

The following lines are written in the measure of Moore's "Paradise and the Peri," and were composed while musing on the changes of Time, and remembering that all worldly prosperity, glory and honor, are like the "Shadow which appeareth for a little while and then vanisheth away."

PASSING AWAY.

One more I miss I sat me down, While radiant nature smiled around; And while I listened to the stream, Whose quiet waters near me flowing, Behold! a change came o'er my dream; As I gazed upon the clouds now glowing; And sure, I said, this beautiful spot, Now glided by the morning ray, Is destined not to pass away.

But as I gazed a form appeared, And flew toward the knoll she steered, And shading passed her way; The guardian of I thought of the spot, For a being of earth she was certainly not, But she says, "I'll pass away."

I watched her as she took her flight Toward the orient sky so bright, On a morning's sunset's ray; And the sky now shining with liquid glory, Grew dark and murmured the mournful story, "In passing away—passing away."

The waters which once were brilliantly gleaming, While morning sunbeams softly stealing, Guided the ocean spray! But now from the billows' angry roll, A dirge from their fathomless depths there stole, And murmured—passing away!

The Southern cypresses, which mildly blow, Where myriads of fragrant flowers now grow, And encircled the spot so gay, Now roughly changed to the Northern blast, And desolation round it cast, While the requiem uttered—passing away.

The trees once clothed in verdure bright, Now withered by the Northwinds blight, A mournful dirge they sang; And the flowers lay scattered on the ground, And far and near was heard a sound, Passing away, it rang.

The elfin now came o'er me flying, O'er this spot so sadly dying, And whispered in my ear, "Oh, creation of earth," she sadly said, "As toward me on lightning wing she fled, Passing away, is far and near."

And now I saw a sorrowing band, For the angel of death had his withering hand, And stifled a loving heart! Passing away is written on all That moves on this terrestrial ball, And all is doomed to part.

The elfin now flew on a glistening ray, And as I watched her wing her shining way, Far echoed the dirge—passing away—passing away. AURORA.

Whiskey.—The Government distilleries in Virginia alone are reported to yield five hundred thousand gallons of whiskey. A single Government distillery at Salisbury, N. C. is estimated to have turned out two hundred and fifty thousand gallons of the liquid poison within the last year. A North Carolina paper states that the Confederate Quartermaster at Salisbury has recently been ordered to turn over to the Government distillery there thirty thousand bushels of corn to be manufactured into whiskey.

It is a moderate estimate that not less than two millions gallons of whiskey are furnished the Government per annum. In the name of a starving population, what need has the Government for so much whiskey? If it is really manufacturing for speculators and grog-chops, at least let it be done in portions of the Confederacy where grain is much more abundant and at less cost than in Virginia and North Carolina. Charleston Courier.

CONFEDERATE BLACKING THAT DOES NOTHING.—Make a strong decoction of the ripe China berry, strain and add root, until you make it the consistency of a stiff paste. The berry contains an oil which keeps soft and elastic, and the polish, though not that of a mirror, is good enough to carry a gentleman or lady into any company.—Carolina.

The Nassau Guardian states that Mr. Wolf's property, seized on the Cecilia, has been given up on the demand of Lord Lyons, and that Wolf has commenced an action for damages against the United States.

The English Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ga. have given five thousand dollars to Morgan's command.

We regret to learn from the Yorkville Enquirer, that the office, storehouse, and boarding house, together with their entire contents, belonging to the Magnetic Iron Works Company, at Cherokee Ford, Union District, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 8th inst. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. No insurance. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

VIGILANCE OF THE BLOCKADERS.—A gentleman direct from Wilmington, Thursday, informs the Petersburg Express that the enemy now have twenty-six vessels blockading that port.—These vessels are scattered for a mile or two off the mouth of the Cape Fear, and guard all the avenues of approach with the most sleepless vigilance. The consequences are that the chances of running the blockade have been greatly lessened, and it is apprehended by some that the day is not far distant when it will be an impossibility for a vessel to get into that port without incurring a hazard almost equivalent to positive loss.

If a woman could talk out of the two corners of her mouth at the same time, there would be a great deal said on both sides.

BATTLE OF THE COWPENS.

