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By D. D. HOCOTT.

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The New York News, of the 1st inst., publishes a letter from Rev. R. L. Dabney, Professor in Hampton Sidney College, to a friend in New York, from which we make the following extract:

Our seminary now has only four students, disabled or furloughed soldiers. My duties here are, of course, greatly diminished in interest at the present, and I should be very ill-content to stay here but for my engagement on a Life of General Jackson. Having been selected for this work by Mrs. J. and Gen. Ewell, his successor, I have devoted myself to it for some months, as perhaps the most useful work I could undertake, both to the cause of Christ and our country.

I have received from Mrs. J., of course all the documents her husband left, and the authorities have extended the most liberal facilities to me for making the narrative full and correct. General Jackson's friends and comrades in arms likewise have been exceedingly kind, and I am convinced that I have a mass of material such as no other person has or can have for illustrating his life. I shall complete it in two very modest volumes. The first is already written and about to be published.

It will appear in the Confederate States and in London nearly at the same time, having been already advertised in the latter place.—My friend, Dr. Schele de Vere, of our University, is preparing a German version.

HOW THE MEXICANS CARRY ON WAR.—The following is copied from the correspondence of a French officer in high authority in Mexico:

We have just returned to Guadalajara, and I come back filled with disgust and indignation. What we have just been about was not a military expedition, but a journey among rhins and charnal houses. The enemy rob, pillage and burn, but will not fight. Whenever they pass, they steal or destroy what they cannot take with them. They compel the inhabitants to enlist in their ranks, and if the unfortunate wretches refuse or hesitate, they execute them. We have met on the sides of the road groups of men hung or burnt; in some places I have counted as high as thirty, who had been killed; even the women and children had not escaped the same fate. On our arrival at an estate near Cuicillos, a dreadful spectacle awaited us: Outside the chapel a woman, completely naked, was hanging from the wall with her stomach ripped up to the bosom; a shapeless mass, covered with blood, was swinging to and fro at her feet; the fingers had torn the infant from the womb of its mother, to share her punishment; it was hanging from the mother, suspended by the umbilical cord.

PEACH LEAF YEAST.—Hops cost two dollars per pound, leaves cost nothing, and peach leaves make better yeast than hops. Thus: Take three handfulls of peach leaves and three medium-sized potatoes, boil them in two quarts of water until the potatoes are done, take out the leaves and throw them away, peel the potatoes, and rub them up with a pint of flour, adding cool water sufficient to make a paste, then pour on hot peach leaf tea, and scald for about five minutes. If you add to this a little old yeast, it will be ready for use in three hours. If you add none, it will require to stand a day and a night before use. Leaves dried in the shade are as good as fresh ones. As this is stronger than hop yeast, less should be used in making up the dough.

The news of Chase's resignation is confirmed. Various causes have been assigned for Chase's resignation. His friends claim that he determined to retire at the end of the fiscal year. The operation in gold in New York on the 30th ult. are said to have been "extremely wild." Prices ranged between 240 and 249. Chase, on the eve of resigning, wrote a letter urging the raising of \$400,000,000 additional taxes this year.

Morgan's Great Raid.

A gentleman from the South west, who arrived in Lynchburg, informs the *Republican* that Gen. Morgan has returned to Virginia from his raid into Kentucky, bringing out with him many substantial evidences of the success of his expedition. The great defeat which Burbridge reported that he inflicted on Morgan on the 12th, at Cynthiana, turns out, as was suspected it would, to have been all moonshine. Gen. Morgan sustained no disaster whatever; on the contrary, he whipped every Yankee force brought against him, and retired from that State at his leisure and only when the purposes of his expedition were fully accomplished.

During his raid, Gen. Morgan captured eight towns, viz: Cynthiana, Mount Sterling, Paris, Flemingsburg, Lexington, Maysville, Frankfort and Versailles, besides a number of villages too tedious to mention. He captured 2,500 prisoners, between 3,000 and 4,000 horses, and destroyed Government stores and other property to the amount of many millions, and in addition he so completely destroyed the Kentucky Central Railroad that it will take several months of the most untiring labor to put it in running order again.

In the various fights and skirmishes with the Yankees, he killed and wounded between 400 and 500, losing himself only about 250 in killed, wounded and missing, instead of having his command almost annihilated, as claimed by the lying Yankee General.

The expedition was a complete success in all its details and results, and adds another wreath to the bright chaplet that already encircles the brow of the gallant Kentuckian.

