

# The Camden Daily Journal.

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By D. D. HOCOTT.

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## The Negro Under Yankee Rule.

The London Index in referring to the candid speech made lately by Wendell Phillips, remarks:

The negro has nothing to expect from Northern conquerors but a slavery infinitely harder than anything that exists in Cuba or did exist in Jamaica. Wherever the Yankee has come the negro has perished. He has been torn from the home where he was well clothed and well lodged, abundantly fed and carefully provided. He has been sold at a few dollars a head to Yankee speculators, who have worked him to death in a few weeks. He has been doomed to prowl about the purlieus of the camp, living on foul offal and dying of strange diseases; and, in his helpless misery, he has vainly implored his captors to rid him of this liberty—liberty to starve and suffer—and restore him to the master whom he loved, and who cared and provided for him. Since this war broke out the yankees may have captured some 200,000 negroes. We have reason to believe that one half of these are dead. In the worst days of the slave trade, slaves were never treated so ill and never died half so fast as under the protection of Northern Abolitionists. Well may Mr. Phillips say that if he were a negro, "he would dread every victory on the part of the North." It is not by Northern victories that, in his opinion, the slaves are to be delivered. The war is to set them free by a slower, sorer, and more terrible process. "It is performing exactly the work which war did in South America; it is taking the rivets out of society; it is crumbling up the whole social and civil life into its original elements, and when that work is completely done, no matter what the form of Government be that comes on, the negro is always free. It is to the dissolution of society, not to the reconstruction of the Union, that Abolitionists are bidden to look for the accomplishment of their darling object.

The States are to sink into the condition of Mexico or Nicaragua, to be the prey of continual anarchy and chronic civil war, to be without order, without government, without the security for life and property, in order that out of this chaos may arise the independence of the negro. Such is the prospect to which Mr. Wendell Phillips deliberately directs the hopes of his friends: he deprecates peace, he even deprecates victory, least they should avert that total, all subverting ruin by which the slaves is to be set free. Perish the Union, so that the negro be emancipated; exterminate the Southern people, level their cities to the ground, raze their lands, close up their ports, make of their country a howling wilderness, in order to provide a fit home for four millions of freedmen. What matter if for this end we sacrifice everything that has made Americans proud of their country and has attracted to her shores the poor and the discontented from all quarters of the world—liberty, wealth, security for life and property everything that makes a nation great and happy? All this is a lesser evil than to acknowledge the independence of the South—a trifling price to pay for the final abolition of negro slavery.

So speaks Mr. Wendell Phillips in his character of uncompromising Abolitionist.

A financial rumor was the *on dit* yesterday. It was said that the distinguished gentleman who has recently been elevated to the Secretaryship of the Confederate Treasury, with his coadjutors, has a grand scheme on foot for the purchase of all the Government cotton and tobacco in the Confederate States, throwing upon the market as its equivalent upwards of eight million pounds sterling, or forty millions in gold. The stupendous result of the purchase said to be intended makes the suggestion possible, if not altogether probable.—*Richmond Examiner*, 22d.

## The Yankee Raid into Alabama.

The Columbus *Times*, of July 21, gives the annexed account of the Yankee raid into Alabama:

The raid was commanded by Rosseau, and was composed of about 2,500 picked men, elegantly mounted and equipped. They came through Dadeville from the direction of Talladega, where they burned only the public property belonging to the Government.

Rumors are conflicting, whether they burned the factory and Government works at Tallassee or not, as well as of the reported fight at that place. They struck the Montgomery and West Point Railroad near Locustopolis and tore up the track in the direction of Montgomery, until repulsed by our forces near Chelaw.

They then turned in the direction of Auburn, burnt Camp Watts, after a gallant resistance by Maj. Reed, with a small body of men.

They burnt the stringers and bent the iron of the railroad for at least twenty-five miles. We understand the iron can be used after straightening again, without being re-wrought.

They burnt the Government property, but respected private property, except sufficient for subsistence, and took such horses as needed. Indeed, they acted as if they were out on an electioneering tour, as it is said they distributed various papers in Tallapoosa, and at Opelika and Auburn and other places, supplied everybody with all the provisions they would carry off before burning the balance. They stated they came with full expectation of being captured, and were willing to risk it in order to cut communications West. This accounts for their courtesy, as it is an anomaly to Yankee character.

They burnt, of course, all water-tanks and depots; there being few if any bridges and little trestlework on the route. We understand we had from 10 to 14,000 lbs. of sugar, with a large quantity of leather and some meat and cereals at Opelika, which was destroyed.

