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By D. D. HOCOTT.

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Relative Destructiveness of Shot and Shell.

M. Dufour, a surgeon of the French navy, has published an interesting account of the wounded seamen who were brought to the naval hospital at Cherbourg, after the engagement between the Alabama and the Kearsage. One of the first remarks suggested by reading M. Dufour's statement is that the greater number of wounds were caused, not by the cannon shot or shell, but by splinters from the ship.

It has been observed by naval surgeons that since the use of shells in naval engagements the destruction of human life has been much greater than when round shot alone was used. It has been learned from the same engagement that it is an error to suppose that the plating of wooden ships protects the crew from splinters scattered about.

The increasing calibre of the guns used in modern warfare required a greater number of men to serve them, and it follows that one shot may cause more destruction by striking a compact group of men. This was the case on board the Alabama. A shell fired from the Kearsage falling among 19 men who were serving one of the Alabama's guns, killed or wounded fifteen.

The Alabama fired altogether 270 shots, of which the greater number were fired from howitzers. There were but 163 shots fired by the Kearsage. Nobody appears to have been killed by the round shot; all the injury was inflicted directly by the shells.

The captain of the Kearsage very soon ceased firing from his four 32-pounders which produced little effect, and used his two howitzers and a rifled 20-pounder placed forward. The victory was gained by these three pieces alone.

PROSPECT OF A GENERAL WAR IN EUROPE.

—The Berlin correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, under date of Oct. 5, comments thus on the prospect of a general war in Europe:

Altogether the situation is extremely curious; Russia is on the best possible terms with Prussia, and at the same time marries her Grand Duke to the daughter of the King of Denmark, whom Prussia has already stripped of two fifths of his dominions, and threatens to deprive him of the balance; England, in all other respects the antipodes of Russia, co-operates zealously with the Czar in patronizing Denmark, and would gladly bring on a coalition against Prussia, whose Crown Prince is the husband of her Princess Royal. Austria seeks the alliance of England to protect her from the enmity of France and Italy, and England is endeavoring to persuade Austria to join France and Italy against Russia and Prussia. What will be the end of this imbroglio it is impossible to foretell; but if it does not result in a general war it will only be because the finances of at least four of the Powers concerned—Austria, Russia, France and Italy—are in so dilapidated a condition that they would not be able to carry on war for three months without declaring themselves insolvent.

In Boston, there are now 100 divorce suits upon the calendar of the courts. Also, a large number of petitions for leave to marry again by divorced persons.

The Richmond Enquirer strongly urges the appointment of Gen. J. E. Johnston to the command of the Shenandoah Valley Department. A change is certainly desirable.

Gen. George B. McClellan spent the day at James Gordon Bennett's house on the 20th. The Herald, of the 22d, advises a union of all parties on "Little Mac."

Enter into details, as Cooper did when he concluded to reinforce the army.

CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.

MONDAY MORNING OCT. 31.

CASUALTIES IN Co "E," 2d S. C. REGT., ON THE 19TH.

—Wounded: Lieut. Drakeford, in the head—slight; John Graham, in the hand—painful; Hugh Graham, skull fractured; M. Freeman, in the shoulder—severe; John M. Cown—slight; S. Barnes—slight; C. J. Pegues, in the arm—slight.

Major Clyburn, at the time in command of the regiment, had his leg amputated, and fell into the hands of the enemy.

A Trans-Mississippi correspondent of the Montgomery Mail, in a review of the situation on the other side of the "Father of Waters," says the Federals only hold the district around New Orleans by a tenuous tenure, while the Federal force in Arkansas has been forced to withdraw itself from its advanced posts, and now in all Arkansas (except, perhaps Fort Smith, and that is reported evacuated,) hold only the fortified posts of Little Rock, Pine Bluff the railroad from Little Rock to Pine Bluff and Helena, and from these by a movement now on foot I have hopes they will be ejected.

FROM GEN. HOOD'S ARMY.

—We have no further information of the movements of General Hood's Army, except that up to Monday morning last, nothing had occurred to hinder the new movement in progress, and the brightest hopes were entertained at "the front."

