

# The Camden Daily Journal.

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By D. D. HOCOTT.

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## The Yankee Prisoners at Florence.

One of the State Reserves, writing from "Camp Prison, Florence, S. C., October 7," to the *Yorkville Enquirer*, gives the following interesting account of the military prison there and its inmates:

Our men are called on to perform guard duty every other day and night, as there are a large number of prisoners at this point, and many more daily coming in from Charleston, distant but 60 miles by railroad, and Andersonville, Georgia.

The prisoners are placed in an enclosure arranged in regimental order; this is made of split timbers five or six inches in thickness, well embedded in the earth; around this palisading, enclosing some twenty acres, is fixed the platform or walk for the sentinels, with occasional projections, from which they can look over into the camps and keep a sharp watch on the movements of the prisoners, in order that the latter may have no excuse for approaching the palisading, a ditch is run around the camp, about fifteen feet from it, said to be like that of the Yankees at Hilton Head. The man who attempts to cross it, after being once warned, is shot if the sentry's eye falls on him, or without warning at night. Night and day a heavy guard is posted around, and lines of sentries, with artillery and cavalry at convenient and important points, so escape seems impossible.

The prisoners are divided into detachments of one hundred each, under sergeants of their own appointment. The roll is called each morning at 9 o'clock; at the beating of the drum each detachment falls into line in front of its row of tents or earthworks, dresses up on the sergeant, in files of four, when the Major has them counted off by the several Lieutenants called on to assist him, who deem it by no means an agreeable employment, among so much filth and vermin, though the place is daily policed, and a deep branch runs through the entire camp; they cook their own rations, which of course they complain of, however plentiful they may be. They are not allowed to communicate with any but officers, whom they often importune for little favors, mostly to take the oath or be paroled, or for tobacco. The foreigners make many protestations of their disinterestedness, while the Yankees, most of whom were the denizens of the brothels and purlieus of Northern cities, pretend to believe our cause a losing one, though they curse the obstinacy of Butler in not effecting their exchange. Poor Devils! they do not see that one Confederate is worth half a dozen of them, and hence their sufferings. While writing, a goodly number of foreigners are taking the oath, which they swallow with avidity.

The prisoners pay little regard to their personal cleanliness; as a natural consequence much mortality prevails, ten deaths being about the minimum of those daily occurring. A hospital for the sick is outside of the stockade, where they receive every attention, and they are remanded when convalescent, but few having died in it. They are mostly scantily clothed, and unless provided by their government will suffer greatly, when the cold weather sets in.

**INFALLIBLE CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.**—To a tablespoonful of any kind of spits add the same quantity of sharp vinegar and a teaspoonful of common salt; mix them well together; hold the liquid in the mouth so that it can enter the cavity or hollow in the tooth; it will give almost instantaneous relief, without any increase of pain.

## CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.

### SATURDAY MORNING OCT. 29.

There are now more than 100 officers in our army in active service with but one leg apiece.

Semmes left Liverpool on the 13th, with eight officers and one hundred men to take command of the privateer *Ranger*, at Madeira.

The greatest failure that has happened in England is that of the Leeds Banking Company, the liabilities of which are equal to almost \$9,000,000, counting in gold. The institution has existed since 1832, and its failure is attributed solely to gross mismanagement.

Henry Ward Beecher has given notice, from his pulpit, that until the November election his Sunday evening sermons would be what some people might call political. Those that did not wish to hear them he requested to stay away, that their seats might be occupied by those who did.

**MILITARY AND NAVAL LAWS.**—Messrs Evans & Cogswell have favored us with a copy of the Digest of the Military and Naval Laws of the Confederate States from the commencement of the Provisional Congress to the end of the first Congress, under the permanent Constitution, analytically arranged, by Messrs. Lester and Bremwell. The work is beautifully printed, as is every other work emanating from the Publishing house of Evans and Cogswell.

**THE CONCERT LAST NIGHT.**—The performance of the "Lone Star Minstrels," on last evening, was largely attended. The audience, though somewhat promiscuous, was composed, in part, of many of the fairest daughters of our section, and we believe the entertainment gave every satisfaction. We think the performers deserving much credit for the successful manner in which they acquitted themselves. We concede that Yankee minstrelsy was completely thrown in the shade, and that nature is the best production after all in an Ethiopian way.

