

The Camden Daily Journal

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By D. D. HOCOTT.

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[From the Wilmington Journal.]

"YOU'LL TELL HER—WON'T YOU?"

Another (soldier) shot through the lungs, clasped a lock of his breast and moved his lips, till I put down my ear, and listened for his last breath, "You'll tell her—won't you?" Tell who, or what, I could not ask but that lock was the picture of one who might be wife, sweetheart or sister.—Army Letter.

"You'll tell her—won't you?" say to her I died
As a brave soldier should—true to the last;
She'll bear it better, if a thought of pride
Comes into stay her, the first shock is past.

"You'll tell her—won't you?" show her how I lay,
Pressing the pictured lips I loved so well,
And how my last thoughts floated far away,
To home and her, with love I could not tell.

"You'll tell her—won't you?" not how hard it was
To give up life—live for her sake so dear;
Nay, nay, not so! say 'twas a noble cause,
And I die for it without a tear.

"You'll tell her—won't you?" she'll be glad to know
Her soldier stood undaunted, true as steel;
His heart with her, his bosom to the foe,
When the blow struck no human power could heal.

"You'll tell her—won't you?" say too we shall meet
In God's "hereafter," where our love shall grow
More holy, for this parting, and more sweet,
And cleansed from every stain it knew below.

WHAT THE YANKEES SAY OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The following, which we copy from the New York "World," will serve to point out the tendency of public opinion in Yankeedom with regard to the President's Message:

The closing paragraphs of Jeff. Davis' Message have attracted a considerable degree of attention here. These paragraphs are entirely devoted to the peace question, which is treated by the rebel President as it never was before. If you examine attentively the structure of his sentences you cannot fail to be struck with the particular form in which the possibility of peace with the North is presented. Contrary to the phraseology used in his previous message, Mr. Davis does not consider the recognition of the independence of the South as the only way by which peace can be reached; but he substitutes for the word independence the word right, which makes considerable difference. Every one here has noticed this peculiarity in the message, and is disposed to find in it the forerunner of a coming peace.

THE 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.—The following bill passed the Senate of the Confederate States, on Monday week:

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange coupon bonds for 7-30 Treasury notes.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that the Secretary of Treasury is hereby authorized, upon application, to exchange coupon bonds redeemable January 1, 1865, bearing six per cent. per annum interest, payable on the 1st day of January and July in each year, for treasury notes issued under authority of the third section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of treasury notes," approved April 17, 1862; said treasury notes being of the denomination of one hundred dollars each, payable six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States, and bearing interest at the rate of two cents per day.

CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY MORNING NOV. 23

NOTHING BY TELEGRAPH.—In consequence of the line between this place and Kingsville being down, we are again without any news direct from the seats of war. Mr. WITHERSPON, however, has gone, with a view of remedying the evil, and we will no doubt be furnished by to-morrow with the latest despatches passing over the lines, which we hope, when we receive them, may be of a cheering nature, and well calculated to inspire renewed confidence in the strength and prowess of our arms.

THE PLEASANT STATE OF THE WEATHER.—only to those in pursuit of game—has almost placed a quietus on out-door business within the last twenty-four hours. And we shudder to see the long and protracted season of winter return so severely, with but little consolation to those with large families, with ill-clad bodies and shodless feet, and with but little prospect of a supply to cover their nakedness or preserve their exposed feet from the relentless grasp of biting frosts and blasting winds. We hope God will be merciful to those who are ill-clad and unprovided for—and their name is legion—as the charity of this world is not to be depended on, unless there be an influence at work, having a higher and nobler incentive to actuate to deeds of benevolence than is common amongst our people.

[FOR THE CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.]

We earnestly request the kind subscribers to "The Soldiers' Rest," who have not sent in their monthly offerings, to do so, as we are very much in need, having a great number of soldiers nightly,—recently the greater part of them are released prisoners. It would excite the sympathy of any patriot to hear their petition "To send a big supper, for we are nearly dead."