Upon starting, the troops were in fine spirits, and full of joyful anticipations as to the prospects before them. They were addressed by Generals Hood, Beauregard and Cheatham, the first of whom informed them that they were starting on a fifteen days' march, but whether they were not informed.

A correspondent of the Columbus Sun (26th) after stating that Generals Hood, Beauregard, Dick Taylor, and Cheatham, had all said that the Army was going into Tennessee, adds:

"The army, the people, both high and low officers, the intelligent and the indiscreet, all think the river will speedily be crossed, and that a bold move will be made in the direction of Nashville. Conjecture even goes farther and says that the Cumberland will be left in the rear, and the army will winter in the rich and flowing land of Kentucky. Every man in this department, without a single exception, urges this movement. The exiles, the citizens and the soldiers of those two States are perfectly rapt with delight at the idea, and to dispart from would crush their hearts and leave their souls in sorrow."

FOUND—THE AUTHOR OF JUNIUS' LETTER.

—Mr. H. Coleby writes to the London Telegraph: It may not be uninteresting to many of your readers to know that, whilst arranging some papers for Mrs. Ryves, preparatory to her case coming on in November next, in the Probate Court, I accidentally found, among other manuscripts, the following:

LONDON, January 3, 1772.—Lord Chatlam hereby agrees to indemnify Doctor James Wilnot for all the risk and dangers that the said Dr. J. Wilnot may be subject to in the continuation of the "Letters of Junius." Authorizing the payment of £170 to J. W., on account of printing and publishing the work.

"Signed" CHATHAM.

THE VIEWS OF NAPOLEON ON THE YANKEE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

—Mr. Pennington, the Secretary of the United States Legation at Paris, has just returned home from that city. The New York Herald gives the following result of his observations:

He reports to the Government that the Emperor of France takes a deep interest in our present Presidential contest, and watches it especially in the endeavor to find the result the true expression of the American people, and the real sentiments of the country upon the questions of union or disunion, war or peace.—The Emperor, it is said, will regard the re-election of Mr. Lincoln as the determined and unqualified declaration of the American people in favor of the Union at every hazard and through all the possibilities of war. He will regard that result as a confirmation, directly from the people, of all the statements that our Government has made to European Powers to that effect. On the other hand, it is said that he will regard the election of General McClellan as an expression of readiness on the part of the people to make terms with the Southern States; to make a peace even that will admit the independence of those States. In short, that he will find in the election of General McClellan, and in the temper that he will suppose it indicates, that very opportunity which England and France have waited for, the opportunity for intervention in favor of the South.

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 VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Oct. 28.—The following official dispatch, from Gen. Lee, was received at the War Department to-night:

Hon. James A. Seddon: Hill reports that the attack of Heath upon the enemy yesterday, on the Boydton road, was made by Mahone with three brigades in front, and at the same time by Hampton in the rear. Mahone captured three colors and six pieces of artillery, but the latter could not be brought off, the enemy holding the bridge. In the attack subsequently, by the enemy, Mahone broke through their line of battle, and during the night the enemy retired from the Boydton road, leaving his wounded and more than 250 dead on the field. About 9 p. m., a small force made an assault and took possession of our works on the Battery road in front of Petersburg, but were soon driven off on the Williamsburg road.—Yesterday Field captured upwards of 400 prisoners and seven colors. The enemy left a number of dead in front of our works and retired to his former position.

RICHMOND, October 29.—Despatches received at the War Department say that Lomax's command, at Millford, were attacked by the Yankees with two brigades of infantry and artillery. The attack was repulsed. Lomax reports our loss very slight.

Mosby reports that in the advance of the enemy up the Manassas Gap Railroad, he killed, wounded and captured over three hundred.—His own loss, four wounded and one captured.

RICHMOND, October 29.—The following was received at the War Department to-night: "To J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War: Gen. Hampton followed the enemy on his withdrawal from Scherwauz creek, driving him, and pursuing his cavalry into their lines, capturing several hundred prisoners. We have re-established our lines."

