

The Camden Daily Journal.

VOL. 1

CAMDEN, S. C., SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1864.

NO. 2.

By D. D. HOCOTT.

Terms of Subscription.

Daily paper per month . . . \$3.00
for Six Months . . . \$15.00
Weekly . . . \$5.00

Rates for Advertising:

For one Square—twelve lines or less—TWO DOLLARS for the first insertion, and ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS for each subsequent. OF FEELY 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.

The British Foreign Office and the Richmond Government.

We have to chronicle a second abortive attempt on the part of the Foreign Office to communicate with the Confederate Government. It will be remembered that the Petrel, having on board the dispatch with which Mr. Crawford, Her Majesty's Consul-General in Havana, was charged, was peremptorily refused admission into the port of Charleston by the commander of the Federal Blockading Squadron. She thereupon returned to Bermuda, and reported her failure to the Admiral of the station, who immediately transmitted the dispatches to Lord Lyons. The latter made a formal request for permission to forward them through the lines, which was refused; and Lord Lyons was moreover informed by Mr. Seward that "it would not be agreeable to the Government of the United States" for Her Majesty's Government "to hold any intercourse whatever" with the Confederates. After this rebuff, which Lord Lyons appears to have received with his usual meekness, there remained nothing for him to do but to return the dispatches to the Foreign Office, where they will henceforth remain as the record of the most ridiculous diplomatic failure of even Earl Russell's Administration. So little, however, did the Foreign Secretary anticipate such a result, that, as late as the 21st of April, additional instructions were sent out to Mr. Crawford relative to his mission to Richmond. These additional instructions, it may be supposed, were rendered necessary by the discovery that the "Mallory Report" was a forgery. We are now impatiently waiting to see whether the farce is to have a third act.—*London Index, 2d inst.*

One of the most heroic acts of bravery connected with the history of the bombardment of Fort Sumter occurred on the 20th ult. The second shell fired by the enemy on that day, at half past one p. m., carried away the flag staff; but before the flag had touched the ground, it was seized by Lieut. C. H. Claiborne, who rushed with it to the parapet, through the smoke of the bursting shell, and, before the enemy could discover the effect of their shot, his defiant cross was again flaunting in the air. The brave lieutenant was immediately followed to the parapet by Messrs. N. F. Devaux and B. Brannon, of the Engineer Department, who, during the considerable space of time occupied in readjusting the staff, afforded a most conspicuous target. Too cowardly to appreciate, and too mean to honor a gallant act in a foe, the Yankees at once poured into the gallant trio, a close and rapid fire; but they coolly finished their work, saluted the enemy with a cheer and a wave of their hats, and left their perilous post, without haste, and thank God! without scath.—*Mercury.*

OTTAWA INDIANS CAPTURED.—The Yankees have drawn upon all the nationalities of the world for soldiers to fight their battles. We have captured from their armies, not only the genuine Yankee, but the unadulterated African, the Englishman, the Frenchman, the Scotchman, the Irishman, the Dutchman, the Italian, the Swiss, and these in no small numbers, as all who have seen or conversed with the prisoners can testify to. And we have reason to believe that there is a considerable sprinkling of the Chinese element in the Northern army, as well as of other nationalities not mentioned above. But they have a new source of strength, the Indians of the Northwest. On Saturday morning a batch of sixteen of these warriors of the forest, belonging to a Michigan regiment, were captured while making a charge upon our lines. They belong to the Ottawa Tribe, and are real gingerbread chaps. Their long, straight black hair, their dusky countenance and stalwart forms, attracted no little attention from our citizens. They speak English as well as most of the soldiers in the Yankee army, and say they are fighting the battles of the North because they believe the North to be right.—*Petersburg Express.*

Arrival of Maximilian at Vera Cruz.

Maximilian arrived at Vera Cruz, on the 28th of May. At two p. m., the Novara entered the bay amidst a salvo of one hundred cannon. Fort Ulloa, the ships, the wharf, were all crowded with banners. At five o'clock, Almonte, accompanied by other officials, proceeded on board the Novara.

In the meantime a proclamation from the Emperor had been issued, beginning, "Mexicans! you have desired to have me," and expressing his intention to devote his whole strength and heart to their welfare.

After a private conversation with Almonte, the Emperor received the principal functionaries. His Majesty wore a black coat, white pantaloons and vest, and black cravat, which was the dress the deputation were ordered to wear.

The deputation being introduced by the Minister Velasquez de Leon, the Prefect addressed his Majesty, extolling as memorable the day he had arrived, and predicting a new era for the country. The Emperor read a brief reply in Spanish in a clear, vibrating tone.

After this a conversation free from etiquette took place, and they were then presented to the Empress, who came leaning on the arm of Maximilian from an adjoining saloon.

On the following morning, at 5 o'clock, the royal landing took place. There was a formal reception, delivering the keys of the city, etc. At Soledad the royal party took breakfast, and entered Cordoba at a late hour on the 29th, one of the carriages having broken down. On the 30th, at 1 p. m., they entered Orizaba, which is the last we have heard of them.