**A ROLL CALL.**—The little *Genius*, who, the report to the contrary notwithstanding, is not dead nor sleeping, gives the following as a roll call of the Baltimore Yeagers; which is composed exclusively of Dutchmen, with the exception of one Yankee:

Captain—Sergeant Shovelereuson, will call de roll!  
Sergeant—Captain Creutzon!  
Ans—Dat ish me.  
Sergeant—Lieutenant Eulerhorn!  
Ans—Yau.  
Sergeant—Schmidt!  
Ans—Yau.  
Sergeant—Big Schmidt!  
Ans—Here him ish.  
Sergeant—Little Schmidt!  
Ans—Zee him here.  
Sergeant—John Schmidt!  
Ans—Yau.  
Sergeant—Schmidt up de hill!  
Ans—Yau.  
Sergeant—Schmidt up de York road!  
Ans—(Proxy.) Him end nau cum den, him vife bash yun papo lash nite.  
Sergeant—Joel Benner!  
Ans—(The Yankee jumps off a stump.) Well, neow, I rayther guess I'm here.

The Confederacy will rejoice, and Yankee-edom tremble, says the *Montgomery Mail*, to learn that the "old war-horse," Lieutenant General Longstreet, has returned to duty. His wounds are entirely well, though the one in his neck has partially paralyzed the use of his arm. General Longstreet will immediately assume an important command. The following pleasing anecdote is told of the veteran warrior, whose modesty is as proverbial as his courage and ability: One of his friends was congratulating him on the world-wide reputation he had earned. "I have some little reputation, it is true," he replied, "but my men have won it for me. They are the bravest set of fellows that ever drew a runner; I can claim nothing for myself." This is only equalled in magnanimity by Gen. Lee's noble remark, after losing the battle of Gettysburg: "It was all my fault, it was all my fault; my men have done all that mortal valor could do."

Six thousand persons were recently crushed to death by the falling of a church at St. Petersburg.

## Vice President Stephens' Reply to Sherman.

The following is the reply of Vice President Stephens to Mr. William King, the citizen of Georgia through whom General Sherman extended an invitation to Governor Brown, Mr. Stephens and others, to meet him in a consultation, looking to the re-establishment of peace:

CCAWFORDSVILLE, GA.,  
October 1, 1864.

Wm. King, Sr., Esq.

SIR: I have considered the message you delivered me yesterday from Gen. Sherman, with all the seriousness and gravity due the importance of the subject. That message was a verbal invitation by him, through you to me, to visit him at Atlanta, to see if we could agree upon some plan of terminating this fratricidal war without the further effusion of blood. The object is one which addresses itself with peculiar interest and great force to every well-wisher of his country—to every friend of humanity—to every patriot—to every one attached to the principles of self-government, established by our common ancestors. I need not assure you therefore, that it is an object very dear to me—there is no sacrifice I would not make, short of principle and honor, to obtain it; and no effort would I spare, under the same limitations, with any reasonable or probable prospect of success.

But in the present instance, the entire absence of any power on my part to enter into such negotiations, and the like absence of any such power on his part, so far as appears from his message, necessarily precludes my acceptance of the invitation thus tendered. In communicating this to General Sherman, you may also say to him that if he is of opinion that there is any prospect of our agreeing upon terms of adjustment to be submitted to the action of our respective governments, even though he has no power to act in advance in the premises, and will make this known to me in some formal and authoritative manner (being so desirous for peace himself as you represent him to have expressed himself) I would most cheerfully and willingly, with the consent of our authorities, accede to his request thus manifested, and enter with all the earnestness of my nature upon the responsible and arduous task of restoring peace and harmony to the country, upon principles of honor, right and justice to all parties. This does not seem to me to be at all impossible, if truth and reason should be permitted to have their full sway.