The Manchester (Eng.) *Guardian* referring to the feeling in Great Britain in regard to the position of the German Powers, observes that a year or two ago a rumor to the effect that the French were preparing to extend their frontier to the left bank of the Rhine, would have created the greatest excitement in England and the almost unanimous sentiment, among all classes, would have been that such an aggression and such an aggrandizement of the chief military monarchy on the Continent must not be tolerated for an hour.—Even the first steps in the realization of such a scheme would have been the signal for a rupture of the friendly relations with France, if not for open opposition. Now, it says, that if Louis Napoleon were to move for that object, the first remark of nine out of ten Englishmen, we believe would be: "It will serve Prussia right; she has seen the example of spoliation and oppression, and we at least will not interfere to save her from the merited punishment of her wrong doing."

SHARP PRACTICE.—The records of commercial life, says the Newport, Massachusetts, *Herald*, shows many instances of sharp practice, but nothing which better deserves to stand at the head of the list than the following transaction, which took place in our city lately. One of our merchants received a telegram from his Boston correspondent, stating that sugar had gone up two cents, whereupon, without saying a word to his clerks or any one else, he hurried up to the north end and purchased the whole stock at twenty-one cents. He then returned to his own place in great glee, treated his clerks all round, and informed them of his shrewd speculation. What was his consternation to learn that, during his absence, one of his neighbors, sharp as himself, had called in and taken all his own stock at twenty cents. A careful estimate showed him that somebody had cleared fifty dollars by the operation.

The *Guardian* reports, or, as a waggish friend would say, "narrates" a good thing that occurred on the 4th in Columbia. The usual demonstrations of the day were enlivened by the arrival of a large number of prisoners sent from one of Gen. Hampton's hands in Virginia:

As they filed through, they stopped to rest on the side walk, and of course collected a crowd, and still more of course, the inevitable negro was numerously represented. One of the "down trodden" was very smart, in a red jacket and glazed cap, as one of the set who had a grand picnic yesterday, winding up with a ball; by permission of the city fathers, and for which preparation had been going on for weeks past at the expense of the cellars and fowl coops of the citizens. A Yank, no doubt expecting some fun, saluted our chony friend with, "Well, Cuffy, what machine do you run with?" With a manner which loses nearly all its force on paper, and with thumb on the end of his nose and fingers gently moving in the air, Cuffee thus responded, "Wid de Hampton mashin, sar."

CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 12.

The Yankee Congress adjourned sine die on 5th inst.

The Danish Monarchy is now reduced to two islands of the sea, frozen up six months in the year.

No news by telegraph this morning owing to some derangement of the line. Should anything of importance be received during the day, our readers will be duly informed through an extra from the JOURNAL office.

Otium bello furiosa Thraee.

In the recent proceedings of the Yankee Congress, we observe that the subject of "peace" was introduced and discussed with "great excitement." Before a great while the public mind of the Northern people will recover from the infatuation that has sat like a night mare upon it for the last three years. Such delusions must have an end. But at the same time, their necessities as well as crimes drive them for the present in the direction of war. We copy the following as a significant sign of coming events, or, at least, as an unmistakable token of the workings of public opinion in favor of some relief from the oppression and despotism of the horrid state of things which the abolition dynasty has introduced:

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Mr. JOHNSON, (opp.) of Maryland, offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate if any authority has been given to any one, either in this country or elsewhere, to obtain recruits in Ireland or Canada for our army or navy, and whether such recruits have been obtained, or whether, to the knowledge of the Government, Irishmen or Canadians have been induced to emigrate to this country in order to so recruit, and if so, what measures, if any, have been adopted in order to avert such conduct.

Mr. DAVIS, (opp.) of Ky., gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to establish peace among the people of the United States.

During the debate in the House, on the 25th, Fernando Wood spoke for peace. He said the war was unpopular, as shown by the necessity of drafting; that an out-and-out peace President would be elected next fall. His speech and the abolition rejoinders created great excitement. The three hundred dollar clause is to be repealed.

SELF-MUTILATION IN GRANT'S ARMY.—The following remarkable statement is from a *Herald* correspondent near the White House: It omits the ordinary append, that "the losses of the enemy, from the same cause, must be much more heavy."

Within the last week I have seen some ten or twelve cases of mutilation by soldiers desirous of getting to the rear. These cowards shoot themselves through the hand, selecting generally the second finger of the right hand, and then go back to the hospital in hopes of being sent to Washington with the wounded. The surgeons having the recurring frequency of these cases—as the character of these wounds, burned and discolored with powder, was sufficiently indicative of their origin—they reported the matter to headquarters, and the delinquents in future are to be put upon the skirmish line. It is customary in ordinary cases to put the patient under chloroform; but as a punishment to the cowards, the surgeons now perform the amputation of wounded fingers without any anæsthetic.

