

# The Camden Daily Journal.

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BY D. D. HOCOTT.

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### The Profligacy of Lincoln's Administration—Its Expenses as Compared with those of former Administrations.

One of the subscribers of the Bridgeport (Connecticut) Farmer sends us the following slip clipped from the New York Ledger of July 11, 1863, which is curious when contrasted with the expense account of the present day. The editor of the Ledger expressed alarm when he footed up the expenses of the Government under Mr. Pierce, and emphasized his alarm with platitudes of exclamation points, as is seen in the extra referred to:

**LIBERAL EXPENDITURES.**—The expenses of the Government of the United States, under the present Administration, are as follows:  
\$75,686,400 a year!  
6,307,200 a month!!  
1,452,620 a week!!!  
307,580 a day!!!!  
3,900 an hour!!!!!!  
1,440 a minute!!!!!!  
240 a second!!!!!!

Two dollars and forty cents at every tick of the clock! That will do for Young America. But where does the money go? For what is it applied? Under Mr. Polk's administration during the Mexican War, when we had a hundred thousand men under arms, and large armies and numerous garrisons in Mexico, the annual expenses of the Government were a little over forty-four millions a year.

After producing this, the Farmer shows the "other side of the picture," as follows:  
Look on this picture. The expenses of the Government of the United States under Mr. Lincoln's Administration are as follows:  
\$1,000,000,000 a year!  
83,333,333 a month!!  
20,833,388 a week!!!  
3,000,000 a day!!!!  
125,000 an hour!!!!!!  
2,083 a minute!!!!!!  
35 a second!!!!!!

Thirty-five dollars every tick of the clock.—There is no use of asking where the money goes to, for what it is applied. Some of it is used in making warlike implements, vessels and missiles—millions of it to enrich contractors and office holders—all of it worse than wasted.

**MORE OFFICIAL MISMANAGEMENT.**—A few days ago, previous to the meeting of the impeachment commissioners in Virginia, you could purchase wheat in that State for ten dollars per bushel. Since the adjournment of the commission, the price has gone up to thirty dollars per bushel. This advance has been caused by the action of that body of men. This certainly is a pretty picture to look at! The price of one of the necessaries of life enhanced three fold by the very parties who ought to do all in their power to keep it down. It appears as if some of our incompetent officials were doing all in their power to ruin our cause by their foolish or insane deeds.—*Chronicle & Sentinel.*

**How the Money Goes.**—We have frequently seen statements of the great weight of lead required to be fired in the battle or the killing or wounding of a single man. But does anybody ever reflect that to free the negroes emancipated by this war, we have expended more than double the weight of every individual estimated in hard silver money? Such is the actual fact. The cost of the war up to the present time would amount to over sixty thousand tons of sterling silver. Average the weight of negroes, big and little, at seventy pounds, and double it in silver as the cost of each darkey's "freedom," and we find that our war expenses would pay, at the rate, for 930,000 "citizens of African descent." That's the way the money goes.—*Boston Courier.*

### CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 9.

In a recent number of the *Leipsic Medical Gazette* there is a case of successfully practiced transfusion of animal blood into a human subject, "twelve canes from the veins of a lamb having been injected with benefit to a local patient."

**THE ATTACK ON MACON.**—The *Athens Appeal* says that when the enemy made the advance on Macon that Gen. J. E. JOHNSON took the field promptly at the head of the impromptu forces that were raised to defend the city, and the number at his command proved equal to the emergency. Hurrah for the gallant old chief-tain.

### Arrivals at the Soldier's Rest ON MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8.

J. E. Atkerson—Co J, 20th Regiment S C V—sick—from Kershaw.  
W. A. Funderburk—Co J, 1st Regiment S C Infantry—from Lancaster.  
Joel Hough—Co G, 2d S C Regiment—sick—from Kershaw.  
George DeBruhl—Co F, 1th S C Cavalry—sick—from Kershaw.  
George Self—Co G, 7th S C Battalion—sick—from Kershaw.

[From the Columbus Sun.]

The removal of Gen. Johnston from the command of the army of Tennessee verifies the prediction long since made by those acquainted with the true character and peculiar mental constitution of the President. The army, we are told, regard it as an act of personal hostility on the part of Mr. Davis. The brave men who were spoken of disparagingly at Mission Ridge in order to save the reputation of a pet officer, cannot conceive it the result of a proper respect for the interest of the country at large, and of the department of Georgia. Dissatisfaction is noted on all sides. No General in the Confederate service possessed the confidence of his troops to a greater degree than did Gen. Johnston. No military leader in the western department ever succeeded in winning the confidence and respect of the citizens to the extent Johnston did.

Gen. Johnston had imperturbed the war department, time and again, for reinforcement. He asked only that a small force of cavalry, led by an experienced and successful officer, might be sent in Sherman's rear. This he considered necessary to ensure success in a general engagement, and to avoid a useless expenditure of human life. His imperturbable retreat upon Atlanta or the destruction of his army in an engagement which would produce no decisive results, were the only alternatives presented. He wisely chose the former, and for which we are told he has been relieved of his command.

