

The Tri-Weekly Journal.

VOL 1 CAMDEN, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25 1865. NO 11

By D. D. HOUGHTON.

Terms of Subscription.
Tri-Weekly per month \$2.00
for Six Months \$10.00
Weekly \$10.00

Rates for Advertising:
For one Square—ten lines or less—FIVE DOLLARS for the first insertion, and FOUR DOLLARS for each subsequent.
OBITUARY NOTICES, exceeding one square, charged at advertising rates.
Transient Advertisements and Job Work MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.
No deduction made, except to our regular advertising patrons.

Capture of Fort Fisher.

[From the Wilmington Journal, Jan. 18]
Night before last we went quietly to bed satisfied that all was right at Fort Fisher. Our attention, strained to the utmost for days, flagged and we went immediately to sleep. On yesterday morning we woke to find Fort Fisher captured. As we expected, Gen. Whiting fought like a paladin. Both he and Col. Lamb are seriously wounded and in the hands of the enemy. It is certain, that generally, the Fort was fought with chivalric bravery. To this there were exceptions, to which, at some future time we may allude as a matter of justice to others. We cannot say when that time may occur.

For the present it is enough for us to know that Fort Fisher has fallen; that a division of infantry in the field were in gun-shot, and did not fire a gun to save it, that we know of, and that heroic men like Whiting, Lamb and others are prisoners; that the last port of the Confederacy is gone, and that it ought to have been saved.

We will not trust ourselves to say more. If we said anything, we might possibly, give vent to our feelings. We do place the responsibility for our failure, but if we once commenced we might give too wide a vent. Our port ought not to have fallen. There is a responsibility—that responsibility will hereafter appear.

So far as we can see, the enemy cannot get to the town. We say—"so far as we can see," for we place no reliance upon what we cannot judge for ourselves. On Sunday night, awfully tired, we slept quietly, thinking that all was right, depending upon an official dispatch. We found the thing totally different.

It is not our part to give advice to our citizens. There are so many that, under any circumstances, cannot leave, while there are so many that, under any circumstances, must leave, that no single rule could apply to all. Every man's conscience must be his own judge. We need hardly say what we will do, or try to do. Our course, we presume, is anticipated. We are Confederates. If we lose, why we lose.

But we see no reason why we, more than Mobile, should be taken. God only knows why our outer defences were taken; we do not; we have lost many good and true friends; we may lose many more. We fear that they were sacrificed. Such is the impression we have derived from all we have heard and otherwise learned.

There is no doubt but that there is a strong excitement against Gen. Bragg. There can be no doubt either that Gen. Bragg has attached to him the prestige of bad luck. Unfortunately, he always has that prestige. Permanent bad luck means permanent bad management, somewhere. A man with this prestige ought not to have been sent here.

Since the fall of Fort Fisher, there seems to be a lull in the war element, and quiet signs along the lines. The fierce part of the combat is yet to come. Elated with their success, the Yankees will soon, doubtless, put forth another effort to beat back our troops. With the reinforcements daily arriving, and the position of our lines advantageously assumed, we trust his next effort will be a futile one.—North Carolinian, 17th.

A number of wealthy families in Missouri, sick and tired of "the Massachusetts rule," entertain the idea of purchasing large tracts in Nicaragua, and moving there and establishing a colony.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN 25.

THE BAZAAR.—We learn from a friend that the Bazaar has proved the most complete success, and that after the third day some of the tables had realized as much as \$20,000—the most of them making sales of over \$10,000. It is supposed by the Carolinian that the aggregate will not fall short of a quarter million of dollars—the largest amount ever taken on a similar occasion.

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES.—From our press telegrams, under date of the 19th we learn that BLAIR, the Yankee Commissioner, had arrived in Richmond. A Washington telegram to the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated the 16th inst., says: BLAIR called upon the President this evening and spent several hours there. To a gentleman who addressed him upon the subject, he remarked that he had an interview with EFF. (A. V.) what passed, he could not divulge to any one at present, except the President; that his exhibition had been highly satisfactory and that the result might be known in proper time.

CHANGE OF TIME OF PUBLICATION.—The "Carolinian" of Friday says: Owing to the difficulties incident to the publication of a morning paper, the unsettled condition of the mails, the unreliability of gas, and for other reasons which concern the convenience and comfort of both publisher and reader, the Carolinian and Carolinian will publish an afternoon instead of morning edition.

