

The Camden Daily Journal.

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By D. D. HOCOTT.

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The New Opera House in Paris.

Working drawings of this fine building, now erecting in Paris, have been presented to the institute of British Architects by the designer, M. Charles Garnier, and on Monday last the President, Mr. Donaldson, brought them under the notice of the Society by a short description. The series of drawings, upwards of one hundred and seventy in number, many of them of large size, and all of the most elaborate execution, applied only as far as the first floor of the building, at which stage it had now arrived. The structure will be the largest of the kind in the world, and in the richness of decoration and perfection of internal arrangements for the audience, the artists employed, and the purposes to which it is devoted, will be superior to anything now existing in Europe. The following dimensions of the building were given as approximately correct, and contrasted with these of the principal opera houses and theatres of other European capitals, shows the scale of magnificence on which this building has been designed: Area, 265 acres; width of scene, 52 feet; width between boxes, 68 feet (the opera house at Madrid exceeding this by 2 feet); width between walls behind the boxes, 100 feet 6 inches; depth of house, 100 feet; depth of stage, 98 feet, capable of being increased 57 feet; entire width of stage, 175 feet. The cost of this magnificent building is estimated at £1,000,000 sterling, and it forms a great feature in the grand plan for the improvement of Paris now being carried out under the Emperor Napoleon.

GEN. FORREST.—Parties from Atlanta state that Gen. Forrest was wounded in a recent fight in the foot. They also state that he was from Mississippi. We hope that the able commander has at last been permitted by the Richmond authorities to unite his forces with the army of Tennessee—although we regret to hear that he is wounded. If he had been permitted to come in Sherman's rear long ago—as he desired, and as Gen. Johnston urged—many of our existing evils would have been prevented.—*Augusta Chronicle*, 30th.

A lady pianist has lately appeared in Holland, who employs the singular advantage, to one in her profession, of having six fingers on each hand—the supplementary finger adjoining the little finger, and resembling the thumb of another hand. This peculiarity is hereditary, one of her ancestors, whose portrait was painted by Reubens, exhibiting the same digital formation. She plays the piano with great brilliancy, making much use of the supplementary finger. Her six fingered gloves are manufactured expressly for the lady by a Paris gantier, and she seems rather proud than otherwise of her peculiar superfluity. All the members of the family who thus have six fingers are equally favored as to toes.

CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 8.

Since Mr. TRENHOLM'S installation into office the quartermasters have been provided with funds, and the troops paid up to the first of May.

The rush of emigrants from Ireland to New York is so great as to entirely surpass all of transportation offered by steamers or sailing vessels.

Among the officers reported wounded in the affair of the mine, near Petersburg, are Col. SMITH, of South Carolina, slightly in shoulder, and Major GIBBEY, of South Carolina, commanding battalion of artillery, severely.

The *Augusta Constitutionalist* has been informed upon authority coming direct from the surgeon's themselves, that a few days after Gen. FLOOD assumed the command of the army of Tennessee, that, with his staff, he visited all the Hospitals at Atlanta, and that the result of his strict inspection was a return of fifteen hundred men to the front.

RECOGNITION WITH A CONTINGENCY.—The *London Times* of July 16th accounts for the withdrawal of Mr. LINDSAY'S motion in Parliament for the recognition of the Confederate States by the statement that it was agreed on in an interview with PREMIER, held by Messrs. LINDSAY and our late Commissioner Mr. MASON, in which Lord PALMERSTON gave "a sort of promise to support it at a more opportune moment—that is to say, when GRANT and SHERMAN have been defeated, and the Confederacy stands in no need of recognition." It is quite a mistake, says the *Richmond Whig*, to suppose that the Confederate States have ever stood in need of recognition, and none the less a mistake from the fact that most of our own people at one time shared in it. Indeed, these States were recognized as free and independent Governments eighty years ago by the very Government over which Lord PALMERSTON now presides, and have been ever since as much independent and sovereign powers as that Government. They are not fighting now to achieve independence, but to maintain it, and that in behalf they have given proof of power superior to any ever furnished by that haughty realm.

