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A Yankee Stable for Fast Horses.

Some lover of fast horses in Connecticut has been putting up a magnificent "residence" for his stock, of which a Hartford paper gives the following account:

"Is that a church or a barn?" would be a natural inquiry by a stranger, driving out on the West Hartford road, and noticing the large, new Gothic building, with a tower, on the ridge this side of Vanderbilt's place, about two and a half miles west of the State House. It is Henry C. Beckwith's new barn, built for him the past winter by Wm. G. Allen, at a cost of about \$20,000. The building is of brick, with brown stone trimmings, slate roof, and ornamental windows. The main building is in the form of a Greek cross. An open shed connects with the tower, five stories high, surrounded by a flag staff. The first floor of the tower, with its marble mantle and handsome finish, is designated for the office—to be fitted up in elegant style; above are two billiard rooms, bed rooms for the men, &c. A splendid view of the surrounding country may be obtained from the top. The barn is quite large, and better ventilated than most public buildings. The stalls are finished in solid oak, polished and oiled; the partitions, ceilings and other wood work, are of oiled pine. The five most valuable horses have each a box stall, with about as many conveniences as a gentleman finds in his room at a good hotel; also, very faithful and attentive servants. The sides of each room or stall are called about six feet high, above which is an ornamental iron network, giving a perfectly free circulation of air.

Here are Prince, the wiry little boy that has made his mile in 224 on the Fashion Course and for which his owners has refused \$10,000; the beautiful Belle of Hartford, symmetrical, and glossy as silk, for which Amasa Sprague offered to swap his fifty horses, and another admirer offered \$9,000; Lady Litchfield, a brood mare, of the best stock, very fast, and valued at thousands—her first colt is the trotter Hickory Jack; next comes Grit, a sleek coated and "gritly" animal, said to be a fast one, but untried in this vicinity, purchased in Buffalo last fall, at a cost of \$5,000; and last, but not least a noble looking white horse, and fast, and high value, brought from Cambridge recently.

The row of stalls opposite is occu-

piated by his valuable driving horses. The splendid stallion General Meade, and a promising three years colt that is to trot, for the first time, on the Hartford Trotting Park, May 10th, for a purse of \$250, against another three years old. There are thirteen horses in all, worth, probably, \$40,000.

There are harness rooms, grain bins, tanks of hot and cold water, lofts for hay, commodious rooms for sleighs, sulkies, buggies, carriages, etc, of which there are a variety; a room for unharnessing and washing horses, cleaning carriages, etc, and sheds to "drive under," all in the most convenient style. It is a model barn, containing the most valuable collection of horses to be found in this part of the country.

CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8.

RELIEVED FROM DUTY.—Gen. John H. Winder, formerly the head of the military department of this district, out for the past few months assigned to the command of the Yankee prisoners at Andersonville Georgia, has been relieved from his command, together with the chief surgeon attached to that place.

Admiral Buchanan tells a story of his Lieutenant, who, looking into the open port of the Chickasaw, sang out: "Fire, you d—n Yankee, fire!" When the Yankee replied: "Aye, aye, sir," and pulling the lanyard, sent an eleven inch shell whizzing into the open port of the Tennessee, killing the over valiant Lieutenant and several others:

Amongst the deserters (says the Richmond Examiner) from GRANT'S army, who have come into our lines on the invitation conveyed in General Order 65, are certain Germans, probably of those lately imported as per order of Massachusetts, and credited on her "quota." It is said that they come in now from day to day, carrying a copy of "Order 65" in their pockets, and requesting to be sent back to Germany. It is true, that the order from our War Department does not engage for so much; nevertheless it deserves the consideration of the Government whether this request of theirs should not be complied with, as matter of policy. Room could surely be made for thirty or forty of these men in each vessel running out of Wilmington, with arrangements to further their from Bermuda to England, from whence they might easily make their own way to Bremen or Hamburg. The good effects of such a proceeding would be manifold. A few hundreds of Germans, after being deluded by the false promises of the North to cross the Atlantic, sent back to their homes by the generosity of the South, which they had come to ravage with fire and sword—spreading themselves over the Fatherland, and telling what they had seen, and why they wished so soon to return, and who sent them home—would seem to us more servicable missionaries of the Confederate cause in Europe than all the commissioners and financial agents and commercial agents, from Mr. SLIDELL down to Mr. SPENCE. The unusual nature of the proceeding would strike, would tell, would make a deep impression, and would induce many men to think who now only cant. The impression, too, would not be confined to Europe; this measure would not merely stop up the supply of new recruits from Germany, but would at once become known in the lines of GRANT'S army, and produce its impression there. If it were once known that the late German and Irish recruits, on coming over to us, are kindly treated and employed here at good wages, only till their turn comes to sail for home, it would do more to demoralize and break up that army than any other scheme yet devised.

Another secret organization, "The Sons of Liberty," is said to have been discovered in Indiana. The West is fruitful in mare's nests. Several high officials are reported to be amongst this new "Order," and, it is said, are now in custody. Indianapolis is the centre of the conspiracy. Quantities of arms and ammunition have been seized by the military, which had been forwarded from the East to a firm there, the members of which were arrested and placed under military guard.

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 RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Sept. 7.—Gen. Hood reports officially the enemy withdrawing from his front, and retreating to Atlanta.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.—This morning some North Carolina pickets surprised, by a flank movement, and captured 12 videtts, near Davis House, on the Weldon Road. Nothing else of importance.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, Sept. 7.—The enemy have fallen back beyond Jonesboro'. Valuable public property has been destroyed at Atlanta, consisting almost exclusively of ordnance stores, and not sufficient of this to incommode the army. Reports of our losses are greatly exaggerated.

