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By D. D. HOOCOTT.

### TERMS.

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### POET'S CORNER.

#### KATIE'S SECRET.

The sunlight is beautiful, mother,  
And sweet bloom the flowers to-day,  
And birds in the branches of hawthorn  
Are carolling ever so gay;  
And down by the rock in the meadow  
The rill ripples by with a song—  
And mother, I too have been singing  
The merriest all the day long.

Last night I was weeping, dear mother,  
Last night I was weeping alone;  
The world was so dark and so dreary—  
My heart, it grew heavy as stone!  
I thought of the lonely and loveless—  
All lonely and loveless was I—  
I scarce can tell why it was, mother,  
But, oh! I was wishing to die.

Last night I was weeping, dear mother,  
But Willie came down by the gate  
And whispered, "Come out in the moonlight,  
I've something to say to you, Kate."  
Oh! mother, to him I am a dearer  
Than all the wide world beside;  
He told me so out in the moonlight—  
He called me his darling, his bride!

So now I will gather me roses  
To twice in my long braided hair,  
And Willie will come in the evening,  
And smile with the best me so fair;  
And out in the moonlight he'll wander,  
And down by the old hawthorn tree—  
Oh! mother, I wonder if any  
Were ever so happy as we?

MEXES.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### HOW TO MEET HOTEL EXPENSES

"Are you the keeper of this here tavern?" inquired a tall, stumpy individual, belonging to the ——— regiment, North Carolina State Troops, and now in the Confederate States service.

"I am the proprietor of the hotel," replied the bustling little hotel keeper of an establishment between this city and Richmond, "What can I do for you?"

"What do you ax fur a bed?" asked the soldier.

"Seven dollars, sir," responded the gentleman addressed.

"Only seven dollars, yer say; well, that 's cheap; dog gone me if it ain't. Here's a Confederate five, and there's a two; it's all right, ain't it, Mister?"

"Certainly, sir," replied Boniface, "it is all perfectly correct."

"You heern him, didn't you, Jeems?" said the military gentleman, addressing one of his companions.

"I heern him," was the response.

"And you heern him, too, didn't yer, Ike," enquired he of another.

"In course I did," was the reply, "I 'spect it's all right between you."

"That's a blessin', anyhow," said the soldier, "and now, Mister, ef yee'd only traveled as far as I hev' you would want to sleep mighty sudden."

"Certainly, sir; all right," exclaimed the landlord, as he proceeded to direct a servant to show the gentleman his apartment.

The soldier evidently slept soundly; but very early in the morning he might have been seen descending the stairs with the mattress upon which he had slept carefully tied up and slung over his shoulder. He had not proceeded far, however, before he was met by the astonished landlord, who indignantly demanded to know what he was doing with that bed.

"Gwine to take it out for the regiment," coolly remarked the soldier.

"You are, are you?" roared the exasperated landlord; "how dare you carry off my property in that manner?"

"Your property! Well, I like that. Didn't I give you seven dollars for this here bed, only last night, and didn't two of our fellows hear the rags! Your prop'rt'y, eh?"

"The seven dollars you paid me, was for your lodging," said the proprietor, growing somewhat irate as he spoke.

"Nary lodging as I know of," responded the

soldier. "I axed you what you axed for a bed and paid yer own price, and according to the natur of a trade the bed's mine."

"Well, sir," interrupted the angry host, "and what do you ask for your bed? I want it."

"Now yer talkin'," replied North Carolina, as he dumped the bed upon the floor and carelessly threw himself upon it. "I want to be reasonable, and being it's you, I'll let you have the bed for fifteen dollars."

"Fifteen dollars!" gasped the landlord. "Just so," quietly remarked the soldier, "ef a man don't make at least one hundred per cent., durn me if he can pay hotel expenses."

The landlord paid the money, and will probably avoid speculating in future with any of the North Carolina troops.

### ROUGH ESTIMATE OF THE YANKEE ST ENTH

1. General Seymour has in Florida, say, 15,000 men.
2. Gen. Gilmore at Port Royal, Pulaski and Folly Island, 22,000.
3. Gen. Peck in North Carolina, 11,000.
4. Gen. Butler, at Norfolk and the lower peninsula of Virginia, 15,000.
5. The Army of the Potomac on the Rappahannock, 85,000.
6. The garrisons at Washington and Baltimore, 34,000.
7. The troops in lower Shenandoah Valley, and thence to Cumberland, Grafton, Beverly, &c., about 28,000.
8. The troops in Kanawha Valley, 9,000.
9. The Army of the Ohio in East Tennessee, 40,000.
10. The Army at Nashville, Chattanooga, Brentsville, &c., 85,000.
11. The troops at Memphis and its vicinity, 18,000.
12. The command of Gen. Sherman, 25,000.
13. The garrison of Vicksburg and its vicinity, 18,000.
14. The garrisons of New Orleans, Baton Rouge, &c., 35,000.
15. The troops sent by Gen. Banks to co-operate with Admiral Farragut against Mobile, 15,000.