The 17th of this month was the anniversary of the battle of the Cowpens, fought in Spartanburg District, in this State, in 1781. It is profitable to recur to the state of things immediately preceding, and to contemplate the decisive effects which followed it. The Mobile Tribune has improved the opportunity to give us a resume, which we have found interesting and copy below:

In February of the preceding year a British naval and land force, under Arbuthnot and Clinton appeared before Charleston, and laid siege to it. The officer in command of the revolutionary forces at that place was Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, who was next year appointed Secretary of War, and held that post for three years, after which he retired to his farm. His means of defence were quite inadequate, but he made a gallant though vain resistance. On the forty-second day of the attack he was compelled to surrender the city and his whole army.

In August, 1780, after the loss of Charleston and the States, Gen. Gates, with an army of 4000 men, was so utterly routed by Cornwallis that not a fourth of the army could be got together again, and the Southern States were left apparently defenceless. Sumter and Marion, Shelo and Sevier, however, kept up a guerilla warfare against the British, and in October the two latter chiefs defeated 1000 Tories under Ferguson, taking most of them prisoners, and hanging some of them as traitors. In the meantime—in the preceding month of September, that is—the treason of Arnold was discovered, he having sold himself to the British for \$50,000 and a general's commission, and undertaken to deliver up to them "West Point and the other fortresses in the Highlands." At the North a French fleet and an army were blockaded at Newport by a superior British fleet. Want of pay and rations drove some Pennsylvania regiments into open revolt, and Congress had to redress some of their grievances to get rid of this sad element. Then some New Jersey troops followed their example; and their attempts had to be crushed and a few of the ringleaders executed.

But all this neither dispirited our forefathers nor led to the ultimate loss of the cause for which they fought,—the same as that for which we now fight,—the cause of freedom! What is there in our condition to compare with theirs, although we have not yet to grieve for having had an Arnold among us.

And yet, the end of that same year 1780, Gen. Greene, who had succeeded Gates, soon made the British feel how far they were from having accomplished the work they had undertaken. They had got Georgia and South Carolina, and now they made sure of getting Virginia and North Carolina. The traitor Arnold, with 1600 men, mostly Tories, was sent to plunder and devastate and murder on the Chesapeake and the James river. He was afterwards joined by Gen. Phillips from New York. They of course caused terrible suffering, but did little harm to the cause; for the incensed sufferers then enlisted in it with an energy which never tired or ceased until the surrender of Cornwallis in Yorktown, the virtual end of the first revolutionary war. The first event of note after Greene's assumption of the command was the battle of Cowpens, on the 17th of January, 1781. Here Cornwallis had posted 1100 of his light troops under Tarleton; and Greene sent half his forces, under Morgan, to attack these. The result was the utter defeat of the enemy, with a loss of 100 killed and wounded, 500 prisoners, 500 muskets, 2 field pieces, 35 baggage wagons and 100 dragoon horses. Morgan's loss was only 12 killed and 29 wounded.

We have a Morgan now, most especially anxious to meet the Yankee Tarleton. May he soon do it, and our Yorktown Angle be reached as soon after the present anniversary as that of our forefathers was after the day of the battle of Cowpens.

The army correspondent of the Raleigh Progress, writing from near Orange Court House, Va., says:

It will be gratifying to the friends of the soldiers at home to know that they were never better or more comfortably clothed than at present. Especially is this so among North Carolinians, and it is solely to be attributed, I suppose, to the foresight of our able State authorities.—Enough of even blankets and shoes are to be had this winter and all are more or less provided for. This happy state of things is quite in contrast to the predicament we were in last winter, when the frosts and snows of mid-winter found many without blankets, overcoats and shoes, and even a change of ordinary wearing apparel. The beneficial results of this provision are already apparent. There is less suffering, and little or no sickness among the men, and the list of mortality will fall far below the average for this season of the year.

SICK HEADACHE.—It is stated that two teaspoonfuls of finely powdered charcoal, drunk in a half-tumbler of water, will, in less than fifteen minutes, give relief to the sick headache, when caused, as in most cases it is, by superabundance of acid on the stomach.