We find in an exchange the following sketch of the literary life of Mrs. Maxwell, better known in this country as Miss Braddon:

She was originally an actress at Hull Theatre, England, playing under the name of Miss Sexton. She was also employed by the manager to write introductions to the pantomimes. In 1860 her first comedy, entitled "The Loves of Arcadia," was performed at the Strand Theatre. In 1861 she published a volume of poems. This induced a Mr. Empson, a Hull publisher, to contract with her for the publication of a romance, entitled "Three Times Dead, or The Secret of the Heath," which, by the way, ruined the poor fellow. It seems that Miss Braddon (Mrs. Maxwell—we beg her pardon) does not acknowledge "Three Times Dead," as in a note to a friend, she speaks of her writings as follows, nowhere mentioning the unlucky book—"the comedy and this volume of poetry were followed, firstly, by "The Traft of the Serpent;" secondly, "Lady Lisle;" thirdly, "The Captain of the Vulture;" fourthly, "Ralph, the Bailiff;" fifthly, "Lady Audley's Secret;" and sixthly, "Aurora Floyd;" all of which made their first appearance in periodicals. Besides these novels, I have at the same time edited a monthly review and a weekly review for the latter. I am now writing, as you know, "John Marchmont's Legacy" and "Eleanor's Victory." Since this letter was written, she has written "The Outcasts," and two more novels, the names of which we do not remember. The popularity of her writings may be judged from the fact that 132,000 copies of "Lady Audley's Secret" were sold in London. In February, 1864, Miss Braddon married Mr. Maxwell, the proprietor and editor of the magazine in which most of her novels were originally published.

INTERESTING INCIDENT.—The Atlanta *Appeal*, of Tuesday, says that when the order of the President relieving Gen. Johnston and placing Gen. Hood in command of the army became known, the three Lieutenant Generals, Hardee, Hood and Stewart, united in sending a telegram to the President, representing the unpropitious effect that might be produced by a change of commanders at this critical moment, and respectfully urging a reconsideration of the order. The President declined to do so, and the Generals having given expression to their convictions, they acceded to the new commander their prompt support, that the army might be sent into the field.

## CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 29.

No news by Telegraph this morning.

Passengers who arrived in Columbia on Wednesday state that they saw in the New York *Herald*, of a recent date, the announcement of the death of Gen. GRANT. His death was said to have been caused from the effects of a wound in the arm, which necessitated amputation. As the cause of the flags of the vessels in James River being at half mast, several days ago, has not been otherwise explained, there may be some truth in the report.

The new Secretary of the Treasury has signalled his entry into the Department by the adoption of a measure which will not only materially aid in providing funds to meet the occasional necessities of the Government, but will go far towards begetting a feeling of confidence in the currency, if such a thing be possible. He has advertised for call loans, at four per cent, secured by hypothecation of the six per cent, non-taxable bonds authorized by the Act of February last. Loans of this sort have always been favorites with capitalists, and Mr. TRENHOLM will probably have at his command a large portion of the floating capital of the Confederacy, and be enabled in case sudden emergency to preserve the Treasury from serious embarrassment.

The *Richmond Enquirer* in commenting on this matter, suggests that if the Secretary were not restricted by laws to a fixed rate of interest, but were authorized to accept loans, at such rates as he may deem proper, within certain limits, the call certificates would not only enable the Treasury to anticipate its revenues, but give the Secretary complete control over the currency.

This is certainly a consummation devoutly to be wished for. But we do not see how the plan could be made thoroughly effective without the establishment of a national Bank, for which our people are not (and we hope they never will be) prepared. In fact the *Enquirer* admits that the English system of Exchequer Bills, which the Call Loan certificates resemble in some respects, could not be used without the assistance of the Bank of England, which discounts and sells the bills, and, in fact, acts as a middle-man between the Government and the buyers. Still, much good may, we believe, be accomplished by the measure, and we agree with the *Enquirer* in thinking that the Secretary ought to be authorized to vary the rate of interest to suit the fluctuations of the money market.

## The War in Europe.

The Danish war has re-commenced. The London conference failed in its efforts to secure peace; and as a consequence, the Prussian Government sent orders to Marshal VON WRANGLE to resume hostilities. This took place on the 26th of last month. The excitement in England consequent upon the resumption of hostilities was immense, it clearly being the desire of the people that their Government should aid the Danes, Lord PALMERSTON, however, has declared that England cannot alone go to war for Denmark. A Northern paper, noticing the stand England has taken on this war says:

Assured that no other power would side with them in favor of Denmark, Lord Palmerston will not undertake a war which would be based merely upon chivalrous and not selfish motives, the latter being the usual incentive where England is concerned. The opposition members of the English Parliament are endeavoring to outset Lord Palmerston and his Cabinet on this Danish question, and with every show of success, as the popular will is in their favor. Lord Derby, who is at the head of the opposition, would succeed Palmerston as Premier, and is asserted to have inaugurated a warlike policy. Should this course be pursued, England might regain the prestige she lost. Still more, she might thus baffle Napoleon's plans for the supremacy of France throughout Europe.

