

NEWS SUMMARY.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

DALTON, March 21st.—Grant is concentrating his forces in the vicinity of Chattanooga. It is stated that large numbers of troops are returning from the North. A heavy cavalry force is reported having arrived at Chattanooga.

It is supposed Grant contemplates advancing on Atlanta, with three columns, by the Ringgold road, by the Lafayette road, and a column from North Alabama.

DALTON, March 25.—No Yankee reinforcements, with the exception of returning regiments, have arrived in front as yet, though it is generally supposed that Sherman will be brought within striking distance. A heavy snow fell last night, followed by a hard rain, which has put the road in bad order again.

DALTON, March 26.—Scouts from the front report that the enemy has quite as many regiments who are believed to be leaving on forty days furlough as others that are returning. Weather clear to day; the roads are drying finely.

DALTON, March 29.—Our last advice from the front represent the enemy quiet. Wheeler's cavalry are watching the demouement of the late Yankee prospect of the campaign, and Gen. Johnston, no doubt, is fully advised of their movements. Sherman's having taken his headquarters at Nashville, is regarded as a blind, to conceal Grant's on to Richmond, and enable Thomas to hold Johnston in check.

RICHMOND, March 28.—An official despatch from Mobile, dated Saturday, gives New Orleans' advice to the 18th. It is admitted that the Yankees suffered a severe reverse near New Iberia, La. Two regiments are reported to have been captured. All the gunboats, except eight, have left Red River.

Col Holland, of the 31st Massachusetts, attacked the enemy at Choctaw Hatchee, and captured over 500 cattle.

The Northern papers received here contain despatches from the Southwest, giving the particulars of the capture of Fort Denery, on Red River, by the Yankee forces. It is said to have surrendered with 280 prisoners and several heavy guns. Admiral Porter with his entire fleet, at once steamed up the river to Alexandria.

PASCAGOULA, March 25.—The flag of truce schooner Sea Horse, from New Orleans, with seven passengers (no ladies) arrived this evening. We can get no papers till morning.

GEORGIA SUPREME COURT DECISION.

MACON, March 23.—The Supreme Court to day unanimously affirmed the constitutionality of the anti-substitute laws.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

It is reported that Burnside has arrived at Newbern, probably to take command of the Military Department there.

FROM VIRGINIA.

ORANGE, C. H., March 28.—Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, addressed the troops of Daniel's brigade in an able and eloquent speech of two hours yesterday. He will speak again to-morrow, and every day this week. Generals Lee, Hill, Ed. Johnston, Rhodes, Kinney, and other general officers, were present to hear him yesterday. The weather is fine and the roads are drying fast. Nothing from the front.

RICHMOND, March 26.—There has been quite a financial excitement here to-day in consequence of the expiration of the time allowed by the banks for the withdrawal of deposit. Funding in four per cent, has rapidly increased. All kinds of bonds and stocks were in demand at high figures.

The banks of Richmond have reconsidered their resolutions relative to old five after the 6th of April, and will receive and pay them until further notice.

The next flag of truce boat is not expected to arrive for several days yet.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, March 26.—Lieut. Gen. Grant and staff arrived at the headquarters of the Yankee Army of the Potomac on the 25th inst. He was received with enthusiasm.

Burnside visited Washington on Thursday. The troops for his expedition are rapidly assembling at Annapolis.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 22d instant, says that 50,000 troops will shortly be assembled at Annapolis for Burnside's second expedition.

Averill is reported ill at Martinsburg. Gold in New York on the 21st inst., was quoted at 163 1/2 to 164. Sterling Exchange 177.

The Ohio Democratic Convention adopted resolutions opposing the prosecution of the war for the subjugation of the South. The Pennsylvania Convention resolved in favor of McClellan for President.

FROM EUROPE.

RICHMOND, March 28.—The appeal in the Alexandria case came up in the House of Lords on the 10th instant.

The Inquirer's London correspondent thinks the Palmerston Ministry will soon be ousted. The Canadian Ministry have resigned.

Nothing important from Denmark. The war was progressing adversely to the Danes.

Maximilian arrived in London on the 18th. No further revelations as to his future movements.

The King of Bavaria died on the 11th.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1864

TO ADVERTISERS.—Our advertising friends will oblige us by handing in their advertisements on or before Wednesday. Our paper is worked off on Thursday afternoon, and, as we are short handed, it is impossible for us to set up the advertisements if numerous, in addition to the other matter necessarily postponed until that day. Hereafter no advertisements will be received on Thursday.

