

The Camden Daily Journal.

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By D. D. HOCOTT.

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ARMY NEWS.

FROM THE GEORGIA FRONT.

MACON, July 29.—The latest advices from Atlanta was by the train and telegraph yesterday evening. We learn by the train which left at nightfall that the enemy attacked our left extending from the city towards the Chattahoochee yesterday, and were repulsed and driven about a mile. Late last evening orders were received by telegraph to send cars to bring the wounded to the rear. A telegraph dated yesterday, from Atlanta, from a high officer, to Gen. Johnston, received here, says fighting is now going on. We have driven them, but details not known. Stewart, Loring and Walthall are reported wounded. A private telegram from Griffin reports Wheeler also wounded. A cavalry force of the enemy, strength unknown, struck the Macon and Western Railroad below Jonesboro this morning, and are reported tearing up the railroad in this direction. The other cavalry force of the enemy, to-day reported near Atlanta, are moving toward this place.

FROM THE TRANS MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. Warren Adams, who reached the city this morning from Houston, Texas, which place he left on the 4th of the present month, reports all quiet in that quarter. He is under the impression that there is not a Yankee in the State of Texas, if it be true, as was reported and believed, that they had evacuated Brownsville. There are no Yankees in Arkansas. Banks' forces have nearly all left New Orleans—it was supposed for Fortres Monroe.

The crops—in Texas especially—are magnificent, the oldest settlers not remembering a more prolific yield of everything. The people and the trans-Mississippi army are in the finest spirits.

He also brings us the gratifying news, that, on the 2d inst., a large steamer loaded with medicine and powder, reached a Confederate port not often visited by blockaders.—*Richmond Whig, 26th.*

FROM EUROPE.

RICHMOND, July 29.—European advices of the 16th are at hand. A deputation for obtaining a cessation of hostilities in America waited upon Lord Palmerston on the 15th and urged the Government to meditate for a restoration of peace between the belligerents.—They argued that the independence of the Confederacy was virtually accomplished, and any prolongation of the war would only result in mutual slaughter. Palmerston, in reply, said:

"They who in quarrels interpose,
Will oft wipe a bloody nose."

He was not afraid of a bloody nose, but feared mediatory proposals would be premature.

News from the continent indicates a peaceful settlement of the Spanish Government question.

The Confederate loan has further advanced and was buoyant.

FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, July 29.—The New York *Herald* of the 27th has been received.

The enemy are again threatening Pennsylvania and Maryland, and there was considerable excitement at Baltimore yesterday in consequence. The intelligence from this invasion is scattered and unsatisfactory, but sufficient to cause uneasiness in Washington.

HUNTER'S TERRIBLE DEFEAT—THE TRUTH AT LAST.

The 12th Ohio, veteran regiment, came down from the Kanawha country on the Allen Collier yesterday. They are about to be mustered out of service. This regiment was with Gen. Hunter in his late Lynchburg expedition.

dition. The rebels pursued Hunter in his retreat, and a series of engagements were fought, in which our loss was at least 8,000 in killed, wounded and missing. On the retreat, it is charged that Gen. Hunter filled the ambulances with negroes, to the neglect of the wounded white soldiers. His conduct is bitterly denounced by all the soldiers.

It is also said that Gen. Crook has preferred charges against Gen. Hunter for incapacity and cruel treatment of his men. As an instance, it is charged (we hope entirely untrue, for it is almost incredible,) that Gen. Hunter cow-hided a man personally for ordering a negro to get off a horse to give place to a wounded soldier.

At Connellton, the head of the navigation on the Kanawha, 3,000 wounded were placed on barges and towed down the river. The sufferings on the retreat were terrible, and a half dozen soldiers died per hour during the last two days from starvation, fatigue and exposure. The retreat was long, horrible and disastrous in the extreme.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

FIGHTING IN FLORIDA.—Passengers who arrived in Savannah report a fight at Brandy Branch, in Florida. On Sunday morning last the enemy burnt the bridge over St. Mary's River, six miles above Baldwin. A fight took place on Sunday between the enemy and our troops under Major G. W. Scott, who commands a battalion. The result is not known. Our informants learned that on Monday last the Second Florida Cavalry, under Lieutenant Colonel McCormick, engaged the enemy at Brandy Branch, and at last accounts the fight was still progressing.

The Wonderful Cabinet.

The New York *Herald* says:

The latest novelty of Barnum's Museum is a highly successful exhibition of mechanical skill in the shape of what is called the "Wonderful Cabinet." Out of a box four feet six inches high are taken material from which furniture is made to cover the stage of the lecture room. Chandeliers, tables, stools, a bedstead, dining table, a large throne, a cradle, boxes, books, etc., are spread around in unlimited quantities. The wonder at first seems to be how so much could ever have been placed in the little box, but as the process goes on the only question is how the stage is going to hold the number of articles which, on every side are springing up almost from nothing. The inventor, Herr Nadolska, a Pole, is present at the exhibition, and shows his mechanical skill nearly as much in putting together his stock of household furniture as he did in the original construction.

The Cabinet measures only 4 feet 6 inches in height, is 3 feet wide and 2 feet thick, and contains 200 varieties of elaborate, full sized, strong and useful pieces of furniture, including a dining table 12 feet long, with 24 covers laid complete, 18 other tables, 9 garden chairs, 7 other chairs, lamps, a chandelier and candlestick, with candles lighted, a full bed and bedstead with hangings complete.