FROM THE GEORGIA FRONT.

MACON, Sept. 7.—The enemy continues to retire his main forces on the Macon and West Point Railroad towards Atlanta. We drove them out of Jonesboro', and retook a great many prisoners. Our loss from all causes in the battles of last week is now ascertained to have been 1500.

NORTHERN NEWS.

MOBILE, Sept. 7.—A special despatch to the Register, from Senatobia, dated the 6th, says that Cincinnati and Chicago papers of the 31st, and Memphis papers of the 1st had been received. They are filled with the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, which is said to be altogether harmonious. The nominations has given great satisfaction. A compromise is considered certain between the peace and war elements of the Democratic party. Pendleton and the platform being peaceful, Greeley thinks McClellan is or will be elected, as he will be the tool of the party in favor of slavery. The Chicago Times says that the platform looks to the cessation of hostilities, and an amicable adjustment of the present difficulties on the basis of the final restoration of the Union.—The feeling of a large portion of the Convention was decidedly for peace, and resistance to all further usurpation by the administration. Early is retrograding up the Shenandoah Valley, and followed by the Federals. Grant's army is increasing, by recruits, at the rate of 1000 daily. The special correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer gives a gloomy account of the health of Sherman's army. Great alarm is felt at Nashville in consequence of the advance of a Confederate force, estimated at from six to eight thousand, from Lebanon, with many prisoners, including Gen. Milligan.—Wheeler is reported within a few miles of that place. The Chattanooga Gazette of the 28th says Wheeler crossed the Holstein at the mouth of the French Broad, and was supposed to be moving towards Kentucky. He had inflicted but little damage to the railroad.

Guerrillas still continue to carry a high hand in Kentucky. A party crossed into Illinois, and tore up a part of the Central Railroad. A gentleman of veracity who crossed the Mississippi on Saturday night last says: Kirby Smith and Price have invested Little Rock. Marmaduke has occupied Brownsville, having whipped the Federals there, and captured the rolling stock of the railroad.

The Confederate Loan had advanced 3 per cent. on the reception of the news in England of Grant's repulse before Petersburg. The Florida destroyed a large vessel off Bahai, taking \$70,000 from her. The Tallahassa has cap-

tured 22 fishing barges off Prince Edward's Island.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.—Stanton telegraphs Dix that Sherman officially reports that he withdrew from Atlanta, made a breach in the West Point Railroad, and reaching a good position struck the Macon road—his right commanded by Howard, near Jonesboro', his left under Scofield, near Rough & Ready, and his centre under Thomas. Howard drove the enemy from his position near Jonesboro', after a hard fight, and broke the railroad at Rough & Ready, on Howard's left, throwing his whole army between Jonesboro' and Atlanta, and causing a general attack at Jonesboro', the 14th corps under Gen. Jeff. Davis, carrying the works splendidly, taking 10 guns and 1000 prisoners. In the night the rebels retreated to Lovejoys and the Federals following. Hood finding Sherman between him and a considerable portion of his army, blew up his magazine and left, when the 20th corps entered Atlanta. He says his loss will not exceed 12,000. Says he has over 300 dead, 250 wounded and 1500 prisoners. Under date of the 30th he telegraphed that the rebels had destroyed 7 locomotives, 81 cars loaded with ammunition, small arms, and stores, left 14 pieces of artillery and a large number of small arms in Atlanta.

The Herald says a division of rebel cavalry, under Lomax, attacked the position of Sheridan near Bunker Hill, and was defeated and driven back five miles towards Winchester.—The rebel artillery barely escaped capture.

The Herald says the blow at Atlanta has put down the rebellion, though the mountains of Virginia may be unpleasant for years to come. There is great rejoicing in Burlington, New Jersey, over the fall of Atlanta. New York City is exempted from the draft. Gold 240.

SUBSTITUTE FOR QUININE.—An article in the Medical and Surgical Journal is devoted to "the External Application of Oil of Turpentine as a Substitute for Quinine in Intermittent Fever." Surgeon Kennedy reports the successful trial of this application, without failure, in over thirty cases. Of seven cases reported at the General Hospital, Guyton, Ga., the result was immediately successful in all, but in three of them the chills returned afterwards. The mode of application recommended is: "Half an hour before the expected paroxysm, a bandage wet with the turpentine, is applied around the body at lower part of the chest, the linen replaced and the outside clothing buttoned. If convenient, the patient should be placed in blankets."—When there is a probability of the return of the paroxysm on the seventh or fourteenth day, the application should be repeated.

"FLAG OF TRUCE STEAMER NEW YORK,"
VARINA, VA., August 31, 1864.

Hon. R. Ould Agent for Exchange:

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of to-day requesting answer, &c., to your communication of the 10th instant on questions of exchange of prisoners. To which, in reply, I would say I have no communication on the subject from our authorities, nor am I yet authorized to make answer.

"I am, sir, very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant
"JOHN E. MULFORD,
"Major and Assistant Agent for Exchange."

I have thus fully set before you the action of the Confederate authorities in relation to a matter which lays so near your hearts, and how it has been received by the enemy. The fortunes of your fathers, husbands, sons, brothers and friends are as dear to those authorities as their persons are precious to you, and I have made this publication not only as an illustration of Federal bad faith, but also that you might see that your Government has spared no effort to secure the release of the gallant men who have so often fronted death in the defence of our sacred cause.

RO. OULD.

Agent for Exchange

Refugees are arriving from the city in large numbers, and the fact of the stringency of the situation is