Mr. Enton please announce the following gentlemen for Intendant and Wardens, and oblige.

- A TAX PAYER.
- INTENDANT.
JAMES DUNLAP.
- WARDENS.
R. M. KENNEDY.
D. B. HOODT.
N. D. BAXLEY.
L. M. BOSWELL.

Mr. Editor: please announce the following gentlemen candidates for Intendant and Wardens, for the current year, and oblige.

- MANY VOTERS.
- INTENDANT.
JOHN K. WITHERSPOON.
- WARDENS.
F. J. OAKS.
JOS. M. GAYLOR.
I. B. ALEXANDER.
E. G. ROBINSON.

Mr. Editor: Please announce Col. W. R. TAYLOR, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court, at the next ensuing election, and oblige.

MANY FRIENDS.

We have been requested to state that the publication of the "Confederate" has been unavoidably postponed in consequence of the non-arrival of a supply of paper. It will be issued on Wednesday next.

The attention of our lady readers is especially invited to the notice of "The Ladies Aid Association," published in another column.

THE MISSION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Charleston Mercury, of the 29th ult., prefaces some extracts from Mr. Follard's pamphlet, entitled "The two nations," by a well written editorial under the above caption, which we have read with great pleasure. But, while we are rejoiced to perceive that there yet remain a faithful few who abide by the States-Rights creed which has alone so far saved the South, we doubt whether the time is well chosen for inviting a discussion upon such topics. It is either too early or too late; and we greatly fear the latter is the true commentary. We lay no claim to any particular political sagacity, yet we foresaw the impending danger, nearly three years ago, and wondered that the leaders of the States-Rights party made no attempt to avert it. But they made no sign, and a condition of affairs was soon inaugurated which rendered piecemeal action impossible, and so, by their and our own fault, we have allowed the revolution to drift into what the Richmond Examiner, with equal force and truth, terms "a logical absurdity." But the only course, which seems open to the States-Rights men now, is to clarify their faith, and patiently bide their time.

BURNIDE IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Richmond Enquirer, of the 19th, says: We understand official information has been received at the War Department concerning the landing of a large force of the enemy at Washington, N. C. The force is said to be under the command of Gen. Burnside. The expedition is composed largely of the new levies, recently sent from Norfolk. It is not presumed they have been withdrawn from Meade's army. Washington is in Beaufort county, N. C., at the mouth of the Tar river, and the head of Pamlico Sound. Its population before the war was 2,000.

FUNDING REPORTS.—From exchanges we take the following reports of the funding:

Macon, Ga.	\$8,550,000
Montgomery, Ala.	4,750,000
Columbia, S. C.	4,031,000

THE VALUE OF MONEY.

The Carolina publishes the following simple table, prepared by a Bank-officer in Columbia, and advises everybody to cut it out and preserve it for future reference. We have followed the advice, and cut it out ourselves, and republish it that our subscribers may do likewise.

Value of Gold Issues	Value of Silver Issues	Value of Paper Issues	Value of Gold Issues
1 00	66 2/3	1 00	1 50
2 00	1 33 1/3	2 00	3 00
3 00	2 00	3 00	4 50
4 00	2 66 2/3	4 00	6 00
5 00	3 33 1/3	5 00	7 50
10 00	6 66 2/3	10 00	15 00
15 00	10 00	15 00	22 50
20 00	13 33 1/3	20 00	30 00
25 00	16 66 2/3	25 00	37 50
30 00	20 00	30 00	45 00
35 00	23 33 1/3	35 00	52 50
40 00	26 66 2/3	40 00	60 00
45 00	30 00	45 00	67 50
50 00	33 33 1/3	50 00	75 00
55 00	36 66 2/3	55 00	82 50
60 00	40 00	60 00	90 00
65 00	43 33 1/3	65 00	97 50
70 00	46 66 2/3	70 00	105 00
75 00	50 00	75 00	112 50
80 00	53 33 1/3	80 00	120 00
85 00	56 66 2/3	85 00	127 50
90 00	60 00	90 00	135 00
95 00	63 33 1/3	95 00	142 50
100 00	66 66 2/3	100 00	150 00

The Mobile Tribune reports the proceedings of two meetings—the one of the civilians of Louisiana, and the other of the Louisiana soldiers, in respect to the death of Mrs. Beaufort. At the first of these meetings the Hon. C. J. Villere delivered a most eloquent speech. The resolutions of both are brief—and, in the case of the meeting of the soldiers, are full of a hardly concealed fire, says the Tribune, which, one of these days, may burn out the caltrops that have dared to insult the remains of the lady who bore the honored name of one of our most distinguished soldiers.

