NOTICE.

ALL persons having a business or profession registered, are required to take out a new registry from the 1st instant, and pay the same. Also, to make returns of sales, and pay on the same for the quarter ending 31st ult.

The tax on income and salaries, rents and all other occupations are now due, and returns are required to be made during the month of January. The Assessor will be found at my office every day (Sundays excepted) during the month of January. Notice will be given when the Assessor will visit the different precincts in the District.  
A. M. KENNEDY,  
January 1

THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR WHITE Linn or cotton Rags, delivered in large or small quantities at this office, or at the Post office.  
January 1