In selecting Butler as their representative the Yankee authorities have given fit expression to the base brutalities with which they are conducting the war, and the low malignity by which they are actuated. There was no reason to expect of Butler any fair exchange, in conformity with the cartel. If we had recognized him as a soldier, it would have been a gratuitous humiliation and disgrace. Nothing would have come of it. It is not the purpose of Lincoln to exchange prisoners, except upon his negro basis. He is attempting to make us recognize his abolition policy and dishonor our own laws! Meanwhile a large number of prisoners on both sides are singing in captivity and longing to be exchanged; and the entire communities of both countries are anxiously seconding their appeals. All those must be disappointed, because Mr. Lincoln is a raid to fight without the aid of runaway or captured negroes, whom he has forced into his ranks!

NOTICE.

LEARN that parties are travelling over this District, representing themselves to be agents of the Government. The people are notified that no one has authority to purchase commissary stores except from this office.

Parties holding cattle intended for the army, will please drive them to Camden, where they will be weighed and paid for. J. H. DEVEREUX, Agent District Commissary. January 15

ESTATE NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the late Charles J. Shannon, will present them to Wm. M. Shannon. Those indebted will make payment to the same. THOS. E. SHANNON, WM. M. SHANNON, Qualified Exors. January 15

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of J. W. Wilson, deceased, will present the same duly attested, to me, and all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment to me of their respective indebtedness, at an early day. J. J. HUCKABEE, Administrator. January 1

AT PRIVATE SALE.

SEVERAL PARCELS OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE in the town of Camden. Also, several likely and valuable Negroes, among them house servants, washerwomen, seamstresses, &c., belonging to the residuary estate of the late Charles J. Shannon. If not disposed of at private sale, the above property will be sold at public sale, before the Market, in Camden, on the first Monday in February next, being the first day of the month.

—ALSO— Two Jacks and two Jennetts. One of the Jacks six years old, very fine and sound—the other is a colt. THOMAS E. SHANNON, WM. M. SHANNON, Executors. January 1

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order granted by Mr. A. L. McDonald, O. K. D., I will sell, on the thirtieth day of January inst., at the residence whereat Allen Sanders lived at the time of his death, all the effects of said deceased, consisting of a horse, stock of cattle, hogs, sheep, household and kitchen furniture, &c.—Terms cash. WM. B. TAYLOR, O. K. D., January 5

NOTICE.

To the Planters of Kershaw and Lancaster Districts.

HAVING been authorized by Major J. B. F. SLOAN, Controlling Quartermaster of South Carolina, and Major C. S. GARRINGTON, Q. M. Chief of Forage Department, Richmond, Virginia, to collect the Tax in Kind, and Forage of my entire District.

I most respectfully inform the Planters of Kershaw and Lancaster Districts, that I am now prepared to issue what sacks may be required to hold their Tubs of Corn and Oats. My Agent, Mr. WM. D. STYRON (whose headquarters are at Camden) is authorized to receipt in my name for whatever Corn and Oats may be delivered to him, and in every instance his receipt will be a good voucher to the Assessor for the amount specified.

I beg that every Planter will feel it his duty to give the above notice his prompt attention, as our armies are much in need of corn and oats.

I am authorized purchasing Quartermaster for District No. 6, and as the price of corn has been put up to \$2.50 per bushel, I trust every bushel not absolutely required for home consumption will be reported to my agent, who is always ready to buy and pay the money for the same. Very respectfully, JAMES SOWERS, Capt. and A. Q. M. Florence, S. C., December 12, 1863. January 1

KERSHAW DISTRICT TAX NOTICE.

WE will attend on the following days: At Liberty Hill, Friday, January 29; Flat Rock, Saturday, " 30; Buffalo, Wednesday, February 3; Lyziby's, Thursday, " 4; Shrock's Mill, Friday, " 5; Careton's Mill, Monday, " 8.

To receive returns of Income and Property derived by each person, joint stock company and corporation, from every occupation, employment or business, either registered or not, during the calendar year 1863. Also—to get returns from all mills, tanyards and other registered business. In the interval we will be found at the office every day (Sundays excepted), to receive returns on above, and collect the same. All persons interested will attend to this, as the law will be enforced against defaulters. A. M. KENNEDY, C. 17th C. D. JOHN CANTEY, A. 17th C. D. January 8

LOST.