England should take a bold stand on this war. She should send a large fleet to co-operate with the Danish vessels of war in German waters. She should enter into the Italian question with the determination of arousing the people against Austria. The fate of Venetia she might settle at once. With a powerful fleet in the Adriatic she might force Austria to give up all hold upon Italian soil. Then it were an easy matter to rouse the Hungarians to one struggle against the hated Hapsburg. In fact, England might at once assume the position Napoleon has arrogated—that of the defender of oppressed nationalities. She would win for herself the good will of the masses throughout Europe, and become what Napoleon had seemed—the head of the great revolutionary party.

Since the resumption of hostilities the Danes retreated from the Island of Alsen, after some hard fighting, and we shall doubtless hear soon that poor Denmark is being crushed by her German enemies. It was stated in the Berlin journals that the German sovereigns had come to an understanding that Prussia, with the concurrence of Austria, should propose at the Federal Diet that the Germanic Confederation should declare war against Denmark.

## Arrivals at the Soldier's Rest

ON THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 28.

G. R. Bowers—Co. A, 1st S. C. Infantry—sick—from Lancaster.

J. N. Jowers—Co. A, 4th Regiment S. C. V.—wounded—from Chesterfield.

Wm. Shannon—6th Regiment S. C. V.—sick—from Kershaw.

J. A. Falkenberry—Co. D, 7th S. C. Battalion—sick—from Kershaw.

A CHARACTERISTIC YANKEE TRICK.—It appears from the annexed note that a quantity of forged Confederate bonds of £20 each have been put into circulation in this country:

I have discovered that a large amount of counterfeit Confederate \$100 bonds have been sent here from New York and sold, I know of one batch of \$72,000, sold here to go to Holland. I have no doubt an enormous amount has been put in circulation. Of course, the trade will continue. It certainly is the duty of somebody to make this thing known, and to caution the public to avoid all bonds coming from doubtful sources. I have now before me five \$100 counterfeits, purporting to be of July, 1862, per Act of Congress August 19, 1861, and dated 7th and 8th of May, 1862. The engraver of the genuine (B. Duncan) is here, and pronounces them counterfeit beyond question.—*London Times*, (City Article), June 15.

## Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THIRD DAY.

Two hundred and twenty shots were fired at Fort Sumter from Battery Gregg Tuesday night, and one hundred and sixty during Wednesday. The Yankees were busy Wednesday raising an embankment in front of Gregg, and between Gregg and the Middle Battery, for the purpose of, as believed, protecting their batteries against the tides.

A large party of Yankees were also busy unloading from four river steamers at the landing of the South end of Morris' Island, in Light-house Inlet. Another party of one hundred men landed at Legareville yesterday and commenced knocking down the houses, &c. They remained about an hour and then left.

No other news of interest transpired during the day.

FATAL RAILROAD COLLISION.—A fatal collision occurred on the the North Carolina Railroad on Sunday last, by which a lady was killed and some seven other passengers severely but not dangerously wounded. We learn from a passenger, who was on the train, that the hat of the conductor (Robinson) was blown off, and he stopped the train and backed it in search of his hat, declaring, in a pet, that he would have it if he had to stay all night to get it. In passing round a curve, a freight train ran into the passenger train, and a terrible collision occurred. The lady killed was a Mrs. Alston, of Chatham, daughter of Mr. Hill, of Greensboro.—The conductor, seeing the mischief he had produced, broke for the woods, and has not since been seen.—*Raleigh (N. C.) Conservative*.

## Garden Seeds.

A SMALL SUPPLY OF THE FOLLOWING Garden Seeds are for sale at the Post Office: Early York, Drumhead, Savoy and Enfield Cabbage; Yellow Dutch, White Stone and Red Norfolk Turnips; Beets, Carrot and Parsnip.

These Seed were imported by the Confederate Government, and are believed to be fresh and genuine.

—ALSO—

Ruta Baga, White Norfolk and country Turnip. July 29 3

## JUST RECEIVED.

Superior Eng. Long Cloth.

Mourning Prints.

Alapaccas.

Fine French Bombazine.

And other articles of Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

Black Pepper, Candles, Genuine Spanish Castile Soap, &c &c.

R. M. KENNEDY.

July 28

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## Wheat Mill.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO GRIND WHEAT AT short notice. My Mill is in good order, and produces as fine flour as can be desired by any one.

Parties sending wheat to me may rely on my personal attention.

July 28—6d

J. H. VAUGHAN,  
6 miles above Camden.