

strange question; yet the answer is not so distinct as could be desired. The enemy's Government, we know, takes the second view of our position. To the Washington authorities we are simply criminals awaiting punishment, who may be hanged, or may be pardoned. In their eyes, our country is not ours, but theirs. The hostilities which they carry on are not properly war, but military execution and coercion. There is, in their opinion, no equality of rights between us; no more than between the police and a gang of garroters whom the police is hunting down. Even the one symptom of apparent recognition, upon their part, of our status as a war-making people, namely, the exchange of prisoners (a measure to which policy compelled them for a little while) is at an end. We would not treat, forsooth, with Major General Butler! The outlaws, indeed, pretend to tastes and preferences as to which the efficient police constables shall be sent to deal with them. The fastidious creatures demand to be brought back to their duty by gentleman-like officers, and to be handled with kid gloves, do they!

This, we are all aware, is the manner in which our enemies view the subject; and to do their justice, they act in accordance with their theory. They lock up our General Morgan in a State penitentiary, together with his officers and men; and the people of the State of Ohio are to deal upon them as common horse-stealers and felons taken in the fact within the said State. They shoot and hang Confederate officers who recruit within the Confederate States for the Confederate army; they laugh at our hollow threats of "retaliation," threats which they find we do not, and believe we dare not, execute. They find a dead negro lying on the road somewhere, and they take the first Confederate officer and soldier they can lay hands upon, make them kneel down on the negro's corpse, and shoot them there. The idea of retaliation they scorn. If such a measure be attempted, they pick out some generals and colonels, to be held as hostages for their condemned ruffians, whether white or black. We may say if we please, as General Pickett said in his letter to Peck—"Should you execute those men you will be simply guilty of murder." They are no way uneasy about that! It is not for rebels and felons (who have managed as yet to escape from justice) to lay down the laws of morality to those who are pursuing them for their crimes. Such is the theory, and such the consistent practice of our enemies, wherever they can and dare.

But the present matter in hand is not the position which the Yankees assign to us. Does the Confederate Government take any different view of the case? Does it at least recognize us as belligerents? What a question!—after three years of fierce and deadly war. Now, in submitting to take an inferior position, in suffering our enemies to do things which we may not or dare not do, in shrinking from retaliation for outrage, pillage and murder, this Government does virtually acknowledge and accept the theory, the whole theory, of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward. General Morgan makes a raid into Ohio; he is taken, is thrust into a State Penitentiary as a felon, to await his trial as a robber. Streight and his mounted brigands lay waste and burn and plunder several counties in North Alabama—they are taken and treated as prisoners of war. Stoneman, Spears, Kilpatrick, ride when they please up to the fortifications of Richmond, robbing the houses and hen-coops, stealing the very spoons and clothing, carrying off at their pleasure horses, oxen, slaves; some of the thieves are apprehended, but what care they? Their officers are conducted to the Libby and used with distinguished consideration, the private thieves are sure of the treatment of honorable enemies and prisoners taken in battle. Several hundred of this last marauding gang are now in the Confederate prisons at Richmond. They are not chained up in a Penitentiary for felons, not handed over to be dealt with by the outraged laws of Virginia. Why not! Perhaps this State Government at Richmond is not the true Government of Virginia; perhaps the true Government is that one at Wheeling or at Alexandria, or at Norfolk; and these robbers and robbers have committed no offence against that Government, or against the people of the real State of Virginia—that is the "loyal" State.—This is the theory at Washington; those in "rebellion" have no rights; and to do by these scoundrels, as was done by Morgan in Ohio, would not there be regarded as the legitimate retaliation of belligerents, but as a new outrage by rebels; and, doubtless, if the wretches were hanged, an equal number of Confederate officers, of the highest rank they have got, would swing; and our Government knows it; and in its humanity and Christian charity submits.—Again, two Yankee officers are solemnly designated, by lot, to be executed in retaliation for two of our most foully murdered. But, in the eyes of our enemies, we have no rights of retaliation, nor any other rights. So they coolly inform us that if we do as we have threatened, they will not regard it as retaliation, but as a new crime, to be severely punished. They choose out two officers of rank, one a brigadier-general, and inform us that their lives shall answer for the two whom we propose to execute. Well, this Government, after months of hesitation, gives way, yields all, confesses that

it has no rights, and lets the condemned men go. In other words, it accepts for us, and in our name, the position of rebels and malefactors.