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 29.—The enemy is quiet after the fight below. Details from our side are burying the Yankee dead, and removing their wounded. Over 2000 arms of the finest kind were gathered from the field of battle. The battle field is covered with blankets, knapsacks, overcoats and provisions, showing that the enemy left in great haste. Our prisoners, including wounded, over 700. All accounts concur that the Yankees expected great results from this movement. They brought infantry, artillery and cavalry to the fight, expecting an easy conquest.

FROM MISSOURI.

MOBILE, October 29.—A special to the Register, dated Senatobia, 28th. The St. Louis Republican of the 24th contains despatches from Major Hedon; stating that he had just returned from the Railroad, from within four miles of Richmond, Ray county, where he learned a battle had been fought between the Kansas Troops, under Blount, and Price, which resulted in the defeat of Blount, losing nearly all his artillery. The battle occurred on the evening of the 19th. Blount entered Lexington about noon that day, and immediately moved south twelve miles, where he encountered Price. After the battle Price marched into Lexington, and at last accounts was crossing a portion of his forces to the north side of the river. No other particulars received.

Curtis Telegraphs from Kansas City, October

22d, 6 p. m.: "I have been heavily pressed all day. This afternoon the enemy passed round my right flank, when I gave him a heavy blow. For several hours I have heard firing in the east. I have just received messengers from Pleasanton, who has been fighting on the other side.

[Signed.] S. A. CURTIS."

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 29.—Northern papers of the 25th says: The Tallahassee and another steamer have escaped from Wilmington. Stanton is quite ill from chills and fever, contracted during a recent visit to Grant. Warren has returned and assumed command of the 6th corps. Official home vote against the New Constitution of Maryland, one hundred and fifty.

Democratic majority in Pennsylvania 153—two counties to hear from.

Gold in New York 217.

SUGAR CANE FLOUR.

—While the papers are all giving very general and useful information with regard to the manufacture of syrup and sugar from the Chinese Sugar Cane, we do not recollect to have seen a reference to its advantages in the production of bread. An intelligent gentleman writes us, "As wheat crops were light in some parts of the Confederacy, and the staff of life likely to be scarce, it may be well for your readers to know that excellent biscuit and flour bread may be made from the flour of the seed of Sugar Cane. I have eaten of the bread myself, and found it to be very good. The gentleman at whose house the bread was prepared, informed me that from one acre of the white seed cane, he obtained four barrels of flour. I understand the crop is remarkably promising in all parts of the Confederacy, and as the time for harvesting is approaching, much suffering may be saved by carefully saving the seed."

As this information comes from one who has seen the thing tested, it would be well to give it a trial.

Another gentleman informs us that he has never tried anything better for fattening hogs. Has fed it last fall, and says he never had better pork in his life. It is certainly first rate for poultry, and some people say it is a respectable substitute for coffee.

STARTLING RUMOR.

—A gentleman just from Richmond, states that he saw an intelligent officer of the army, who told him it was certainly reported in the city, that intelligence had been received by a citizen there, to the effect that his cousin, who had just returned from a secret expedition, had heard from the most unquestionable sources, that a man had been heard to say recently, that an officer high in official position at Richmond had understood from a lady just arrived by the morning train, that she had heard it stated on the cars day before yesterday, that a lady had said, a few days ago, that her husband had told her a rumor prevailed, and was to some extent credited in official circles at Richmond, that there was still a few gallons of apple brandy left in the Shenandoah Valley; which possibly accounts for the recent defeat of the army of General Early.

A great deal of the whiskey or brandy which our hospital patients and sick soldiers and others have needed, has been sent, we fear, by mistake to the Virginia Valley.

The "early bird catches the worm," but the worm of the still catches many birds.

We have suffered warnings enough on score of drunkenness. If we do not take the warning we must expect the consequence.

THE VERMONT INVASION.

—Fourteen of the "invaders" of St. Albans, Vermont, have been arrested and are in jail at St. John's. They claim their release on the ground that they belong to the Confederate service, and have engaged eminent counsel to defend them. Several of them have been recognized as deserters from Vermont regiments, though the Yankees will insist that they are Confederates.

For Sale.

PINE WOOD FOR SALE. APPLY TO R. B. JOHNSON. Oct. 21 10