By this arrangement, we shall be enabled to publish much later news than heretofore, serve our city subscribers more punctually and satisfactorily, and we hope remedy some of the evils growing out of irregularity in the mails.

BENEFITS OF EMANCIPATION.—The Island of St. Domingo, before the emancipation of the negroes, produced seven hundred millions pounds of sugar, being more than all the world put together. After emancipation it was compelled to import that article.

Here is a fact for the fanatics who advocate purchasing the favor of England and France by emancipating our slaves. We do not refer to the matter because we think the people will not submit to any such monstrous doctrine, but we refer to it simply to show the people what will be the condition of the country if the plan recently proposed by the administration and its supporters is carried out. A more ruinous and suicidal policy could not be proposed.

A STAND POINT DESIRABLE.—The Charleston Mercury of Friday last makes some very pertinent remarks with reference to the lethargy and despondency of our troops on and near the South Carolina coast—some of which are to the effect that there is nothing so much needed to inspire and buoy up our men in the ranks as some good wholesome fighting. They are beginning to lose heart, because they see no fighting there. It looks to them as if there is to be no fighting—that it is useless to fight. Such a feeling will ruin the spirit of any troops. They do not see the spirit of stern resistance on the part of their leaders. We want a stand made—we want a rallying point. Let it once be known that Charleston is to be defended, with the spirit of old days, and a new feeling will pervade where there are true men. Give us a fixed point of fight, where there will be no yielding, and where we can fight to advantage and to some purpose, and we have the men who will do the work. Let our leaders sound the true note of war and fight, and it will bring the men up, and infuse new energy throughout the line.

Says Artemus Ward: You may differ as much as you please about the style of a young lady's figger, but I tell you confidentially, if she has about forty thousand dollars in speeshy, the figger is about as near rite as you can get it.

The quota for the District of Columbia, under the new call for 300,000 men to fill deficiencies under the last call, has been fixed at 3,019 men.

Without confidence friendship is but a mockery, and social intercourse a sort of war in disguise.

It is said that in Memphis there is a negro who possesses an estate worth \$50,000. The negro belongs to his wife.

SOUTH CAROLINA MOVING.—For several days past the streets of our city have been thronged with fugitives from South Carolina, accompanied by their families, flocks, herds, cattle, servants and stock of all kinds. There seems to be a general exodus from the old Palmetto State, and the planters in the neighboring district of Barnwell, especially, are fleeing from what they conceive to be "the wrath to come." Safety and security from the inroads of the Yankees are being sought in the interior of our State.

This movement is not predicated upon slavish fear, but is in accordance with the orders of Governor Magrath, who was directed by the Legislature of South Carolina to remove all property from a certain section of the State most liable to interruption by the enemy. As a matter of precaution, it is very commendable, and the deserted country that will be presented to General Sherman will at once embarrass his movements and attest the self-denying patriotism of the Carolinian.

There is something painful, however, in this daily spectacle of fleeing families, accustomed as we have been to all the terrible scenes of the war. It is a desertion of home, a rude snapping of old and familiar ties, a venture upon the wide, wide world by those who have never before quitted the shadow of the household roof tree, and exemplifies at once the self-sacrificing spirit of our people, and the daily and inevitable mode of warfare conducted by the Yankees.—Augusta Constitutionalist.

AFTER THE FLOOD.—Our city is beginning to assume its quiescent appearance. With the exception of a few localities the water has subsided, and the streets are again passable for pedestrians. A subsequent our chief thoroughfare, Broad-street, presented yesterday a gap and brilliant appearance. Business was brisk throughout the morning hours, and in the afternoon the ladies in beautiful dresses, seduced by the genial sunshine, fluttered and bounced along the sidewalks with ravishing grace and entrancing loveliness.

Some of the streets are yet filled with water, occasioned by breakage in the water-receiving pipes which will soon be remedied.

Our citizens are actively engaged themselves to remove the water from the streets, and in addition to pumps, services of the fire engines are being called into requisition. This is somewhat expensive, several hundred dollars being paid by the government for pumping the water out of the street.

We are glad to see that the city authorities are actively engaged in repairing the street paving and repairing the sewers. They have no more to ask before them, but energy well directed will soon place Augusta on her feet as the Queen of Southern Cities.

The Gas Works are still out of repair, and we are enjoying the delight of darkness, the moon being to come to the rescue about an hour that her light will be appreciated.—Augusta Constitutionalist.