It is not our purpose to enquire into Mr. Davis' true reasons for not complying with Gen. Johnston's request. This is a matter for speculation merely. Nor do we know that it would do any good to state what those reasons are were they even known beyond peradventure. The people were only aware of the President's personal hostility to Johnston, and that that which was denied Johnston, has, in part at least, been granted his successor.

Notwithstanding the general dissatisfaction credited by this change, the spirit of the army is still firm, and we have reason to hope that with the aid and co-operation which Gen. Hood will receive from the Government, he will be able to hold Sherman to a halt, and perhaps reclaim the Northern District of Georgia. However apparent may be the advantages of the position which he once has proposed, the prospect commander should receive the sympathy and sympathy of both soldiers and citizens in view of the great issues at stake.

**SENTENCED.**—Judge Magrath presiding over the Confederate Court at Greenville, pronounced sentence last Wednesday upon Thomas Marquand, William Williams and Henry Marquez, found guilty of counterfeiting Confederate Treasury Notes. Marquand is to be executed in Columbia on the 16th of September, and Williams and Marquez on the 23d. The prisoners were returned to jail in this place Friday by Assistant Marshal Zealy.

The remarks of Judge Magrath in passing sentence are reported to us as having been very impressive and affecting.—*Guardian.*

### 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 MOBILE.

MOBILE, August 6.—In an engagement with the monitors we had two killed and eight wounded on the Tennessee, and seven wounded at fort Morgan. The garrison of the fort is reported to be in fine spirits. Lieut. Comstock was killed in the engagement, and Admiral Buchanan wounded severely in the leg, though it was thought amputation unnecessary.

Our loss is considered slight. The enemy continues firing. The crew of the Gaines and other gunboats came up last night. The enemy lost one monitor and one gunboat in the engagement.

Business in Mobile generally suspended, and the city military all in camp.

Three gunboats came within a few miles of Dog River Bar on yesterday evening, and went back. The enemy have barely carried our out-posts.

MOBILE, August 7.—To the Hon. J. A. Seddon Secretary of War: Seventeen of the enemies vessels, 14 ships and 3 iron-clads, passed Fort Morgan this morning.

The monitor Tecumseh was sunk by Fort Morgan. The Tennessee was compelled to surrender after a desperate engagement with the enemy's fleet.

Admiral Buchanan lost a leg, and is a prisoner.

Selma has been captured.

Gaines was beached near Hospital at Fort Morgan.

The enemies fleet has approached the city, and the monitors have been engaged with Fort Powell all day.

#### NORTHERN NEWS.

QUINCY, August 5.—New Orleans papers say that the enemy have entirely evacuated Bayou de la Poudre, leaving everything.

The steamer Clara Bell, bound for and wounded 13 Yankees. The balance escaped to Skipwith Landing.

The National Democratic Convention is to be held in New York on the 4th of October.

Yesterday morning at 3 o'clock Col. Scott captured the stockade at Doyle's plantation on the river, below Baton Rouge, without the loss of a man. We have taken over 100 prisoners and a large amount of military stores.

The New York Times of the 5th has been received. No news of importance from either of the main armies. The Court of Inquiry to inquire into the late disaster at Petersburg had met. The exact number of Federal loss has been ascertained to be 5,640.

No gold quotations given, the 4th being a day of festivity.

The Washington Chronicle of the 6th says Daily reported the rebels under McCleskey and Butler Johnson at New Creek, on the 4th. Entire loss?

Another force of rebels occupied Hagerstown on the 5th. Gov. Curtin calls for 3000 militia forces, and earnestly urges on the people the necessity of immediate preparation for defence.

A portion of the Cumberland Valley are completely panic stricken, and the farmers are hurrying off their stock.

#### FROM OHIO.

Wade of Ohio and Davis of Maryland have published letters in the Tribune, strongly and unfavorably on the refusal of Lincoln to sign the bill for the reorganization of the rebel States.

#### FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, August 8.—Additional from the Washington Chronicle of the 6th:

The City Council of Philadelphia have voted to pay \$400 bounty for every volunteer.

The most extensive counterfeits ever known have been discovered. The United States is broken up. In St. Louis a large amount of the counterfeits have been secured.

Great excitement prevails in Montgomery county in consequence of an attempt to capture a band of guerillas and deserters in that county. The citizens of Hillsboro are fearful that the rebels will burn the town. A regiment of infantry has been ordered to Hillsboro. Stormy times anticipated.

#### FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, August 8.—Since the explosion of the mine on Friday evening, nothing of interest has transpired. Some picket firing and mortar shelling to-day, resulting in nothing of importance.

Grant is certainly sending more troops from his command to the Valley. He is not believed, however, to have abandoned mining, but still perseveres in digging.

One man, twelve miles south of La Crosse, Wisconsin, has taken with a net this season, 30,000 pigeons. Another man at Sparta has taken \$1,000 worth, at four cents each.

### Depot Soldiers Board of Relief.

CAMDEN, S. C., August 6, 1864.  
ON AND AFTER THIS DATE AND UNTIL further notice 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.  
August 6  
Confederate please copy.

### STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.



(CIRCULAR.)  
ADJUTANT 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 said 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. FOLLEN, 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