Yours most respectfully,

(Signed) ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

**NASSAU ITEMS.**—The *Augusta Constitutionalist* contains a letter from Nassau, dated October 1st, from which we gather the following items:

We have now but one mail per month from the United States.

The yellow fever has been very prevalent here this summer. I am just recovering from an attack of it. To citizens of Yankee land and other cold climates, it has been very fatal. The Yankee Consul lost his wife here about two weeks after they arrived. He is a sly fox and endeavors to gain the acquaintance of the Dixie folks here and find out what he can in a quiet manner.

The Yankees now require passports for parties going to the United States, and as their passports are to define the position of the party, many who were in the habit of going to Eng and by steamer, via New York will now have to go by sailing vessel direct, as there is no steam communication with England, except via Havana, which consumes a very long time, owing to a want of connection at Havana and St. Thomas.

Business has been quite brisk lately. Blockade vessels arrive and depart, and make no secret of it. The business is thriving. Stocks are going right, and quite a heavy advance in cotton goods and prints; also in medicines. Prints of a suitable character for present shipping are mostly out of the market.

**A SIGHT.**—On Royal street, Alexandria, Va., recently were seen three white soldiers, with ball and chain attached to their ankles, guarded by a negro—while they were cleaning the street—the negro seated upon a door step, smoking a cigar and reading the *Washington Evening Star*.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

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

### FROM VIRGINIA.

**RICHMOND, Oct. 28.**—The enemy advanced in heavy force on the north side to-day, and made several assaults on our works, but were signally repulsed. 300 prisoners have been already brought in. Our loss insignificant.

An official despatch from Gen. Lee, last night says: The enemy crossed Rowantz Creek (below Burgess' Mill, and forced back our cavalry pickets. Heath attacked and drove them back; they afterwards advanced but were repulsed. They still hold the Plank Road at Burgess' Mills. Heath took some colors and prisoners. The enemy's attack on our left was repulsed. Two attacks were made upon our lines between Henrico County Poor House, and Charles City Road, and another on the Williamsburg Road. Several hundred prisoners and four stand of colors were taken. Our loss slight.

On the 25th Col. Mosby, near Banker Hill, captured Brig. Gen. Duffield and several other prisoners, also a number of horses, and killed a large number of the enemy.

**PETERSBURG, Oct. 28.**—Last night about dark the enemy charged our works on Baxters' Road, capturing a small part of our works, from which, however, they were dislodged, with the loss of about a dozen prisoners. About 10 o'clock last night the enemy charged our works of the Jerusalem plank road, capturing a part of our picket lines, and driving in the rest of it. About 12 o'clock, however, the line was re-established.

Yesterday evening in the fight at Boydon Plantation, below here, we captured several flags and about 200 prisoners. Nothing heard from below this evening.

**SYSTEMATIC STUDY.**—Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton, at Bishop Stortford's a few days ago, observed: "Many persons seeing me so much engaged in active life, and as much about the world as if I had never been a student, have said to me, 'When do you get the time to write all your books? How on earth do you contrive to do so much?' I shall perhaps surprise you by the answer I make—the answer is this: 'I contrive to do so much by never doing much at a time.' A man, to get through work well, must not overwork himself, for if he does too much to-day, the reaction of fatigue will come, and he will be obliged to do little to-morrow. Now, since I began really and earnestly to study, which was not till I had left College and was actually in the world, I may perhaps say that I have gone through as large a course of general reading as most men of my time. I have travelled much—I have mixed much in politics and in the various business of life, and in addition to all this, I have published somewhere above sixty volumes, some upon subjects requiring much special research. And what time do you think, as a general rule, I have devoted to study—to reading and writing? Not more than three hours a day, and when Parliament is sitting not always that. But, then, during these hours I have given my whole attention to what I was about."

## School Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER PROPOSES TO open a day SCHOOL for boys, if a sufficient number of pupils can be procured. Terms—\$40 per month.

GODARD BAILEY.



Oct 22

## For Sale.

PINE WOOD FOR SALE. APPLY TO R. B. JOHNSON. Oct. 24 10

## Certificates for Sale.

A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS IN 4 PER cent Certificates, for sale by Oct. 24 2 MATHESON & Co.