To complete the picture, we may add to these:

16. The troops on the Rio Grande.
17. Those at Indianola, &c.
18. Gen. Franklin's command in the Teché region.
19. Gen. Steele at Little Rock.
20. The command in vicinity of Fort Smith.
21. The troops in Missouri.
22. The command in New Mexico.

Numbering in all say 130,000. Add to this estimate 100,000 more employed in provost and guard duty throughout the country, and we have a sum total of 230,000 men.

### LOVE UNDIMINISHED BY AMPUTATION.

There is a most affecting and thrilling story told, in illustration of our theme, says an exchange, of Commodore Barclay, who fought the battle of Lake Erie against Perry. He was engaged to be married to a fine English girl. At Trafalgar, with Nelson, he had lost an arm. At Lake Erie he lost a leg. On returning to England feeling his condition very acutely, he sent a friend to his betrothed to tell her that, under the circumstances in which he found himself, he considered her released from all engagements to him.

The lady heard the message, then said to the friend:

"Edward thinks I may wish our engagement to be broken because of his misfortune, does he? Tell him that if he only brings back to England body enough to hold the soul he carried away with him, I'll marry him."

An English writer describes the Duke of Augustenbuc, about whose succession to the Government of Holstein, Europe is threatened with war, as a tall man, over six feet high, with hazel hair, blue eyes, light eyebrows, "good" complexion, manner somewhat slow but stately, and speech sedate, with a slight "peculiar-ity." He talks "affably," and seems altogether a well-intentioned but somewhat slow and heavy person, who will govern Holstein without many blunders, and without being a very dangerous personage in Europe.

Mr. Thomas Maxwell, of Tuscaloosa gives the following simple directions for making a corn-sheller: In a tight room, or on a sheet, place a cross tressels, a stout board, with two sugar holes in it, 1 3-4 and 1 1-2 inches in diameter. Put in the small end of an ear of corn, and strike it with a mallet, and you will shell corn as fast as with any other sheller.

### UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

The New York Evening Post earnestly favors the tunneling of Broadway for a line of railroad from the Bowling Green to the Central Park, a bill to effect this having been introduced in the New York Legislature.

The undertaking appears formidable; but any one who has been in London within a year or two, need not be told that it can be done, with profit to the city and to the company. The narrow and crooked streets of London are not fit to have railroad tracks laid down upon them.

An ingenious engineer had already constructed a railroad from the city of Blackwell, running over the tops of the houses, and trains draw a good speed by stationary engines, and at last it occurred to some one to run a tunnel under the street, and lay an iron track in that. Thorough trial has proved this to be, on the whole, the safest, pleasantest, cheapest plan—the greatest relief to the over-crowded streets, and the most successful of all that have been tried, for the convenience of trade and passengers.

There is at present in London a tunnel railroad five miles long, connecting Farrington street with Paddington Station; a double track is laid, and the company has already carried about five millions of passengers. The tunnel is thoroughly ventilated, dry, well lighted, and in every way comfortable to ride through, it is very much like walking through one of the great store cellars of a Broadway dry goods house. The rate of speed attained is twenty miles per hour. Entrance and exit stations are provided at short intervals, a staircase leading to the street above.

The success of the Underground Railway in London has been so decided that Parliament has chartered companies who intend to surround the city with tunnel roads, and connect all the railway stations. It is said that twenty millions sterling have already been subscribed towards this vast enterprise. The cost of tunneling and laying the track ready for operation is about a million dollars per mile.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL.

March 18.—The Broker's Circular reports: The sales of the week were 76,000 bales, including 15,000 bales to speculators, and 11,500 bales to exporters. The market was firm but unchanged for American, but advanced 1-2 1, for Indian, and inferior qualities of other descriptions also advanced. The sales to-day (Friday) were 10,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing buoyant at unchanged rates. Quotations are:

New Orleans . . . . .	Nominal 27d.
Mobiles . . . . .	26 3-4d.
Uplands . . . . .	26 1-2d.

The stock of cotton in port is estimated at 200,000 bales, of which 28,500 bales are American.

**SURGICAL.**—The following from the Nassau *Guardian* is worthy of remembrance by Surgeons: Among new inventions in the medical arts are two very powerful stiptics, which will, doubtless be taken into consideration by the profession. One is a solution of one part crystallized perchloride of iron in six parts of colloidium. It must be prepared slowly and carefully; the color then appears a yellowish red, in which condition, if applied to wounds or leech bites, it forms over them an elastic pellicle. The other, discovered by Professor Piazza, of Bologna, is composed of equal quantities of a solution of chloride of iron with concentrated solution of chloride of sodium. Lint, saturated with this, is applied to wounds.

