

The Camden Daily Journal.

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By D. D. HOCOTT.

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From Atlanta.

Amid the confusion and the destruction, the loneliness and the weariness, there rises one inspiring figure. Early or late, or by the branding camp-fires or the sun's first ray, may be seen a tall spare form, with a single arm and a single leg, a youthful face and a beaming eye on the line of the front. It is Hood. Next to the great Johnston—who is in my judgment the best soldier on the continent, and who, if you will permit me to take issue with you, was sacrificed by the blindest personal rancor, I should select this young soldier to command the army. He has the valor of Forrest. Kirby Smith does not surpass him in enterprise, nor Frank Cheatham in generous and kindly impulse. To the energy of the border character he adds the faith of Stonewall Jackson, and the culture, I was almost about to say, of Robert E. Lee or Hardee. In a word, without any speciality to mark as a Napoleon or Hannibal, Hood combines some of the best characteristics of some of our best men, and is already exhibiting signs of maturing excellence, as he is growing in the estimation of the troops. He deserves all the support of the country. He deserves the many compliments which have been paid him. A gentleman and a Christian, he bids fair to prove himself a successful military chieftain, as the leader of an army; the head of a department; the keeper of the destinies of his people.

There is an absurd story going the rounds here, which has no foundation in fact, that the wound of Lt. Gen. Stewart was not received from the enemy, but occurred in a private altercation on the battlefield. Aside from being a man of quiet manners, of amiable temper and of perfect soldierhood, Gen. Stewart is an exemplary Christian, insensible of a brawl of any kind, much less a recounter in the face of the enemy. I do not suppose he has a private foe in the army, certainly not one of a virulent description. The entire rumor is a fabrication, which could not pass beyond the mind of any one acquainted with the character or habits of the officer in question.

Rest assured that all is well here. Pin your faith not only to Providence, but to the excellent condition of affairs. There is no demoralization, there is no want, there is no lack of ability to meet the enemy and to defeat him. Look cheerily upon the campaign as it moves onward, and never cease to hope. We are resolved to conquer or to die in these ditches.—*Special Correspondence of the Augusta Constitutionalist.*

FROM FLORIDA.—We shall not be surprised if before many days we have some stirring news from Florida. With a view no doubt to create a diversion in that quarter or perhaps in response to Colonel Gauley's invitation that they should pay him a visit, the Lincolnites have advanced a force of white and black Yankees to Baldwin, which place is now in their possession, and where the Lake City Columbian says they are strengthening their fortifications. Gen. John K. Jackson, a gallant and experienced officer, is in command in Florida, and, with the aid of the Florida militia who are organizing to a man all through the State, will be able to give a good account of the mongrel crew whenever they give him an opportunity. If the Yankees *est luste* should venture the experiment of a further advance into the land of Flowers, they will be sure to meet with another *Ofuste* reception. The line of telegraph between this city and Baldwin has been cut by the enemy.—*Savannah News.*

A letter written by General Washington acknowledging the freedom of the city of New York, which was voted to him, was sold in that city for \$2,250.

CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 17.

BUTLER'S REMOVAL.—Amid all the darkness that envelope affairs in Virginia, there is one solitary gleam of light—a radiance which shines forth like a single star seen through a rift in the clouds of a storm. It is that BUTLER has been removed from his command in the field, and sent back to Fortress Monroe.

Could the same fiat which has removed him also bring back to life the thousands of men whom he has led, or, rather, driven, to useless slaughter, there would be infinite cause for rejoicing. But this of course cannot be; but while we are forced to mourn that so many men have given up their lives as a sacrifice to his incompetency, we can rejoice that the future will no more be cursed by his ignorance and obstinacy.

By his removal, the men formerly under his command have extended their lease of life. Yesterday BUTLER was in command, and they were like prisoners condemned to death; to-day BUTLER is removed, and the same pen which signed the order of removal at the same instant signed a reprieve which extends their lives indefinitely.

