

The Camden Daily Journal.

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By D. D. HOCOTT.

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How the Japanese Restore Faded Flowers.

After a bouquet is drooping beyond all remedies of fresh water, the Japanese can bring it back to all its glory by a very simple and seemingly most destructive operation. "I had received," says a visitor in Japan, "a bunch of flowers from a Japanese acquaintance." They continued to live in all their beauty for nearly two weeks, when at last they faded. Just as I was about to have them thrown away, the same gentleman (Japanese gentleman) came to see me, I showed him the faded flowers, and told him that, though lasting a long time, they had now become useless. "Oh! no," said he, "only put the ends of the stems into the fire, and they will be as good as before." I was incredulous; so he took them himself and held the stem ends in the fire until they were completely charred. This was in the morning; at evening they were again fresh and vigorous, and have continued so for another week.

Scene at the Sanitary Fair in St. Louis.

The Missouri Republican gives a well executed wood cut illustration representing a scene on which it comments as follows:

In this instance we think it will be acknowledged that Mackwitz has done full justice to the memorable scene in the Sanitary Fair at St. Louis, when two negroes were introduced at one of the tables in the Laclede Cafe Saloon, and young ladies of the highest respectability were required to furnish them with refreshments. As will be recollected, there was some sensation at the time among all classes of white people, and quite a strenuous effort was made to keep the scene out of the newspapers, lest it should damage the prospects of the Fair.—The press took a different view of matter, and commented upon the outrages as it deserved, and as the people justified. Since then the skill of the artist has been called into requisition, and the engraving herewith presented gives it with a fidelity which will be acknowledged by almost every one. If things go on as they have commenced, these scenes, though exceedingly repulsive in this instance, will have to be endured, for there seems to be no limit to the fanaticism of those people now seriously afflicted with "negro on the brain," and who insist that a black is essentially, in all things, better than a white man.

Laws and lawyers always multiply each other.

CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 11

The Yankee Press generally is jubilant over the removal of Gen. JOHNSTON from command.

MILITARY PROMOTION.—Brigadier General WILLIAM MAHONE has been appointed Major General in the Confederate Army, the date of his commission to be from the 30th of July, 1864. General MAHONE has been acting Major General for some time past.

THE PRISONERS AT ANDERSONVILLE.—The large number of Federals we have been capturing lately has increased the number of prisoners at Andersonville to over thirty thousand, and the cry is "still they come." We learn, says the *Macon Telegraph*, that not a day passes without from one hundred to one thousand arriving and added to the number.

A FALL INDEED.—A negro woman fell asleep in one of the windows in the second story of the Planters Hotel, in Augusta, on Sunday night, and during her nap made a plunge and landed head foremost in the yard. The concussion of course was a severe one. No bones broken—the skull remaining sound and uncracked. The distance was about forty feet.

HARD STORY.—An exchange tells the following hard story:

A bog of marsh in England becoming dry, the people were surprised at the sight of a square mile of frogs moving across the country, the old frogs with little frogs upon their backs, and all led by huge old patriarchs, emigrating to the nearest water.

We have seen a circular published by Mr. THOMAS ALLEN, Commissioner of Taxes, in which he states that tax payers are positively required to make returns of their quarterly sales within twenty days after the Assessors give notice that they are ready to receive them. The law is stringent, and we would advise all registered persons having quarterly returns to make, to bear this important matter in mind, if they wish to avoid the penalties attached to a neglect of this duty.

The news from Mobile, which we published in an extra day before yesterday morning, although unfavorable, need create no alarm for the safety of that city. Fort Gaines, which seems to have been surrendered unnecessarily, is more than thirty miles from the city. Fort Powell, which was an earthwork, on the north side of Grand's Pass, was even further. The loss of these two forts will have no more influence in effecting the reduction of Mobile, than the capture of Fort Pulaski did in securing the fall of Savannah. And as for Mr. MALLORY's ironclads, they have only fulfilled their destiny. But the country will learn with great regret the misfortune which has befallen the gallant EDENASAN.

RETRIBUTION.—There seems to be no doubt that Gen. EARLY has burned the town of Chambersburg, Pa., and we take this as an earnest that some portion of the devastation which has marked the track of the Yankee armies on Confederate soil is to be henceforth retorted upon the dwellers in Yankeeedom. For the benefit of those who are afraid that this policy may alienate our friends north of the Potomac, we republish the following from the *Democrat*, a paper published in New Jersey:

"Seymore," an intelligent correspondent of the Daily News, is somewhat apologizing because the rebels destroyed bridges and private property in their march through Maryland. We confess we see nothing to apologize for in this act, even though they had razed every house to the ground, and destroyed every vestige of property in their track that they could not conveniently carry away. "Revenge is sweet," according to the old adage, and consequently, if they had burned and destroyed, leaving naught but the blackness of desolation and ruin wherever the feet of the invader pressed our soil, it would only be the mildest retaliation for the unnumbered outrages and crimes which have been committed against defenceless, unprotected women and children in the South by our armies during the last three years of terror and blood.

