

The Camden Daily Journal.

VOL. 1 CAMDEN, S. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1864. NO. 44.

By D. D. HOCOTT.

Terms of Subscription.

Daily paper per month \$3.00
for Six Months \$15.00
Weekly \$5.00

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A strange Freak.

Several years ago we knew a little fellow in Crawford, Ala., who was some twenty-four or thirty-five years of age, but a perfect boy in appearance, size and weight—not weighing more than about seventy-five or eighty pounds. He was the most cadaverous looking individual we ever saw, and his voice was as effeminate as that of a girl of twelve years. A few days ago we were accosted on the road by a large man, weighing one hundred and eighty pounds, and finding that we did not remember him, he asked us if we did not recollect little Jim stating that he was that individual. He said he commenced growing again at the age of thirty years, and grew slowly for three years, at which time he entered the army and grew more the first year of the war than he had done during the whole of his life before.—He is now thirty-six years of age, and is a stout, robust man. He has never had a sign of hair on his face until within the last few months, and he bids fair to sport a heavy pair of whiskers in a little while. How is this strange freak of nature to be accounted for? If at the age of thirty-six years he has barely reached manhood's estate, we should judge that Jim would give Father Methuselah a race for old age before he becomes a very old man.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

A REVOLTING SPECTACLE.—The Petersburg Register of the 2d says: A war worn lieutenant, in quest of a coffin for his captain, who fell on Saturday, told us on yesterday morning that he had witnessed most of the battles of the war, but had never witnessed as shocking a spectacle as a pit, made by the explosion, presented, after its recapture by our troops. He describes this hole of horrors as about sixty feet deep, by as many in diameter, and filled with white and black Yankees, and mutilated in every conceivable shape—some with half their heads blown off, some with entrails protruding, while others piled up and utterly unable to move from under the horrible mass, were gasping out their last breath. The scene in "Spartacus," of the gladiators dying on the crosses, which lined the road on either side, although the offspring of a poet's imagination, does not compare in horror with this scene enacted in sight of Petersburg on Saturday last.

Since General Forrest established his headquarters at this place, our little town has presented quite a lively appearance. The constant passing to and fro of gay cavaliers, the streets thronged with wagons to be loaded with rations, and the activity that prevails at the depot in receiving and issuing of forage; the quiet and orderly manner in which officers and men conduct themselves, is sufficient evidence of the spirit and energy that is characteristic of the commanding General of the "soldiers on the horse," showing that he possesses other qualifications than that of a fearless leader, evincing high administrative talents.—*Okolona News, 6th.*

A Parisian Holiday.

The Tuileries, which have been the theatre of many gay, strange and terrible scenes, a short time since witnessed one which would have filled the heart of a philanthropist with joy. In the vast gardens of the Palace, the Emperor and Empress, in the name of their son the Imperial Prince, gave a fete to the members of one of the charitable societies which are under the patronage of the Prince, and which bears his name. And notably all the members of the society, but their children also were bidden to the fete—indeed, it was more to the children than to the papas and mamas that the festival was given. There were bands of music, and marionettes, and Punch and Judy shows, and all the other things in which children delight; there were long rows of stalls containing piles of cakes and fruits, from which every one could take what he pleased; and lemonade and orangeade, and other drinks were hawked about and freely offered to every thirsty soul. The members of the society are two classes—the rich, who find the funds, the poor who profit by them; and yet they all met on the footing of equality, no aristocratic haughtiness on the one hand, no plebeian insolence on the other. And the Emperor and Empress moved freely in the vast assemblage, and the imperial Prince played and romped with the boys and girls.

The result of the North Carolina election will doubtless recall to the recollection of Gov. Vance the following fable, and we believe that no man will more appreciate it:

A fox once traveling at night through the woods, accidentally struck against a sappling, and was very much startled by a most singular and unusual noise; with all his speed, Reynard took flight for the open ground; soon the noise ceased, and he stealthily crept back until he reached the sappling, and venturing again to shake it, the same terrible noise startled him; and again for the open ground ran the fox. Waiting until daylight dawned, he determined to find out what it was that so alarmed him. As soon as the day broke he returned to the tree and found a cow bell suspended on one of its branches—"So you are the long-tongued, empty-headed son of a b—h that frightened me out of my wits, and sent me running about the State like a cut-throat." The moral can easily be applied.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

RETIRING THE CURRENCY.—The last operation of this kind, we learn from soldiers from the battle-field in Jones county. When Stoneman surrendered, his soldiers had large amounts of Confederate money which they had plundered. This they tore into fragments and scattered, so that they could not be again united. It was their opinion that a "wagon load" of the "retired" fragments could have been gathered up, but all utterly worthless.