On the same principle, precisely, the Washington Government maintains its right to protect deserters from Confederate regiments, when they are afterwards taken in the Federal ranks and in Federal uniform. That Government never hesitates for a moment in punishing its own deserters taken in the like circumstances; because it holds that it has law and justice on its side, and that while loyal citizens have no right to desert their allegiance and turn traitors, rebels, on the other hand, have at all times the right and duty to desert from their rebellion and turn honest men. It is a part of their theory—is it also a part of ours? General Pickett, indeed, has just signified his intention, so far as his command extends, to maintain the full privileges of a belligerent, to insist upon the right of the Confederate States to punish their own deserting soldiers, and if the Yankee executes the usual threat in that case, Pickett says he will hang ten for his one. It is right; but will General Pickett be allowed to carry out and continue that sound Confederate practice? We cannot help doubting it. Our Government is habituating us by degrees to the feeling that we have no rights, as against the Washington authorities. We begin to feel almost like criminals and outlaws; and to acknowledge to our very selves that our enemy has on his side privileges which we do not dare to claim.

But "we are to consider," it seems, "not what wicked enemies may deserve, but what it becomes us, as Christians and gentlemen, to inflict." Oh, Hypocrisy; and thou forty person power which alone can sound its passage through thy forty noses! What canst thou do? We wonder whether Mr. Davis is aware of what many very honest people begin to mutter and murmur. They say, can this man be saving up for himself, in case of the worst, a sort of plea in mitigation of punishment? If the cause for which a hundred and fifty thousand of us have died, be borne down at last, is this Christian meekness of his intended to save his own life? They say, what comfort are these fine sentiments to the homeless families who have been driven from their homes in Tennessee or Virginia, when they find that our armies, even on the enemy's soil, are withheld from giving the invaders a taste of real war in their own quenching hearths and blazing barns? For what have we set over us a Government at all, if it be not to protect us against our enemies; to avenge us of our enemies when need be; to uphold our cause in all its fullness and grandeur, and to keep our banner flying high!—but this is lowering the eagle and dragging the banner through the dust; this is encouraging, inviting our invaders to ravage and pillage us at pleasure, sure that they will not be visited with the like in their turn;—the Christianity and chivalry of all this, is for the enemy—to us and ours it is cruelty and contempt. It was not for this our fields have been soaked with the choicest blood of our children these three terrible years.

It is very painful to think it; still more to say it; but the simple truth is, that after all the hardships we have undergone, and the victories we have won, our enemy is gradually gaining over us the great moral advantage and prestige that officers of the law have over malefactors. So often and so long have we yielded to the pretension of superiority and suffered them to deny our equal right, that it must end in demoralizing and quelling our spirit.—The Yankee now seems not to stand opposite to us with the sword, but to stand over us with the whip, which, from time to time he cracks. And we are Virginians, Carolinians, the "chivalry" (God bless us!) of this continent; and that policeman there, with his baton, is the vulgar and despised Yankee. Soon, at this rate, all the pluck will be taken out of us; we shall be rebels confessed; and it is not war that will finish the work, but criminal jurisprudence and prosecuting attorneys; not Generals, but constables; not the sabre, but the handcuffs.—The sword is too bright, too high-tempered, too noble an instrument to be used upon such material—they will substitute the lash.

When, then, would we practically suggest? First, to put to death all raiders caught in the fact; secondly, to insist upon the most scrupulous carrying out of retaliation for murders, robberies and other outrages with the most punctual exactitude; we cannot afford now, if we would recover our rightful position, to bate them one jot or tittle; thirdly, on our next entry into Pennsylvania and the parts adjacent—as enter there we surely must—to remember with jealous accuracy the proceedings of Burnside in Tennessee, of Butler in New Orleans and Norfolk, of Milroy in Virginia. We have no use for any Christian gentleman who will come short of the requirements. It is time that our kind and religious rulers, so benignant to our enemies should begin to show mercy to us; and as the first and most urgent work of necessity and mercy, it is right and expedient that the robbers and fire-raisers just apprehended on the peninsula meet with a quick trial and a dog's death.

—MERCY BUT MURDERS,
PARDONING THOSE WHO KILL!

MARRIED,

In Sumner District, on the 10th inst., by Rev. T. R. English, Mr. J. R. SHAW, of Kershaw, to Miss COULDELIA JANE, eldest daughter of the officiating parson.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life in Camden, on the 4th of March, 1864, Mrs. MARY A. HUGHSON, wife of Rev. W. L. Hughson. She was born in the City of Charleston, February 2d 1816.