**LOSS AND GAIN BY THE WAR.**—A comparison of the census of 1860 and 1863 shows that of the number of slaves in Virginia in 1860, only 3,803 have been lost since then, above natural propagation and other causes.

Of horses, in that portion of the State under our control, we have lost 25,204.

In 1860, the number of cattle returned for taxation in the entire State was 1,021,132, or 97 for every 100 white persons. In 1863, there was 105 head of cattle to every 100 white inhabitants.

The returns show an increase of 72,336 sheep, and a loss of 156,970 hogs in the counties and corporations under our control.—*Richmond Whig.*

Too many Christians mark the distinction between Sunday and other days, by praying for each other on Sunday, and praying on each other throughout the week.

His Holiness the Pope has expelled the American spiritualist, Mr. Home, from "the Eternal City."

### [From the London Times, March 15.] TERRIBLE CALAMITY AT SHEFFIELD

At a little before midnight, on Friday last, one of those terrific disasters to which nearly all the great towns in the North of England are more or less exposed happened at Sheffield. The great reservoir of the Sheffield Water Company—reservoir of nearly one hundred acres in extent, and which held more than a million cubic feet of water—suddenly burst its embankment and swept with the fury of another deluge down the narrow gorge formed by the Loxley and Staunington Hills into Sheffield itself. Almost before warning could be given, the volume of water began rushing headlong down the valley, sweeping farms and houses, forges and factories, like chaff before it. Never, probably, has an accident of the same kind occurred so ruinous in its wholesale destruction of property, so lamentably fatal in the loss of human life. Whatever the sudden and tremendous flood could reach, it seems to have destroyed, and calculating only by the number of houses swept away, and the number of persons missing who were known to have been in them on that fatal night, there is every reason to fear that the lives sacrificed by this awful calamity will not be less than two hundred, if they do not, unfortunately, exceed even that number. Of the damage done to property, it is impossible at this early date to form even a conjecture. The devastation in this respect is unparalleled. A large, populous and thriving district has been almost obliterated from the earth; scarce more than traces of the houses and factories that once stood there are now remaining. The Don, owing to late heavy rains, was unusually high, and the additional water thrown into it has laid hundreds of acres under water, and inflicted incalculable injury to the growing crops. Of the destructive character of the flood, there were abundant evidences on every hand. Timber in large quantities bed-posts, leather beds, tables, clocks, and various kinds of household furniture passed down, and several carcasses of cattle also.

It is now estimated that the loss of life will exceed two hundred and fifty, and that the value of the property destroyed exceeds half a million.

Some curiosity exists as to the name and title of the young prince, some asserting that it will be Prince Albert Edward of Wales, while others think that he will receive some such designation as Duke of Cornwall, or Duke of Gloucester. No doubt, however, exists that his juvenile royal highness will, like his father, be named Albert Edward; and it is, perhaps, not so universally known that the name by which the Prince of Wales will ascend the throne (may the day be far distant) will be king Edward the Seventh. It is said that was the express wish of the late Prince Consort who thought that Albert I. would hardly sound congenial to the English ear. It has, however, grown congenial enough since his demise, through the respect we pay to the memory of the good Prince. Unless the infant son of the Prince of Wales receives some special title by creation. It appears uncertain what he will be called. For the nearest precedent we must go back about one hundred and twenty five years, when there were a sovereign Prince of Wales, and an eldest son of the Prince of Wales all living. That eldest son, afterwards George III., was then called Duke of Edinburgh, that being one of the inferior titles borne by his father, Frederick, Prince of Wales. If this precedent be followed in the present instance, the infant prince will be called Earl of Dublin that being the only inferior title of the present Prince of Wales, which is not inalienably attached to him as an eldest son of the reigning sovereign. In default of this or some title by creation, it would seem he would be called Prince A. of Wales.—*English Paper.*

Paducah, Ky., the scene of Gen. Forrest's recent exploit, is a thriving city of 5,000 or 6,000 inhabitants, situated upon the Ohio River, at the mouth of the Tennessee, and is the Federal depot for army supplies intended for points upon the Tennessee River. It is 65 miles from Cairo, Ill., about 150 miles from Nashville, and 200 miles from Memphis. It was largely engaged in various branches of manufacturing, having one or more rolling mills, an extensive nail factory, candle factories, a ship yard, marine ways for elevating vessels requiring repairs, and many other establishments. If the city has been a very heavy one to property holders, and we have no doubt that the Yankee gun-boats are alone responsible for its destruction.

A report is flying through Washington that Mr. Stanton has been superseded by Mr. Holt as Secretary of War.