But while we rejoice over the escape of BUTLER's soldiers from a seemingly inevitable fate, we are sorry for the women, the children, the unoffending citizens, the dogs, and the clergymen of Norfolk. When BUTLER went into the field they were reprieved, as was hoped forever; but now, alas, the original sentence is about to be carried into execution. If there is rejoicing at Bermuda Hundred, there is mourning at Norfolk. It is sad to reflect that deliverance could not be extended to men without precipitating misfortune and sorrow upon women. Therefore is our joy tempered with grief; therefore it is that if we laugh with the delivered soldiers at Bermuda Hundred, we must weep with the oppressed women of Norfolk.

Let every woman in Norfolk seal her lips and veil her eyes, lest by word or glance she offend the loyal BUTLER; let every man in that city swear to vote for LINCOLN, and give to BUTLER all his worldly possessions; let every clergyman in that place preach JOHN BROWN and him hanged in Virginia, and pray constantly that Old ABE may be prospered in his efforts for re-election; let every dog in that precinct tie himself to a millstone and consign himself to the bottom and fishes of Elizabeth River. Let all these do these things, for BUTLER has returned, and if they do not do them, it would be better for them had they never been born.

For this deed will the people forgive GRANT much: if he failed to take LEE, he has at least captured BUTLER. To route LEE would only rejoice the North; but to have conquered BUTLER is an operation which will afford delight to the whole civilized world. The capture of Richmond would be a narrow, local triumph; the capture of BUTLER is a triumph to all humanity.

If GRANT takes Richmond, it will be a glorious thing for him; but if she fails, he will still have the supreme satisfaction of knowing that it was he who removed BUTLER. Upon such a reflection, whatever disaster may hereafter befall him, he can pass happily and proudly the remainder of his life.—*Chicago Times.*

In the correspondence of the *Savannah Republican*, from Richmond, ("P. W. A.") we find the following upon the Johnston-Hood question, which, as containing the whole thing in a nutshell;

I do not know that Gen. Johnston had obtained his own consent to abandon Atlanta, but I am informed by persons who can hardly be mistaken, that such was the painful conviction forced upon the mind of the President by his acts and private dispatches. The President does not place the same estimate upon the abilities of Johnston that others do; but those who believe or assert that he has withheld from him the support which he could have given to him, and would have given to others, do him, I firmly believe, gross and cruel injustice. I am, as you well know, not a partisan of the President, but I feel bound to defend him against a charge so foul and monstrous.—While I have not been able to approve of all his acts of administration, I must, nevertheless, accord to him true patriotism, pure intentions and great abilities.

Corn in abundance may be had in and around Montgomery at four dollars per bushel. The papers of that city report it dull at that price even. In Columbus, planters and dealers are demanding eight and ten dollars per bushel.

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 15.—This evening two monitors and 5 gun boats crossed Dog River Bar, coming up within two miles of the obstructions, and opened fire for three hours on our batteries and gun boats, doing no damage—our gun boats replying handsomely—after which the batteries silenced and the enemy's boats hauled off.

Special report to the *Register*:

On the 14th Chambers dashed into Abbeville, whipped the enemy, captured 25 prisoners, and then fell back four miles. The enemy's attack was repulsed. Our loss 5 killed and 25 wounded. The enemy's loss 50 killed and 25 wounded, with 40 prisoners. Firing heard in the direction of Fort Morgan this morning.

NORTHERN NEWS.

Richmond, Aug. 16.—The Baltimore correspondent of the *New York Post* says: Winter Davis has written a call for a national convention, to meet at Buffalo in September, to nominate a President.

Released prisoners report the Tallahassee commanded by John Taylor Wood.

The *Post* says that the McLean meeting did not express its approbation of the leaders of the democracy.

The Indian troubles are giving the North great uneasiness.

FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond, August 16.—The Yankees are unusually demonstrative on New Market road, below the City, to-day. It is reported they are attempting a flank movement, which will probably lead to active operations in that quarter.

A Heavy Wager.

The *San Francisco Alta Californian* gives the following account of a strangely constituted wager. About ten months since two gentlemen of that city agreed to the following condition:

If the Federal force did not capture Richmond within thirty days from that date, he was to give his opponent a single sound eatable apple; if Richmond held out sixty, he was to give him two apples, and so on, doubling the number for each month until Richmond was taken to the end of time, if that event did not occur before. Nine months have passed since the first apple was handed over, and the list of apples delivered at the end of the successive months is as follows: 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256,—total, 511.