We have applied to the Government for assistance in vain, and now shall we allow this noble institution to fall for the want of a little energy and self-sacrifice on our part? If every one would contribute something every month, we might provide for those noble soldiers as they deserve. At this time we only have a little meal, a few potatoes, and a half gallon of sorgho. We are out of wood, and have been paying the cash for it, which draws heavily on our small funds.

If any one will visit the Rest occasionally at night, they will see the necessity of the appeal.
The desire to reach their homes induces those who are able to walk to leave immediately after supper, which often leaves few remaining for the day. From time to time they come in from the country to take the cars for their post of duty, and frequently stop at the Rest, many with well filled haversacks, which we think should be kept as a resource for their journey, and we are willing to entertain them during their sojourn here.

PRESIDENT AND COMMITTEE,
Soldiers' Rest.

Camden, Nov. 22, 1864.

FROM GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 21.—A raiding party of the enemy lapped the Georgia Central Railroad at Griswoldville at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon.—A lumber train was captured and destroyed.

Nothing else is known except that heavy firing was heard there a few hours afterwards.

The movement of Sherman upon Macou was simply a feint, for the purpose of concentrating our forces at that place, and the raid upon the Central Railroad is for the purpose of keeping them there, whilst the whole force of the enemy moves upon and captures Augusta or Savannah.

Sherman did not advance his infantry farther down the Macon and Western Railroad than Griffin, but his cavalry came as far as Barnesville.

He has crossed the Ocmulgee, with his infantry, on that line, near Indian Spring.

The whole force of the enemy is moving in this direction. Their advance was three miles from Union Point, at 11 o'clock, this morning.

The latest Northern dates say that the large number of captures of blockade runners off Wilmington is owing to a new method which has been inaugurated by the new commander of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, which thus far seems to work well. What the method is the Admiral keeps to himself.

The Freedom of the Press.

[From the Montgomery Mail.]

The tendency of the age, the march of the American people is toward monarchy; and unless the tide be stopped we shall reach something worse than a monarchy.

Every step we have taken during the last four years has been in the direction of a military despotism.

Half our laws are unconstitutional. Four-fifths of the popular prejudices of the times are chimeras. They spring from passion. They are begotten by unnatural agents. Their whole course is illegitimate. Men are not brave enough to tell the truth. They are only of late growing more liberal, courageous and honest.

If a man of genius were suddenly to spring up in America and grasp the reins, he would destroy every vestige of the present, and perhaps for the better; but unless some such power infuses itself into our system, it is the part of wisdom to suffer as few encroachments as possible.

The clause in the Message of the President which refers to a repeal of all class exemptions, is the most extreme proposition that has yet emanated from the Executive. Its adoption by Congress would convert the South into a howling desert. It would destroy liberty, content and union. It would bring about resistance and a counter revolution. It could not benefit the army because it would not strengthen the line of battle. On the contrary, it would fill the ambulances and hospitals.

It is preposterous. We have no idea that Congress will pass it. The arguments against it are so clear, those in favor of it are so few, that it cannot surely receive a respectable concurrence from any body of representative men.

So far as it relates to the press, we have not a word to say. We should like to see all the newspapers suddenly stopped, just to show to the people, the army and the Government how illy either can do without them. The press is a war power, and no professional journalist in the land feels the slightest gratitude for his exemption. The cause, and not himself, is benefited. It might be added that no thoroughly independent man would accept a detail to edit a newspaper. The business of journalism in the latter event would be to puff the personnel at Richmond, and to let the Government, the country and the people slide. That is about the gist of the whole matter.

But it is absurd and wicked, and if Congress should be induced to favor it, the members thereof had better remain where they are, for they would never be permitted to live at home.

"Come home to the people and say, if you dare,
You have torn from the Goddess her crown and her wreath,
And have covered her over with thistles and thorns."

MEM.—There be some things under the sun that be not good to behold, viz:

A. Q. M. making much display with diamonds and fast horses.

A man with much lace and stars about his coat, yet who, from the manner of his walk, seemeth top-heavy.