When, in the history of that renowned kingdom, has it ever happened that within the term of three years and three months three millions of men (or that is the number to which Lincoln's last call swells his lovers) have been summoned to the field, for ruthless war upon her—three millions of men on land, and a navy numbering now, as is claimed, nearly six hundred vessels of war, and many of these protected by an invulnerable armor, and provided with guns doubly as formidable as any ever heretofore used in war? When, we repeat, has Great Britain ever given such proof of her right to be considered one of the Powers of the earth as the Confederate States have afforded by revisiting this avalanche of aggression and assault? Lord PALMERSTON is behind the times, and so, we fear, are Messrs. LINDSAY, MASON and other well meaning persons. We have long since passed out of the stage when we looked across the waters with anxiety for this measure of simple justice, and we may well afford to smile at the importance which these old fogies seem to attach to the doing of an act which we hold to be one of very trivial importance.

The *Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel* closes an elaborate editorial, in reply to some strictures, with the following paragraphs:

For our own part, we have our partialities; our aversions; our friendships; but we shall never surrender our individuality, our independence, our privilege of speaking the truth. We shall fearlessly assault the measures of the Administration when we think that they ought to be opposed. We shall unsparingly bring to the popular view their shortcomings. We shall applaud their acts when we can.

We are no man's organ. We know how to respect an upright, true, conscientious and independent public servant. Whatever of support we can give to him, while pursuing his high, noble, patriotic course, we shall freely give. Here is our position. We shall maintain it. So far we have been independent. We may lose some friends whom we should be glad to retain, we may make enemies by our boldness, we may wound by our frankness; but one thing we intend to do—we shall to the last assert our independence; we shall dare to speak the truth, and shall bring within the range of our observation the whole field of public affairs; and the columns of our journal shall all times utter the language which men love to hear, who feel that they are freemen, and that they have not surrendered their liberties, or sold themselves to any Administration.

The *Wheeling Virginia Register* says: "Two handsome and accomplished young ladies are to be tried for treason at the June term of the court at Fairmount. The Attorney General expects to convict them of the capital offence. In that case will they be executed?"

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM PETERSBURG.

RICHMOND, AUGUST 6.—Special to the *Whig* from Petersburg. It having been ascertained that the enemy were mining extensively in front of Gracie's Brigade, on our centre, it was determined to stop their operations by counter mining, our culvert being completed. Yesterday between 6 and 7 o'clock p. m., our mine was sprung, blowing up the enemies skirmishers line, demolishing his mine. The affair was a great success, completely frustrating the design of the enemy at that point, throwing troops along his line. Great confusion ensued. No infantry attack was intended or made on our side. Artillery firing along the lines were very rapid, for the space of an hour. Numbers of the enemy were killed by the explosion of the mine. A few shells were thrown into the city, after the explosion of the mine.

Everything resumed its usual quiet this morning.

FROM RICHMOND.

ATLANTA, August 7.—The following was received this morning:

To the Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War: The enemy made two assaults on Findley's and Lewis' brigades, of Bates' Division, Lee's corps, both of which were handsomely repulsed, with heavy loss to the enemy.

(Signed) J. B. HODD.

ATLANTA, Aug. 7.—Disk skirmishing continued throughout yesterday. Last night on our left a lively artillery duel took place between our batteries on the Peach Tree and the enemy. Comparative quiet reigns. The enemy continued concentrating forces on our left—Palmer's forces occupying our extreme right. His headquarters on Sand Town road, and Staley's on the left—his pickets extending to the Georgia railroad.

About 75 prisoners, including Captains and Lieutenants were brought in last night.

Gen. Wheeler has issued a congratulatory order to the cavalry on the defeat and route of the enemy's raiding parties.

All quiet, save some sharpshooting this morning.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

WILMINGTON, August 6.—On the line of railroad, as far as heard from, including New Hanover, gives Vance 7085; Holden 797.