Large amounts of other plunder, such as coin, watches, jewelry, silver plate, &c., was taken from them, and it is said that on their chief Surgeon, a set of silver spoons was found hid behind the lining of his coat. They also murdered many of their best horses to prevent them from falling into our hands. Some, whose throats were partially cut, have been taken care of and recovered.

The "big fight" in front of Atlanta cannot be postponed many days longer. We know nothing positively of the plans or intentions of the two rival leaders, but if we read the "signs" right we may predict that the great battle of the campaign will take place within the next ten days. Now is the crisis in the fate of Georgia, and perhaps of the Confederacy also. The authorities of the State are denouncing the farms and plantations of every able-bodied man to reinforce Hood. Will not the officers and men of the regular army now absent from their commands return at once and participate in the struggle? It is a bad time for officers to be absent from the front. Let them return at once, or forfeit the respect and confidence of their commanders and of the country.—*Columbus Sun.*

"Does my son William, that's in the army, get plenty to eat?" asked an old lady of a recruiting sergeant the other day. "He sees plenty," was the laconic reply. "Bless his heart, tuel, I know he'll have it if he can see it; he always would at home."

CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 22.

GEN. WADE HAMPTON, as we learn from the Petersburg Express, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the cavalry connected with the Army of Northern Virginia.

The New Orleans papers state that throughout the late naval engagement at Mobile Com. FARRAGUT was lashed to the maintop of the Hartford and gave orders through a speaking tube.

A DEGENERATE SOUTHERNER DEAD.—Brigadier General JOSEPH P. TAYLOR, Commissary General of Subsistence of the Yankee army, died recently in Philadelphia. He was appointed to the position he held under the act of February 9, 1864. He was a brother of old Rough and Ready.

ANECDOTE OF DR. CHALMERS.—While busily engaged one forenoon in his study, a man entered, who at once propitiated him, under the provocation of an unexpected interruption, by telling him that he called under great distress of mind. "Sit down, sir; be good enough to be seated," said Dr. Chalmers, turning eagerly and full of interest from his writing table.—The visitor explained to him that he was troubled with doubts about the divine origin of the Christian religion; and being kindly questioned as to what these were, he gave among others, what is said in the Bible about Melchizedek being without father and mother, &c. Patiently and anxiously Dr. Chalmers sought to clear away each successive difficulty as it was stated. Expressing himself as if greatly relieved in mind, and imagining that he had gained his end, "Doctor," said the visitor, "I am in great want of a little money at present, and perhaps you could help me in that way." At once the object of his visit was seen. A perfect tornado of indignation burst upon the deceiver, driving him in a very quick retreat, from the study to the street door, these words escaping among others—"Not a penny! It's too bad! it's too bad! And to haul in your hypocrisy upon the shoulders of Melchizedek!"

COLONEL MOSBY AT WORK.—RICHMOND, Aug. 16.—Col. Mosby reports officially, that he attacked the enemy's supply train, near Perryville, on the 13th inst., and captured and destroyed seventy-five loaded wagons and secured over two hundred prisoners, including several officers; also from five hundred to six hundred mules and horses, upwards of two hundred head of beef cattle and many valuable stores. A considerable number of the enemy were killed and wounded. Colonel Mosby lost two killed and three wounded out of his command.

A pleasant gentleman, one Doctor Grusselback of the University of Upsala, having recently restored a snake, who had been torpid for ten years, to activity and spitefulness, has proposed to the Swedish Government that they hand over criminals to his tender mercies, in order that he may "by the gradual application of intense cold," reduce to a state of torpidity, allow them to remain thus for a year or two, and finally re-enscitate them.

The correspondents of Northern papers, of the 10th inst., have been endeavoring to ascertain the strength of Gen. Early's army, now operating in the vicinity of the Potomac River.—They have come to the conclusion, that he has only 8,800 infantry; and 600 artillerymen with 40 guns; but that his cavalry amounts to 5,500.