It is not good to see a "fayre young layde" show much preference for those who command, seeing that there be not officers enough to supply them all.

It is not good for a man of few years to visit much the places where wine flows freely and whiskey is bad, for such things will surely cause his head to ache, and an undue redness to gather about the nose.

It is not good to say that every other man ought to be at the front lest, they turn again and rend thee with the question, "why art thou not there?"

It is not good to see young ladies make "plenary pulchritudes" of themselves by wearing much fine clothes while there be many

— "Sore pierced by wintry winds
And many sink into the sordid hub
Of cheerless poverty."

And it is not good to venture far from home without much "papers" in thy pockets, for there be those that will set upon thee, and conscript officers that will question thee of thy goings and comings.—Atlanta Reg.

THE PHYSICAL POWERS AND MARKS OF THE DIFFERENT RACES.—A surgeon in New York city examined 8700 recruits for the army, of Irish, 1453 Germans, 315 English and Scotch, 136 French; and 645 belonging to twenty six other nations. He made a strict examination to determine whether there was any foundation for the frequent affirmation of the English journals, that the physical man in America was deteriorating. The Americans in New York city were of course not above the average of Americans physically, yet his examination puts them ahead. In stature the American has been ranked the highest, the English next, the Irish next, the Germans next, and the French last. In regard to their physical conformation, he divided the recruits into four classes, and found the American to possess the highest rate of prime physique. Of American born recruits, 47.5 per cent. had a prime physique, the German 40.75 per cent. and the Irish 35 per cent. He arrived at the conclusion that no race can show a larger proportion of osseous and muscular development, but to the diffused blessings of meat and drink.

Governor Brown's residence in Canton, Cherokee county, Ga., has been burned a few days since by the vandals. Also the Court House, Jail, Academy both Hotels, and about two-thirds of the best dwellings and business houses.

An irascible old gentleman was taken with sneezing in the cars lately. After sneezing in the most spasmodic manner eight times, he arrested the paroxysm for a moment, and extricating his handkerchief, he thus addressed his nasal organ, indignantly saying, "O, go on—you'll blow your infernal brains out presently."

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. B. ALEXANDER, and Mr. and Mrs. J. T. HERSHMAN are invited to attend the funeral services of Mrs. SARAH E. HORTON, at the Episcopal Church, (Wednesday) MORNING at 11 o'clock.

OBITUARY.

DIED, at his residence in this District on the 13th of October last, Capt. JOHN BELTON MICKLE, in the fifty-third year of his age, after a lingering illness of some months, which he bore with great resignation. He was a native of Kershaw District, and one of our most useful and respected citizens. His place will be much missed by the poor. Kind and generous to all, no man was more beloved by his neighbors of all classes. He has left a large family and numerous relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

Kirkwood Mill.

KIRKWOOD MILL (FORMERLY LANG'S MILL) is now prepared to grind grist on toll. Due notice will be given as soon as the Wheat Mill is completed.

MILLER WANTED.

A miller wanted to superintend the above Mill. Apply to B. P. COLBURN, Nov. 10.

Exchange.

I WILL EXCHANGE TWO MULES FOR GOOD Milch cows. R. B. JOHNSON, nov 16—3t—f.m.w.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE A LIMITED number of Hides and Tan them FOR ONE FOURTH at his Tan Yard on his plantation, four miles east of Camden.

The Vats and Leather House are secure and under the charge of a watchful and reliable overseer, but as this arrangement is made for the accommodation of neighbors and not with the view of profit, Hides will only be received AT THE OWNER'S RISK. Those who have left Hides there recently will remove them unless they assent to these terms.

WM. M. SHANNON, Camden, Nov. 18, 1864. 3.

For Sale.

A TRAVELLING TRUNK FOR Sale at MATHIESON & Co. November 15 5

ON CONSIGNMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE AND SELL on Consignment Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. Highest market prices paid for country produce. Nov. 14—1d.2w. W. E. HUGHSON.