ENCOURAGING FROM THE FRONT.—A correspondent of the *Atlanta Appeal*, fig a Johnston's army, says:

All looks well here. "Old Chickahominy" has mesmerized his whole command into the faith of little children in the wisdom of all his plans and purposes. No question is asked. "Whatever is, is right." A soldier, with the tint of the trenches all over his face, his hands and his garments, said to me this morning: "General Johnston commands everything here, officers, soldiers, cooks, nurses and herdsmen. Why, sir, he commands those hules yonder, and that accounts for their looking so fat and sleek. He feeds us well, nurses us well, and we love him and believe in him." Such faith, such admiration, such obedience, such cheerfulness, I have never seen in an army. The Duke of Marlborough said: "Give me the hearts of my soldiers, and I'll conquer the world."

YANKEE ESTIMATE OF OUR STRENGTH.—The Yankees have made another estimate of our strength. This time it comes from the New York *World's* Baltimore correspondent. Gen. Lee is given 115,000 men including Longstreet's corps, but not any recent reinforcements. Under Beauregard, and recently operating against Richmond, 50,000; Imboden's cavalry, 5,000; recently under Breckinridge and Echols, 20,000, between Wilmington and Petersburg, 25,000; under Gen. Johnston before he left Dalton, 30,000; Charleston and Savannah, 20,000; Mobile 5,000; under Kirby Smith and Price in Arkansas and Missouri, 15,000; on Red River and in Texas, 25,000. This gives us an effectual strength of 360,000 men. Lee's increased strength is put down at 175,000 men.

MORGAN'S RAID.—Information, which is believed to be reliable, has been received here, that Gen. Morgan, with his command, has returned in safety to the neighborhood of Abingdon, Va. Gen. Morgan met with no disaster, and his raid has been very successful. It is stated that he captured Cynthia, Mount Sterling, Paris, Flemingsburg, Frankfort, Maysville, Versailles and Lexington. He took 2,800 prisoners, and 3,000 horses, cut the railroads, and destroyed a large amount of Government property.

Gen. Hobson and staff, captured at Cynthia, are now on their way to Richmond. *Carolinian.*

REPORTED DEFEAT OF CANBY.—The *Mississippi Extra* of the 22d, published at Jackson, has the following:

We learn from a young gentleman just from Port Gibson, that before he left that place the report had reached there that Gen. Dick Taylor had a battle with the enemy under Gen. Canby, in which our forces were completely victorious. The enemy's loss is stated at 1500 killed and wounded, 3000 prisoners, 17 pieces artillery, vast numbers of small arms, a large quantity of stores, and that when Gen. Taylor was last heard from he had completely routed and driven the enemy over sixteen miles. Our loss is estimated at 600 killed and wounded.

CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 2,

Advices from New Orleans to the 18th report CANBY and FARRAGUT off Mobile.

Lieutenant Colonel DECHANAL, of the French artillery, has been sent to Washington by the Emperor to study and report on military affairs.

A volunteer regiment, consisting of exempts and detailed men, has been raised in Columbia for local defence. An election for field-officers held on Monday last resulted as follows:

Col. J. B. E. SLOAN; Lieut. Col. T. W. RADCLIFFE; Major T. R. SHARP.

In the Baltimore Nominating Convention, there were three or four negroes representing South Carolina. Among them we observe the name of Robert Small, who, it will be remembered, sailed a steamboat to the Yankees two years ago.

A private despatch from Charlotte to a gentleman in Columbia, states that the raiding party in Morganton have retreated to the mountains, pursued by our forces. They were under the command of Col. KIRK, and numbered about four hundred men, principally Tories and deserters.

The Northern papers say the latest Confederate guerrilla dodge for decoying boats to land is the plying of gaily dressed colored women on the river banks, who hail the officers of the steamer and ask to be taken on board.

Ever since the Charleston *Courier* converted its editorial tripod into a quasi-professional chair, the press of the Confederacy has been subject to occasional attacks of grammar fever, which breaks out in the most unexpected places, the cases being generally sporadic, although the disease sometimes assumes the features of an epidemic. The latest case is that of the *Columbia Guardian*, which has experienced a slight attack superinduced by the wicked and depraved conduct of certain Richmond papers as exhibited in their persistent use of the phrases "On to-morrow," "On yesterday." Two of the patients' friends have undertaken to prescribe for him, but failed to effect a cure from the fact that they honored him and administered bread pills, when they ought to have sold him, plainly, that the Richmond fellows were not so wicked and depraved after all, and that he, the *Guardian*, had no occasion whatever to be sick.