[FOR THE DAILY JOURNAL.]

MR. EDITOR: I am happy to learn from the telegraph operator at Camden, that he has been instructed to hold himself in readiness to receive the despatches of the Associated Press for the *Daily Camden Journal*, Mr. D. D. Hocott having become a member of said association. It is what the citizens of Camden have long desired, and we are truly glad to know that our enterprising fellow citizen (Hocott) has, regardless of expense, embarked in the enterprise. The expenses, we learn from the operator, will be heavy, but we hope that our community will appreciate his efforts to accommodate the public, by subscribing liberally to his paper, and preventing pecuniary loss, by increasing the circulation of the paper.

We feel really gratified in being, in a measure, independent of other papers for the latest telegraphic news from the different divisions of our armies. Now is the time for all to subscribe, who have not done so. It is an enterprise that all of our citizens should take an interest in.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Arrivals at the Soldier's Rest

ON SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6.

W. B. Johnson—Co. D, 15th Regiment S. C. V.—sick—from Kershaw.
W. M. Frail—Co. J, 17th S. C. V.—sick—from Lancaster.
T. O. Wilkinson—Co. D, 4th Regiment S. C. V.—wounded—from Lancaster.
J. B. Hilton—Co. D, 1st Regiment S. C. V.—sick from Lancaster.
John F. Hammond—Co. H, 4th Regiment S. C. Cavalry, Butler's Brigade—sick—from Lancaster.

Depot Soldiers Board of Relief.

CAMDEN, S. C., August 6, 1864.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE AND UNTIL further notice my regular days for delivering corn, &c., will be on Tuesday and Friday of each week. All persons interested will govern themselves accordingly.
J. M. GAYLE,
Agent.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.



ADJ'T AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, COLUMBIA, Aug. 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 9:
EXTRACT.

I. MAJOR GENERALS AND BRIGADIER GENERALS of the Militia of this State, claiming to be in commission, will report to this office the dates of their commissions, with their postoffices prior to 12th instant, as on that date orders will be issued to fill all vacancies.

By command:
(Signed) A. C. GARLINGTON,
Adj't and Inspector Gen. S. C.

Official:
G. A. FOLLIN, A. A. Gen.

August 6
Papers of the State publish twice.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.



[CIRCULAR.]

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, COLUMBIA, August 4, 1864.

IN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS INQUIRIES addressed to this office in relation to the Militia Laws of this State, the following announcement is made:

I. All male white persons resident in this State, between the ages of sixteen and sixty years, capable of bearing arms, except persons who are exempt from "all militia service," are liable to militia duty, both ordinary and in the field in times of alarm, insurrection or invasion.

II. Persons who have been enrolled for Confederate service and detailed to remain at home in civil employments or pursuits, or who have been exempted from Confederate service during the continuance of such exemption or detail, are liable as other citizens in times of invasion.

III. Persons who have been enrolled for Confederate service, whether general or local, although detailed to remain at home, are not eligible to any militia office, "and no one liable to duty in the Confederate service, unless he be exempted from such service, under the provisions of the Exemption Act of Congress, shall hereafter be eligible to any militia."—(A. A. 6th February 1863.)

IV. Detailed men who have been organized as such into Companies for local military service by Confederate authority, will not be held liable for militia service.

V. Militia officers in carrying into execution General Orders No. 8, series 1864, from this office, will be governed by the foregoing instructions, and hold in readiness for actual service their respective commands, in obedience to said orders.

By command:
(Signed) A. C. GARLINGTON,
Adj't and Inspector General S. C.

Official: G. A. FOLLIN, A. A. Gen.

PERSONS EXEMPT FROM ALL MILITIA DUTY.

The Lieutenant Governor; the Judges of the Courts of Law and Equity; the Ordinaries; Clerks of the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions; Sheriffs; Masters, Commissioners and Registers in Equity; the Secretary of State; Surveyor General; Comptroller General, and Treasurers of the State.

Daily papers of State publish one week, other papers three times.

August 6

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