Thus far it is all a good joke, and the loser has paid forfeits regularly with a good grace; but yesterday it ruined a \$10 piece to meet the demand (apples are 15 to 20 cents per pound, and it took a fifty pound box.) Should Richmond be taken within the present month he would get back all of the apples he has lost and one more, which as the price will then be at the very highest notch, would make him more than even; but should it hold out a year longer, and he continue to pay his losses, his last payment would cost him \$40,950, and he would be out \$81,900 out; in three months more he would be out \$386,340; and should the war last from this date as much longer as it has already lasted since the commencement, no nation on earth should begin to meet the terms of the wager, even allowing it to be reduced to a cash basis, and the payment to be made in greenbacks.

A SINGULAR SCENE.—The *Realm*, an English paper, describes a singular scene. Some cotton has lately been imported into Farrington, where the mills have closed for a considerable time. The people, who were previously in the deepest distress, went out to meet the cotton, the women wept over the bales and kissed them and finally sung the doxology over the welcome importation.

Georgia and the Iron Interest.

Br. John Percy, in his volume on iron, lately published in England, thus refers to the "American question":

Northern Georgia now furnishes the rebellion with rails, machinery, locomotives, field siege guns and small arms, as well as articles of manufacture not requiring iron. Atlanta is the heart and lungs of the rebellion as Richmond is its brain. The workmen at Atlanta have succeeded in doing what is perhaps a unique feat in ironwork; they have machinery for cutting out the ruined parts of a rail and inserting a new piece.

The *Times* remarks:

On the subject of boat plates, which is the commercial term for the rolled plates used in the construction of iron ships, Dr. Percy makes certain other remarks which it will do our manufacturers some service to ponder. Owing to competition and the cutting down of prices, boat plates have acquired an unenviable notoriety for badness. Security of life, to say nothing of valuable cargoes, is of prime importance, and it is scandalous that such plates should be tolerated. There are good boat-plates, but the bad ones predominate. Dr. Percy expressly and urgently points to a specimen in the Swedish department of the International Exhibition of 1862, which was a striking illustration of what a good boat-plate should be. He refers to the fore part of an iron paddle steamer 200 feet long and of 120 horse power, which during a fog in September, 1860, and while going at the rate of eight or nine knots an hour, struck on a rock. The part struck, was crumpled up like paper, and yet the vessel got off and proceeded without difficulty to Stockholm, about 100 miles distant. This reminds us of the well known boat of Sir James Clerk Maxwell, "My ship strike on rocks, by gum, the rock has the worst of it." The plates, in the case of the Swede, were made at the Motala Iron Works and there was nothing more interesting or important to us, as a great maritime nation, than the specimen in question. It attracted, says Dr. Percy, great attention, and has been presented to the South Kensington Museum, where, notwithstanding its ugliness, it is to be hoped it will be carefully preserved and exhibited in a conspicuous place. The authorities of that institution may be assured that in the whole collection there is not an illustration of more substantial practical value.

Lincoln says he will go down with colors flying. So did Satan when he fell from the empyrean heights.—*Macon Confederate.*

Tax in Kind Notice.

WAR TAX OFFICE,
CAMDEN, S. C., August 16, 1864.
ALL FARMERS AND PLANTERS OF Kershaw District, are hereby notified that I am now ready to receive returns of the following products, viz:
WHEAT, OATS, RYE, CURED HAY, and WOOL.
I earnestly request that producers be prompt in making returns of the above, on or before the 21st of August, instant, as that is the time limited by law.
W. WALLACE,
Assessor, Tax in Kind, Kershaw District.
August 16 64 W.

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DAY, I WILL SELL MY loaves of bread at 40 cents—the price heretofore being 50.
August 12. 4t W. DAASCH.

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 4. J. M. GAYLLE,
Confederate please copy. Agent.

Garden Seeds.

A SMALL SUPPLY OF THE FOLLOWING Garden Seeds are for sale at the Post Office:
Early York, Drumhead, Savoy and Enfield Cabbage; Yellow Dutch, White Stone and Red Norfolk Turnips; Beets, Carrot and Parsnip.
These Seed were imported by the Confederate Government, and are believed to be fresh and genuine.
—ALSO—
Ruta Baga, White Norfolk and country Turnip.
July 29