ON the cars between Camden and Claremont, a Buckskin PURSE, containing a note for \$67 50, on J. D. Dinkins, drawn payable to J. W. Buckner of Beaufort. The public is warned against trading for said note, bearing date, December 6, 1863, as payment is stopped on the same. J. W. BUCKNER. January 8

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

THE undersigned wishing to close up his business, offers for sale his stock of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., consisting in part of:

- 2 BELLS. GOOD BROWN SUGAR, 1 SACK BEST CUBA COFFEE, Nails of all sorts and sizes, Jeans and Homespun, Cooking Soda, &c., &c.

Just received, and will be sold at as reasonable rates as the times will permit. January 22

NOTICE.

W. B. and A. A. HUCKABEE, will act as my Agents during my absence from the State. January 22

ROADS.

THE New Board of Commissioners of Roads for Kershaw District, will meet in Camden on the first Monday in February, at 11 o'clock. January 22

FOUND.

IN the street, opposite Col. Dickinson's Monument, a small POCKET BOOK (marked "Notes"), containing eight dollars. The owner can have it by paying for this advertisement. Apply to K. Witherspoon, Telegraph Office. January 22

NOTICE.

CAPT. W. E. HUGHSON will act as my Agent for the transaction of all business in reference to Insurance Agency, during my absence in the service. January 22

TOWN TAXES.

THE Books will be opened to receive Taxes on the 25th inst., at the office of James Dunlap, and will remain open until the 1st day of March next, when the books will be closed and defaulters double taxed. JOS. D. DUNLAP, Collector. January

C. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Charleston, S. C., January 13, 1864.

IN compliance of the non compliance with the State calls for labor to work on the fortifications for the defence of the city, the Commanding General is compelled to bring it again to the earnest attention of the people of the State. He is induced to hope that by making special demands on the separate Divisions in succession, that they will endeavor to comply with them.

The Slave owners of the Second Division are called upon to furnish two thousand negroes for sixty days, in the following proportion for each District:

Kershaw,	265 Marion,	230
Chesterfield,	169 Sumter,	415
Marlboro',	149 Clarendon,	220
Darlington,	285 Williamsburg,	220

The Negroes will be sent to the nearest Depot, to be transported to Charleston on the second February proximo.

The Commissioners of Roads are requested to act as Agents, as heretofore, in the calls made by the State, giving credit for the labor furnished by each owner, and to make a report to the Impressing Officer in the District as early as practicable after the expiration of the time appointed for shipment of the Negroes.

Upon receipt of these reports, if the complement of Slaves is not supplied, the Impressing Officer will proceed to impress the number required from each District.

If the labor is sent voluntarily, the compensation will be at the rate of \$400 a year.

WM. H. ECHOLS, Major and Chief Engineer S. C. Sumter Watchman will copy once a week for three weeks and send bill to this Department. January 22

South Carolina—Kershaw District.

BY A. L. McDONALD, ESQUIRE, ORDNANCE.

WHEREAS, JAMES R. THORN APPLIED to me for Letters of Administration on all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits of R. J. Gardner, late of the District aforesaid, deceased:

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all, and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased to be and appear before me at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Kershaw Court House on the eighth day of February next to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my Hand and Seal, this 22d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four and in the eighty-eighth year of the Independence and Sovereignty of the State of South Carolina. January 22

TAX NOTICE.

ALL persons having a business or profession regulated, are required to take out a new registry from the 1st instant, and pay the same. Also, to make returns of sales and pay on the same for the quarter ending 31st ult.

The tax on income and salaries, rents and all other occupations are now due, and returns are required to be made during the month of January. The Assessor will be found at my office every day (Sundays excepted) during the month of January. Notice will be given when the Assessor will visit the different precincts in the District. A. M. KENNEDY, January 1

NOTICE.

OWING to the high price of provender, I shall from this date, charge Five Dollars Fare for passengers from the Depot to Hobkirk Hill or Kirkwood. January 15

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

50 BBLs. 6PTS TURPENTINE, FOR SALE. Persons living at a distance can address "JOURNAL OFFICE." January 8

LIVERPOOL SALT.

30 SACKS GENUINE LIVERPOOL SALT, ON consignment, and for sale or barter, by January 8

THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR WHITE lined or cotton Bags, delivered in large or small quantities at this office, or at the Post office. January 1