THE "FOOL NATION" AND THEIR FRIENDS.—During the recent history of this race many negroes, men, women and children, accompanied the Yankees on their return. In gratitude they accepted the soldiers' shoes and mules of their own, and loaded with plunder, took their departure for the land of Abe Lincoln's rule.

The vision of the soft rolling carriage, fine dress, luxuriant eating, freedom and equality with their liberators, received the first rude shock but a few miles from town, when they were compelled to dismount and trudge through the mud. Fagged, hungry, and cold, they strived night and main to keep up with the Apostles of Liberty—fear of recapture by indignant masters stimulating their fast fading dream of ease and idleness. The weather became bitter cold, and the negroes suffered terribly.—The first to succumb were their children, being deserted by their brutish mothers to perish on the wayside. We heard of one woman who, tired of her burden, threw her infant, not a month old, in the wayside thicket and left it. We are informed that twenty two of these Abe Lincoln milestones have been found frozen to death on the roads traveled by the Yankees on their return mostly children.—Brookhaven Mis Telegraph.

The negroes taken by Sherman in Georgia are leaving him in large numbers. An officer having met one crowd numbering 1,500 on their return to their homes—their treatment having been so different from what was promised. The Macon Telegraph is informed that a large number of negro children were unjustly jostled into the river by the treacherous Yankees or thrown in by their deluded mothers, their captors having told them that they could not take them along.

THE PLACE TO GO TO.—The planters throughout Texas have made most abundant crops of everything in the subsistence line—in truth, the present corn crop of the State of Texas is considered most abundant; sufficient to sustain the population of the State for the next three years. Everything is cheap throughout Texas. Corn four to six bits per bushel, wheat one dollar, salt four cents per pound, and everything else in proportion.

FORT CASWELL.—We learn that Fort Caswell has been evacuated by our troops; it was, however, expected after the fall of Fisher, the holding of it could not be of service to us, or its evacuation would benefit the enemy, and our forces there could be of more use elsewhere.—North Carolinian, 17th.

MARRIED.

On January 19, by the Rev. J. T. SHUFORD, Dr. A. H. BOWEN, C. S. A., to Miss M. L. BAILY, both of Kerbow District, S. C.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS COMMENCED RUNNING his omnibus again.
January 25—3. J. E. ROBINSON.

AGENT FOR THE QUARTERS.

BY ORDER OF R. B. JOHNSON, AGENT OF the State of So. Ca. for labor on the fortifications, all owners of two or more slaves liable to road-duty will deliver the slaves, according to the assessment made by the Agent, as will be seen in his advertisement, to be in Camden, on WEDNESDAY 16th February next, to be transported to the place of labor.

The owners of slaves has the right to choose any loyal citizen to appraise the slave with me. I am authorized to receipt to the owner for his slaves.
DUNCAN SHEORN,
Sheriff K. D.

Jan. 25—3

For Sale.

TWO NINE COWS AND ONE CALF. Enquired of Mrs. Hammarough, at the residence of J. J. Hammarough.
January 25

To Hire.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS A TOLERABLY good cook, washman, ironer, and a good nurse.
January 25

Public Sale.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE MARKET ON WEDNESDAY next 25th inst., a very fine saddle and harness mare—a handsome carriage, and a very strong two horse wagon.
By J. K. WITHERSPOON,
Auctioneer.

January 23—2

Headquarters,

22d REGIMENT SO. CA. MILITIA,
CAMDEN, January 23, 1865

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 1.

A COURT MARTIAL WILL CONVEENE IN the Council Chamber in Camden S. C., on Friday the 3d day of February proximo at 10 o'clock a. m., to try all defaulters for non-performance of Militia and Patrol duty.

II. Captains or officers commanding Beat companies will have warned all defaulters to be and appear as above before the said court martial.

The Court will consist of: Lieut. Col. Wm. Dixon, President; Captains E. Parker, A. Teas, S. R. Gray, L. J. Patterson, S. D. Hough, Tobias Folsom and Lieuts. John A. Young, D. T. Malhaffey and J. M. Gayle, Judge Advocate.

Supernumeraries.—Lieutenants W. D. Anderson and J. J. Thompson.

By command of Col. B. JONES:
J. M. GAYLE,
Adjutant.

Jan. 23—2

Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE SUBSCRIBER FOR work done during the war, are requested to come forward and settle without delay. Terms cash, unless by special contract.
January 6—3. SAMUEL SHIVER.