This, by the way, is pretty bold as an indication that the Bastille game is played out in Lincolnland.

We find in the *Goldsboro State Journal* the following sketch of Chambersburg, Pa., which was recently burned by our troops under EARLY:

Chambersburg was a flourishing borough; capital of Franklin County, situated on the Conococheague Creek, at the junction of the Cumberland Valley Railroad with the Franklin Railroad, 45 miles Southwest of Harrisburg, and 150 miles West of Philadelphia. It is connected by good turnpike roads with Baltimore, Pittsburg and Philadelphia, and by railroad with Philadelphia, Harrisburg, &c. The dwellings were mostly built of brick or stone. It had in 1860 a fine court house, a bank, a large male academy, a female seminary, eight churches and five newspaper offices. It is surrounded by a highly cultivated and populous country. It had manufactures of cotton, wool, flour, paper and iron, and its population in 1860 was about 5,000.

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.

PETERSBURG, August 9.—About noon to-day a heavy explosion occurred in rear of the enemy's lines.

Rather more than usual sharp-shooting and mortar shelling this evening.

Weather sultry, with slight rain to-day.

PETERSBURG, July 10.—The explosion of yesterday has not, as yet, been accounted for. The enemy are contracting their lines—rear front in direction of the Weldon Railroad—and showing themselves in diminished force. Everything indicates the enemy throwing themselves on the defensive.

There has been little or no sharp-shooting, and scarcely any mortar or artillery firing to-day.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Aug. 10.—A flag of truce boat arrived at Varina last night, bringing 30 surgeons and 2 chaplains.

The *Baltimore American* of the 9th says: The rebels have again fled from Maryland.—The retreat is said to have been made in haste, the movement of the Federals on the south side of the Potomac, threatening their rear, being the cause.

The main rebel force, under Early, is reported retreating upon Winchester.

Sheridan has been placed temporarily in command of the Shenandoah Valley.

It is reported that Averill overtook the rebels under McCasland at Moorefield, and attacked them, capturing their ammunition and 500 prisoners. The *Baltimore American* is much elated by this news.

There is nothing important from Virginia. Both armies seem to be strengthening their positions.

Telegraphic reports from Fort Smith claim victory over the Confederates, under Cooper and Stand Waties, on the 31st ult.

European dates of the 29th has been received, but no news of importance.

The Confederate Loan was active, at improving rates.

Gold in New York 257.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, August 9.—Last night a soldier's train run into a land slide, between Pollard and Montgomery, killing twelve and wounding fifty seven of the 1st Mississippi Battalion of artillery.

Last night two white men and one negro were arrested for cutting the telegraph wires.

Some Federal vessels are now crossing in the Bay.

The garrison in Fort Morgan is in fine spirits—otherwise everything quiet below.

The following is the list of the vessels composing FARRAGUT's fleet off Mobile:

Hartford [flag ship]	20 guns
Richmond	18 guns
Brooklyn	24 guns
Monongahela	12 guns
Lackawanna	14 guns
Onicola	10 guns
Metacomb	10 guns
Genesee	8 guns
Sebago	10 guns
Port Royal	8 guns
Kenebec	5 guns
Pindola	4 guns
Lusco	4 guns
Pembina	6 guns
Penguin	7 guns
Tennessee	5 guns
Conemagh	9 guns
Ossipee	13 guns
Galena	14 guns
Cowslip, Philippi, Glassan, Jasmine, Buckhorn—tugs.	

WRECK OF THE STEAMER PRINCE ALBERT.

—The steamer *Prince Albert*, Captain Coombs, which left Nassau last Wednesday, 3d inst., in attempting to run into this port Monday night, ran against the wreck of the steamer *Minho*, and grounded fast nearly opposite Fort Moultrie, Sullivan's Island. Finding it impossible to get her off the officers and crew removed their baggage and a part of the cargo in small boats to Sullivan's Island. About daylight the Yankee batteries opened heavily upon the *Prince Albert*, completely riddling her with shot and shell, and several times setting the vessel on fire, rapidly reducing her to a total wreck. Only a small portion of the cargo, which consisted chiefly of medicines and other light articles, was saved.

The *Prince Albert* belonged to the Richmond Importing and Exporting Company, and had made one successful trip to this port from Nassau, and another outward. This was her second trip to this port.—*Charleston Courier*.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN CENTIPEDE.

—The *Tribune* says: "The rebellion is visibly on its last legs, and tottering at that." To which the *Boston Courier* replies: "Although not much of an entomologist, we venture to suggest that the rebellion, in extremities, resemble the lobster more than the centipede, inasmuch as when it loses its last legs new ones grow."

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.

August 6. J. M. GAYLE, Agent.

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: A. C. GARLINGTON, (Signed) Adj. 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 1w

FOR SALE OR BARTER.

TWO doors above the Post Office, Cotton Cards, Rice, Liverpool and Coast Salt, Nails, Tobacco, Cotton Yarn, Flour, Bacon, and Lard, by D. D. HOCOTT April 29