AN IMPROBABLE STORY.—The New York Post, under date of August 8, publishes a special Washington despatch, to the effect that the War Department has authorized McClellan to raise one hundred thousand men immediately for special service under his command. The report is considered, very doubtful.

ADMIRAL BUCHANAN.—This distinguished officer has been heard of by flag of truce from Pensacola. He was doing well, and there are strong hopes that his leg will be saved. We rejoice to hear this of the gallant veteran. It is said that he fought his ship on the outside of the shield during the action, just as he did the Merimac in Hampton Roads.—*Mobile News.*

VANCE'S MAJORITY.—A telegram from Raleigh to Charlotte, N. C., estimates Gov. Vance's total majority in the State at 50,000.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

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

FROM FLORIDA.

CHARLESTON, August 20.—An official Dispatch received here late last night from Gen. S. Jackson, dated Lake City, Florida, August 19th, to Gen. S. Jones, says: Capt. Dickinson, with his command, engaged the enemy's cavalry 342 strong at Gainesville, yesterday, and completely routed them. He captured 150 prisoners and one piece of Artillery, besides recapturing 100 stolen negroes. Amongst the prisoners are one Captain and two Lieutenants. The whole command would have been captured, if Capt. Dickinson's horses had not been worn out. The enemy we scattered and pursued fourteen miles. The enemy's infantry consisted of four colored regiments. Col. McCormick is now in pursuit with some additional forces.

The smallest pony in the world is owned by John S. Rarey of Ohio. It is only twenty inches high, and weighs only twenty-one pounds. Its mother, which was brought from the Shetland Isles by Rarey, weighs only seventy-three pounds.

Povary is the only load which is the heavier the more loaded ones there are to assist in supporting it.

Headquarters,

CONSCRIPT DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBIA, August 17, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 10.

PURSUANT TO ORDERS OF THE WAR Department, Enrolling Officers are hereby required to execute all orders of Maj. Gen. Jones, commanding Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, for the impressment of slaves to labor on the coast defenses.

If Reports of their action will be made to the Major-General commanding, or to such officer as he may indicate. C. D. MELTON, Major, Com'dt Conscripts.

Headquarters,

CONSCRIPT DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBIA, August 17, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 9.

THE ATTENTION OF PERSONS EXEMPTED or detailed for agricultural purposes, and who have given bond to the Government, is directed to the following paragraph from Circular No. 24, Bureau of Conscription:

"2. The sale to the Government, or to the families of soldiers, at prices fixed by the Commissioners of the State under the Impressment Act, of the marketable supplies remaining after furnishing the Government with the stipulated quantity of provisions, and which he may raise from year to year while his exemption continues, as made, by the Act of Congress, approved February 17, 1864, one of the conditions of exemption allowed to an overseer or agriculturist. A claim is asserted by some of those exempted agriculturists to exchange such part of the aforesaid surplus as they may please for supplies of provisions, clothing and the like, to be consumed in family use, and to sell to the Government or the families of soldiers only what may remain of such surplus after making such exchanges. This claim is in violation of law, and of their contract with the Government, and cannot be allowed.

"Upon satisfactory evidence being furnished that persons exempted as overseers or agriculturists have or are thus disposing of their surplus productions by exchange as aforesaid, Enrolling Officers will arrest all such persons, forward them to their nearest Camps of Instruction, to be retained there until final action shall be taken and announced in their cases, and forward through the proper channels of communication to this Bureau a report of all the facts and circumstances of each case.

"Every agriculturist or overseer, upon receiving his certificate of exemption, should be informed that the action indicated above will be taken in the event of his not disposing of his marketable surplus in accordance with the requirements of law."

II. Officers and agents of the subsistence and Quartermasters' Departments are requested to communicate information to the Enrolling Officer of all instances coming to their knowledge in which persons exempted or detailed for agricultural purposes have violated the stipulations of their bonds to the Government in the sale or other disposition of their marketable surplus.

C. D. MELTON, Major, Com'dt Conscripts. August 22 3
Guardian publish five times; Courier and Mercury three times in daily and same in tri-weekly; all other papers in the State three times.