OUR AT LAST.—Lincoln's "joke" on Florida is at last reported. He is said to have remarked that "all the heads I can hear of in Florida is the dead heads!"

USAGES OF WAR.

In contrast with the brutal ferocity with which the enlightened Yankee wages war, under the conduct of her favorite leaders, we take from an English work, a few of the "Statutes" or "General Orders" issued by the Earl of Shrewsbury (the "Talbot" of Shakespeare) for the government of the English army invading France about four and a half centuries ago. By the contrast will be apparent the immense advance which has been made by the Yankee in civilization. But, lest injustice may be done to the rude old Norman, it should be remembered that he never heard such a preacher as Mr. Lyman Beecher, never sat in a woman's rights association, nor an abolition convention, was never present when the "spirits," through some favored "medium," and amid the wonder and admiration of the credulous multitude, learned and unlearned, "rapped" off a new revelation which was to supersede the Bible, and inaugurate a religion better than Christianity; nor ever enjoyed the inestimable privilege of reading the New York Tribune, Herald, nor any kindred sheet. Had he been blessed with some of these advantages and with the Yankee's capacity to improve them, he might perhaps under their civilizing and enlightening and humanizing influences have thrown aside his barbarous chivalry, and waged war against France, by methods as approved as those practiced by the Yankee against his quondam brother the Southerner. But let not Jonathan grow vain "cause he's so-gifted." The world is wide, and we predict that sooner or later he will find a belligerent as enlightened as himself. At all events after the war against the South has ended he can not afford to let his improvements in martial polity perish for want of use, and must practice them at home. A Butler in Philadelphia, for instance, an Averill in New Jersey and a Sherman in Ohio. But to return to the Earl of Shrewsbury's "statutes"

"A STATUTE FOR THEM THAT LETTE [HINDER] LABOURERS AND MEN OF OTHERS' PLACHE."

"That no man be so hardy to take fro no man goinge to the pough, harowe or cart, horse, mare nor oxe nor non other beaue logging to labour, within the King's obedience without lawing and bedding, and grede the party, upon payne of death, and that no man greve none impediment to no man of labour."

"FORBIDDING IN THE COUNTRY APPLIYED [LAD UNDER CONTRAINT]"

"Also that no man forsee in the country appliyeed if [unles] it be haye, oxe, rye, and other necessary vittelles, nor that no man greve unto his hors no wheate, nor to other non but if it be only to make breade of, and if the said forseeers take any benefitt for their sustenance that they take reasonably, and to make no waste, nor for to devour nor destroye no vittelles, and also that the said forseeers take nor steele no great oxen ne no myche keene, but small bestialle, and that they acorde with the parties upon the payne aforesaid."

"FOR THEM THAT DESTROYETH VINES AND OTHER TREES BEYOND FRUTE."

"Also, that no maner of man bete downe bering to borne, no non aquetes, perrees, notrees, [but trees] ne no oother trees beringe frute, nor that no man put no beste into vines nor dawe up the stakes of same vines."

The above are from Shrewsbury's general orders. Many others all in the same spirit, may be taken from his and from the orders issued by the King Henry V. But these suffice. They may be seen in the appendix to Sir Harris Nicholas's Battle of Agincourt. We have added, in brackets, a few explanations of archaism.

LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

Mr. Enton: This is a good maxim, especially at this time, when it has become necessary to cast about for some persons to fill the office of Intendant and Warden for the ensuing term. This is a matter of vital importance, so tax payers especially, when we have taxes on our right and left hand to meet. It is a fact well known that, when the present incumbents entered upon their office, they found an empty treasury and the town largely in debt. It is also a fact well known that, when these gentlemen consented to serve if elected, it was by hard persuasion. There was no pleasing task to perform; they knew what they had to do and they went nobly to the work. They have certainly done well; the street bridges, and police of the town are now in better condition than when they entered upon the duties of their office; they have reduced a good proportion of the indebtedness of the town; their task was an arduous one but they have performed it well and faithfully, and I am sure not one of them desires the office. But they are the men, the office requires. There may be plenty found who want the office, and, as heretofore, when tried found wanting. Tax payers let us seek men for the office capable of filling it, and let us say to the present incumbents in council, "Well done good and faithful servants, we have tried you and will try you again, and have no use for those who seek the office merely for honor or profit." A TAX PAYER.