It happens that we have nothing particular to write about to-day, and we propose, therefore, to devote a brief space to the grammar question, for the especial benefit of our esteemed friend the *Guardian*, for whose well-being we feel the most lively solicitude. Perhaps, too, the Richmond fellows might, in gratitude, send us a paper now and then (if there is such a thing as a Richmond paper—touching which we have grave doubts). The yesterday question is soon settled. Yesterday is a compound substantive, compounded of "day," and the obsolete adjective "yester," signifying "last past." Yesterday, then, is exactly equal to "the day last past." Not having any books of reference at hand we do not like to speak positively of the derivation of yester, but we believe it comes from the Greek "husteros." In the phrase "John came yesterday," yesterday is in the objective case, and governed by the preposition "on" understood, according to the familiar rule, "nouns signifying which way, how far, how long, time when &c., are put in the objective, a preposition being understood." In the phrase "John came day before yesterday," yesterday is governed by the preposition "before" expressed. The syntax of the word "yesterday" is the same in these two sentences, the only difference being that the governing word is expressed in the latter, and not in the former. "On yesterday" is, therefore, not only not ungrammatical, but the "on" is essential to the logical analysis. Whether the on should be expressed or not is a question of taste: our own opinion is that it should be left to be understood, in accordance with the rule that all words, which can be supplied from the context, should be omitted.

And now for "to-morrow." Is "To-morrow" a compound adverb, compounded of the preposition "to" and the substantive "morrow," or is it a corruption of "the morrow?" If it is the former, "on to-morrow" is certainly an ungrammatical expression; but not a shadow of argument can be offered in support of the proposition. "The morrow," on the other hand, is a familiar phrase. We have not space to discuss the etymology at length, nor do we consider it necessary to the philologist the proposition will seem axiomatic. And if "to-morrow" is a substantive, the same reasoning will apply to it as to "yesterday." We add, by way of illustration, three sentences exhibiting "To-morrow" in all the cases. "To-morrow is St. Crispin's day." He will not live to see to-morrow's sun. I will make it to-day, if I can, but doubt whether I can complete it before to-morrow. And in all these "the" can be substituted for "to" without making the slightest alteration in either the sense or the grammatical construction.

Good News.

We learn, says the *Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel*, from a gentleman just from the front, that it is stated that General PILLOW, with about five thousand cavalry, has succeeded in getting into the rear of SHERMAN'S army, and is operating successfully. This may account for the reckless charge of SHERMAN on our lines on Monday. If the statement is correct SHERMAN'S fate is sealed.

Late private intelligence received by the *Carolinian* from KIRBY SMITH'S army, report everything working well. The enemy have been quiet since their recent defeat, and our army are recuperating, and enjoying the spoils of victory. Our guerrillas still continue to harass the Federal transports on the river. Two or three have been blown up, and others destroyed or captured.

Since Gen. Loring assumed command of the Army of Mississippi, now with Gen. Johnston, Brig. Gen. Featherston has commanded Loring's Division.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM GOLDSBORO.

GOLDSBORO, July 1.—The State Journal has a private despatch, dated Weldon June 30, which says the raiders struck the Petersburg and Weldon Road.

A later despatch dated Belfield, says that most of the enemy's artillery, together with their wagon trains, were captured, and the other part of the raiders would be.

A fight is reported to-day, progressing near Cam's Station.

The raiders have retreated from Morganton through Watauga County, and burnt the depot and one train. Our forces are pursuing them.

PRISONERS OF WAR NORTH AND SOUTH.—It is a question now, not easily decided, which of the sections at war holds the greatest number of the prisoners. Grant has given us not a few in the East, while Banks and Steele in the Trans-Mississippi have added many thousands. The latest reports from the prison posts give the following exhibit of prisoners actually held in the Confederacy: viz: At Andersonville, Georgia, twenty-five thousand; at Macon, twelve hundred officers; at Lynchburg, fifteen hundred; at Danville, one thousand; at Richmond, one thousand; at other points east of the Mississippi, one thousand; in the Trans-Mississippi eight thousand. This gives about thirty-eight thousand prisoners of war. The enemy do not actually hold over twenty-five thousand of our soldiers, though when those paroled and sent southward come to be counted it will approximate near thirty thousand. So far the war ledger balances on the Confederate side, and the scale of numbers have turned in our favor.—*Examiner.*

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHTH DAY.—Thirty-three shells have been fired at the city since last report. Some ten or fifteen shots were fired from the enemy's Lighthouse Inlet Battery at Legareville and Secessionville, as usual, doing no damage.

One of the enemy's steamers with troops on board left the harbor yesterday and sailed North.

Another steamer with troops passed the bar, sailing South.

The following are the casualties from the firing of the enemy at Castle Pinkney on Wednesday: Privates J. Johnson, mortally; DeHart, severely; Littlefield, painfully; McKinney, slightly—all of Company F, First South Carolina Artillery. A negro was also slightly wounded. No damage was done to the castle.

The fleet remains unchanged.

FIGHT NEAR SALEM.—Information believed to be reliable was received last evening, stating that General Early defeated Hunter and his raiding party, near Salem, a day or two ago, capturing fourteen pieces of artillery and taking seven hundred prisoners. The enemy burned one hundred and fifty wagons to keep them from falling into Early's hands. *Danville Appeal, 25th.*

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana Texas and the newspaper correspondents, all lie beyond the Mississippi. Some of the correspondents, as well as parts of Louisiana, lie also on this side of the great river.

Lord Russell has become so unpopular that he was actually hissed at the annual dinner of the Royal Literary Fund.