When the cold, resistless hand of death snatches from us our chiefest earthly treasure, our hearts are unwilling to consign the precious remains to their silent, solitary couches of clay, without some attempt, however inadequate, to convey to others an impression of that worth and moral loveliness which was to us so inestimably dear. But what language suffices? What pencil can portray the amiable and holy features of that hidden man of the heart, in that which is not corruptible, even that meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of so great price? And such a spirit had Mrs. Hughson. Like the pure and gentle flowers, which her refined taste loved so well to cherish and trail her own character was modest, spotless, well-proportioned, and full of a rich fragrance of piety and good works. Of herself she thought little, perhaps indeed, she exposed her own frail and delicate frame even too imprudently in ministering to others. Her greatest pleasure was to visit and cheer the sick, to relieve the wants of the poor, and to console and brighten the pathway of the distressed. She had long borne the heavy daily burden of feeble health, but extraordinary diligence and systematic habits enabled her to accomplish much more than others, similarly situated would have done. Her home was ever a model of beautiful exactness and order—not that preciseness which repels, nor that ostentation which seeks display, but that breathing spirit of contentment and happy lays for neatness in itself, and for all things brought suitably around, which adorn equally a palace or a cottage. And we see her, in fact, but an outward index of that scrupulousness with which she kept her own soul, and walked devoutly with her God. She had been a professing Christian for more than thirty years, and all will bear witness that she has humbly and faithfully served the Redeemer whom she loved.

Her end, as might have been expected, was calm and peaceful. About an hour before her decease, in so-ber mood with the system and elements which always characterized her, she selected with perfect self-possession the articles of clothing in which she desired to be buried, and gave such directions as she thought necessary. As the last solemn moment approached she said, "now I am ready to go; my Savior is with me, and will walk with me through the dark valley," and shortly after she quietly and sweetly sank to sleep in the arms of Jesus. Meek and blessed end of a meek and blessed life! The pious Baxter when asked just before his death how he felt replied "Almost well now!" So of our departed sister—she is "well now" quite well. No more weariness and languor and pain! She drinks at everlasting fountains. "She asked for of thee, O God, and thou gavest her a long life, even forever and ever."

T. F. D.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Ladies Benevolent Society on the 8th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

We have been called upon to mourn and regret the loss of a pious and estimable member in the death of Mrs. HUGHSON, one of our Vice Presidents, whose ear was ever open to the calls of charity, and hands ready to minister to the wants of the sick and afflicted, and we would mingle our sympathies with her bereaved family, knowing that our loss is her gain.

Resolved, That in her death we have lost an able and efficient officer.

Resolved, That we tender to her afflicted family, our sincere condolence in this sad bereavement, and that the Secy. be directed to communicate a copy of these Resolutions to them.

Resolved, That in token of respect, a page in our minute book be inscribed to her memory.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be published in the Camden Journal.

MRS. J. LEE, President.

MRS. HENRY CONNER, }
MRS. ZACK LEITNER, } Secretaries.

RAGS! RAGS!!

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

POST OFFICE, CAMDEN, S. C. MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

RICHMOND, CHARLESTON, COLUMBIA, WESTERN AND WAY MAILS.

Due—Daily, by 7 20 P. M.
Closes—Sunday, Tuesday & Thursday at 6 00 P. M.
" Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday at 11 00 A. M.

LANCASTER, FLAT ROCK, &c.

Due—Monday, Wednesday & Friday by 12 01 P. M.
Closes—Same days, at 11 00 A. M.

RED HILL, RUSSEL PLACE, &c.

Due—Thursday, by 12 03 P. M.
Closes—Same day, at 11 00 A. M.

TILLEN'S FERRY, JEFFERSON, &c.

Due—Monday, by 12 00 P. M.
Closes—Friday, at 10 00 A. M.

OFFICE HOURS.

From 8 00 A. M. to 2 00 P. M., and for a short time after opening the mail at night.
T. W. PEGUES, P. M.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of James V. Liles deceased, will please present the same to me duly attested, at as early a day as possible, and all persons indebted to said Estate will please make payment to me of their respective indebtedness at an early day, &c. MARY A. LYLES, Admr.
March 15

NOTICE.

PERSONS having claims against the Estate of Col. W. A. Ancker deceased, will please present them at once to Wm. M. Shannon, Esq. at the Branch Bank. J. D. KIRKPATRICK, Admr.
March 15

NOTICE.