It is the part of a woman, like her own beautiful planet, to cheer the dawn and darkness—to be both the morning and evening star of a man's life. The light of her eyes is the first to rise and the last to set upon manhood's day of trial and suffering.

FORTUNE FAVORS THE BRAVE.

A military officer with whom we have long been intimate, relates two incidents connected with Croghan's gallant defence at Fort Stevenson; one of which affords a strong positive, and the other a strong negative proof of the above quoted adage.

As the British and Indians, in their operations, had violated their pledge, and usages of the civilized warfare, by wantonly murdering their prisoners, the members of Croghan's little band (only one hundred strong, with a single six-pounder, and surrounded by about six hundred British troops, and thrice that number of Indians) had mutually agreed to stand their ground to the last, and sell their lives as dearly as possible. When all was ready, the British commander sent a messenger under a flag of truce, to treat for a surrender of the fort.—Croghan, pointing to him as he approached, exclaimed: "it will not do to let him enter here; and see our weakness; who will volunteer to meet him?"

As it was pretty certain that whoever should leave the fort on such a mission would be murdered by a dastard foe, there was a brief pause, when Euzign Shipp replied, "I will, upon one condition." "What is it?" asked the captain.—"Pledge me your word, as an officer and a man of honor, that you will keep that gun bearing directly upon me, and that you will fire it off the moment you see me raise my hand." The pledge was given, and Shipp went forth. To all arguments and the persuasion of the enemy, his unvarying reply, "I am instructed to say that we defend the fort." Soon the Indians began to surround him. One clutched his epaulettes, another his sword. Shipp, who was a man of herculean frame, released himself by a powerful effort, and, turning the enemy, coolly said, "Sir, I have not put myself under the protection of your truce without knowing your mode of warfare. You see that gun," said he, pointing to their solitary six pounder; "it is well charged with grape, and I have the solemn pledge of my commander that it shall be fired the moment that I give the signal." Therefore restrain these men and respect the laws of war, or you shall instantly accompany me to the other world."

This was enough. Shipp was no more molested; he returned to his comrades in safety, fought out the desperate action that ensued, and obtained promotion for his bravery.

The counter instance referred to was told as follows: After the British and Indians had withdrawn, Croghan missed one man (only one) who had belonged to his little band, and all efforts for his discovery were, for some time, unsuccessful. At last his remains were discovered in the garret of one of the block houses, where he had crept for safety, and was cut in two by a cannon ball. All the rest, considering their chances of life not worth a thought, had only sought to do their duty, and escaped alive from perhaps the most desperate fight on record. The only man that was killed happened to be the only man who proved himself a coward.

"I have asked to see you, General, for the purpose of—"

"Can you prove your loyalty, madam? I have neither time nor inclination to dally with rebel women!"

Such was the reply given an accomplished lady by a thing in buttons and stripes at the Federal headquarters in Chattanooga. The lady had requested permission to send for her little child, which had been cut off from the city by Rosecrans's precipitate retreat. The thing in regimentals was known as "Gen. Wagner," formerly a hog driver in Ohio. In the present instance, he was laying flat upon his back, sugar in mouth, with beet heels elevated upon the mantle shelf.

"I am not what you are pleased to call a loyal woman; and, having no desire to become such, shall make no effort to adduce the 'proof' you suggest. I came here, sir, on business—not for the purpose of discussing the merit of Black Republicanism. My request—I might say demand—if you will hear it, is reasonable, and your compliance by no means inconsistent with your duty."

"You're a d—d she rebel," said the thing in stripes. "I know my duties; and let me add; that my office is no place for the rebels."

"I was fully aware, sir, (judging from your general reputation,) that the society in which you move is adapted to the tastes of neither ladies nor gentlemen, and naught but a mother's solicitude for her child could have brought me here. Good afternoon, sir."

This is reported as an actual occurrence.—The morning after this occurred, Bragg made his appearance on Mount Lookout, and the lady's husband, an invalid, was put under arrest.—Columbus Sun.

A monument is to be erected by the Jews to the memory of Ezra, the Scribe, the great restorer of their sacred writings. His tomb, in which his body has now rested for nearly two thousand years, stands in the desert near the confluence of the Tigris and the Euphrates. The memorial scheme is under the charge of the Jews of Bagdad, and the monument proposed is the only one befitting the memory of a man venerated alike by Christians and Jews. It is to take the form of a College for the study of the writings preserved through Ezra's care, for the benefit of the civilized world.