The latest foreign intelligence gives an account of a great naval engagement between the *Alabama* and the United State steamer *Kearsage*. The former was sunk in an engagement which lasted an hour and forty minutes. The fight took place ten miles from Cherbourg, on Sunday, June 19. The *Kearsage* was commanded by Captain Jno. A. Winston, who sent a challenge to the *Alabama*, which was accepted by Captain Semmes. The *Alabama* was disabled by a shot through her boiler, while attempting to board the *Kearsage*. Captain Semmes was slightly wounded in the hand. He reports his loss at nine killed and twenty-one wounded. The *Kearsage* was considerably damaged. Capt. Semmes left all his chronometers specie and ransom bonds at Cherbourg previous to going out to fight. He was landed at Southhamton by the *Greyhound*, where he was offered a public dinner, but declined it and proceeded to Paris to report to the Confederate Commissioner.

The *Alabama* was in an unseaworthy condition. Captain Semmes' official report says that the enemy fired at the *Alabama* five times after her colors were struck. Her rudder was disabled. During the action the crew displayed the utmost bravery. The shell that did the mischief struck the *Alabama* just above the water line, knocking her bunkers to pieces. The water almost immediately put out her fires. A steam tug was sent from Cherbourg by the *Peefet de Marine* to afford assistance to the *Alabama*, but arrived after all the survivors had been picked up.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, July 9.—Ransom is reported to command the rebel cavalry and Early the infantry. The rebels are believed to have reached Hagerstown by the 6th, preparing for an extensive raid in Pennsylvania. Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation saying, the enemies of the country, in desperation, are threatening Pennsylvania, with an armed force, with the hope that Gen. Grant may be withdrawn from before Richmond. The number of the rebel forces, not known.

Seigel is safe by timely flight.

A great naval engagement between the *Alabama* and the *Kearsage* is reported in Northern papers, which represent that the *Alabama* was sunk—the engagement lasting one hour and forty minutes. The fight took place ten miles from Cherbourg, on Sunday, 19th June. The *Kearsage* was commanded by Capt. James A. Winston, who sent a challenge to the *Alabama*, which was accepted, and the *Alabama* was crippled by a shell through her boiler, while attempting to board the *Kearsage*. Captain Semmes and a portion of his crew were saved by the English Yacht *Greyhound*. Capt. Semmes was slightly wounded in the hand.

The Yankee Congress adjourned sine die on the 5th.

Ex-Governor Reeder of Kansas, is dead.

The Baltimore Gazette of the 7th says Martinsburg, Harpers Ferry, Point of Rocks, have fallen into the hands of the Confederates. They captured a large quantity of booty in these places.

Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation, calling for 20,000 men for 100 days.

Lincoln has made a requisition on New York for a similar number.

Hagerstown was occupied by the Confederates on Wednesday. The Federal troops retreated to Green Castle.

Gold in New York 250.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation, declaring Martial law and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus in Kentucky.

The New York *Observer* contains a letter from its correspondent at Larissa, in the Island of Cyrus—Turkish dominions,—describing a most remarkable human nature recently discovered there. It is nothing less than a woman with horns growing out of her head! She has one large horn on the side of her head of the size and consistency of an ordinary ram's horn, and sides three or four cornicles on other parts of the head. The writer states that he has seen her, and that she has been visited by nearly all the Consuls and Europeans in that place, some of whom are making an effort to secure her for exhibition.

IMPORTANT ARREST IN NEW ORLEANS.—The large drug store of Messrs. Abrams has been seized by order of the Yankee authorities. It is said that large quantities of quinine and other medicinal stores have been sent beyond the lines, and that there is documentary evidence from Gen. Kirby Smith, his Surgeon-General and others connected with the affair, which will probably convict the Messrs. Abrams and result in the confiscation of their store and property.

WHAT MAKES UP A YANKEE REGIMENT.—A number of army officers being present at a dinner, the conversation turned upon the condition and efficiency of their different regiments. Colonel—, of the New York—(in), stated that nine different nations were represented in his regiment, and, after going over Irish, German, French, English, &c., several times, could enumerate but eight. He said he was certain there were nine, but what the ninth was he could not remember. Lieutenant—, who was present, suggested "Americans" "By Jove!" said the Colonel, "that's it—Americans!"

A STEAMER FIRED AT.—The *Mobile Tribune* learns that the Yankee fleet has fired over five hundred shots at the steamer *Ivanhoe*, which grounded near the channel in running the blockade, and none of them struck her. Fort Morgan replied several times, and, our informant says, one of its shots tore the wheel-house off one of their vessels. It was seen plainly from the fort. Another vessel was also struck. It was thought that the *Ivanhoe* would be rescued from her perilous position.