ALL Guardians, Trustees, receivers and others, who are bound to account to the Commissioner in Equity for Kershaw District, are hereby required to be and appear before said Commissioner at his office at Camden from the 20th March to 1st May next, to make returns of the estates in their hands, possession or management, setting forth on oath, the particulars and value of such estates, and an account of all money received and paid for said estates, and to substantiate the same by proper and sufficient vouchers. Also to produce all bonds, notes, certificates of stock and other evidence of choses in action, which are specified in said return; and also all title deeds, bills of sale, and other muniments of title of property, purchased by him, her, or them, for his, her, or their ward or estate trusts. Rules will be immediately issued against those who fail.
J. D. DUNLAP,
Commissioner in Equity K. D.

Camden S. C. March 13

NOTICE.

TO TEACHERS OF FREE SCHOOLS FOR KERSHAW DISTRICT.

TEACHERS of Free Schools who have not made returns for the year 1863, will present the same certified at or before the first Monday in April next, as the Board of Commissioners of Free Schools will meet on that day. All those who intend Teaching Free Schools the present year, will make application in the Box on that day. All Teachers wishing to take charge of Free Schools, after the first of April next, must stand a test of qualification, before a committee of examiners, before taking charge of Free Schools in the District. By order of the Board of Free Schools Kershaw District.

A. I. McDONALD,
Secretary, B. S. F.

South Carolina—Kershaw District.

BY A. L. McDONALD, ESQUIRE, ORDINARY.

WHEREAS Rev. T. F. DAVIS, J. APPLIED for Letters of Administration on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of W. Y. McLean, late of the District aforesaid, deceased.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all, and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased to be and appear before me at our next Ordinary Court for the said District, to be holden at Kershaw Court House on the fourth day of April next to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my Hand and Seal, this 18th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in the eighty-eighth year of the Independence and Sovereignty of the State of South Carolina.

March 15 2 A. I. McDONALD, O. K. D.

NO ICE.

CAMDEN DEPOT, March 2d, 1864.

AFTER this date and until further notice, the Passenger Train, on the Camden Branch, will run as follows:

Leave Camden, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 15 a. m. Arrive at Kershawville 6 30 a. m. Leave Kershawville 4 30 p. m. Arrive at Camden 7 30 p. m. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, leave Camden at 11 p. m.

F. F. HOWARTH,
Supt. Transportation.

March 15

CONFEDERATE STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAMDEN, South Carolina,
March 14th, 1864.

THE Office will be open for the transaction of business every day from 10 a. m. until 1 o'clock p. m. except on Sundays. These will be devoted to making up the weekly returns required.

W. K. JOHNSON,
Depository.

March 15

BANK OF CAMDEN, S. C. A.

CAMDEN, S. C., March 9th, 1864.

PERSONS who intend to convert their Treasury notes into 4 per cent Bonds through the Bank of Camden, will do well to deposit with their credit, no fractions of \$100, because no Bonds will be issued with fractions of \$100. They had better take the fractions out of Bank, and use to best advantage for after 1st April next, they will be paid in the present currency at par all such fractions. And let it be remembered no deposits will be received after the 12th, and none paid out after 15th inst.—until after 1st April next.

March 11

CONFEDERATE STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAMDEN, S. C., March 14th, 1864.

I HAVE been appointed Depository, under the act of Congress of the 11th February 1864, for funding Treasury Notes, and will be ready to proceed to issue a Treasury Note, at my office in the Bank of Camden. Prompt payment is recommended in those who are certificates for their money, and securing a 4 per cent per cent. Bond, which are receivable in taxes for this year. Persons bringing money for deposit are expected to have the bills assented to by the depository, and counted in packages of \$100, \$500, \$1000, &c.

March 11

HARK.

THIS beautiful thoroughbred young Stallion, by Jeff Davis, dam by Rutaw Shark, will stand at Harkirk Hill the coming season (1st March to 1st July) at Fifty dollars, payable in advance. No insurance. \$1,00 to the Groom.

March 4

PROSPECTUS

OF
"The Camden Confederate."

THE undersigned proposes to resume the publication of "THE CAMDEN CONFEDERATE" (after a brief suspension of a few weeks) on or before the first of April proximo. And proposes only to defend the rights and advocate the cause of our now invaded and distracted country—as well the interests of our State and District.

Already have we received many good names of our new subscription book, who seem to have appreciated our labors in the publication of the "CONFEDERATE" before its temporary suspension. We trust those of our friends who have not yet subscribed will do so at an early day.

Terms of subscription five dollars per year. Advertising rates per square two dollars for the first insertion, and one dollar and fifty cents for each subsequent.

March 4

J. T. HERSHMAN,
931