A SPUNKY DARKEY.—A ludicrous incident occurred between the Yankee General Hunter and an old negro woman while the former had his headquarters at the residence of Major George C. Hunter, near this city. The cabin of the old negro woman, it appears, was invaded by a number of Hunter's vandals, who were in the act of stealing everything, when the old negro rushed to the front of Major Hunter's residence, where Hunter was sitting in the porch, and thus addressed him in a very excited manner: "Mister General Hunter, your men in my cabin trying to steal everything I got, and if you don't keep 'em out I'll kill some of 'em sure." This speech only provoked a laugh from the worse than vandal; when, the old woman, worked up into a furious frenzy, said to him, in a stentorian voice: "You needn't laugh, Mister Hunter, for I be d-d if I don't git the axe and smash the brains out de fust man come in my cabin." The manner of the old negress impressed Hunter with her earnestness, and he at once ordered a guard around her cabin, which secured her from further interruption.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

Collodion has by a new process of treatment, found out by a photographer, been turned from its photographic use into first rate leather.—By certain chemical treatment it becomes as strong and durable as ordinary leather, and impervious to air and water.

CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1.

Brig. Gen. Elliott.

We learn by private despatch, received this morning, that Gen STEPHEN ELLIOTT, although severely wounded, is doing well.

THE BATTLE AT ATLANTA.—We have seen nowhere so full, graphic, and satisfactory an account, of the engagement of the 22d ult., as that given by the Atlanta correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*. And we may remark, *en passant*, that that journal is peculiarly fortunate in possessing a corps of correspondents whose accounts of military movements are always clear, comprehensive and accurate. The letters of P. W. A. are, unquestionably, the best which have been written during the war.

It appears, from the account referred to, that the most of the fighting was done by CHEATHAM, HARDEE and WHEELER; the division of the latter being dismounted and acting as infantry. HARDEE and WHEELER moved around SHERMAN'S left, attacking that wing in flank and rear, and almost annihilating it. Simultaneously with this movement, CHEATHAM, in command of HOOD'S old corps, advanced upon SHERMAN'S front, driving in the skirmish line, and forcing back his main line of battle a mile and a half beyond his outer line of entrenchments. STEWART'S division took no further part in the fight than to repel a feint upon their lines.

Our correspondent thus sums up the results of the battle:

The results of the day have been more than gratifying. While the battle has not been so decisive as was contemplated in the plan of the commander-in-chief, it has nevertheless crippled the enemy, humbled his pride, destroyed his morale, nearly annihilated some of his commands, partially destroyed his organization, and reduced his numbers, it is believed to something like an equality with our own. On the other hand our men have learned that they have a leader on whose judgment they can implicitly rely; that breast-works are not so fearful to encounter as they imagined; that their own strength is yet equal to every emergency, and finally, that by the blessing of God they may yet conquer the Federal army that has so defiantly pushed them back into the heart of the Empire State of the South. The battle has been a benefit. It has proven an inspiration; and if called into the field again to-morrow or the next day, the men of the army will show how more nobly than ever they are determined to crush the hated enemy whose presence stains our soil.

In practical results, few battles of the war have a better showing. Hardee captured from 16 to 20 guns, and Cheatham's corps eight or ten, besides battle flags and regimental colors. In prisoners we cannot have less than from twenty-five hundred to three thousand, among whom are a considerable number of Colonels and subordinate field officers. They are still cooking in.

The flank movement of HARDEE and WHEELER took the Yankees completely by surprise. They did not appreciate the reckless daring of HOOD, and did not dream that he would venture to detach a whole corps while he was so fiercely threatened in front. It was a bold and hazardous move, but success approves it. As the correspondent says: "Pluck wins."

We have space for only one more extract, in the spirit of which we heartily concur.

It is but a tithe of the tribute which Gen. Hood deserves, when I add that for an officer to enter upon the command of an army that had retreated nearly a hundred miles, in three days to make himself acquainted with every detail, while the enemy's guns were hourly booming in his ears, and their lines more closely investing his own, and within one week thereafter fight two important battles; I repeat, for a General to do all this is a mark of genius, judgment, promptness and self-reliance, of which the annals of war furnish but few parallels. I need not tell you that the tide of enthusiasm now runs in his favor, with a force that is gathering strength every hour. "Pluck will always win."

We, in common with the great majority of our confederates, regarded the removal of Gen. JOHNSTON as a deplorable mistake, and we have seen no reason, as yet, to change that opinion. But we are free to confess that our uneasiness in regard to the fate of Atlanta has been in great measure allayed by the vigor, promptness and judgment displayed by HOOD. Reinforcements from S. D. LEE have already reached him; other troops are on the way, and every indication is given that the co-operation withheld from his predecessor will be afforded to HOOD. And with these, the prestige of his victory, the enthusiasm of his troops, his confidence in himself, and his heroic courage, the new commander of the army of Tennessee may accomplish all that his friends expect and the country hopes.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have learned that the letter from which we quoted was written by PERSONNE. We infer from a paragraph in the *Guardian* that the letter was furnished simultaneously to both the *Carolinian* and the *Republican*. But we got it from a Georgia exchange where it was headed: "Correspondence of the *Republican*."

Arrivals at the Soldier's Rest
ON SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 30.
J. J. T. Baker—Co. E, 22d Regiment S. C. V.,—wounded—from Lancaster.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, July 30.—On Thursday morning the Yankees mined and blew up General Beauregard's works near Petersburg, with a large number of forces in them.

The Yankee artillery opened on the Gap, and assaulted the works, and took some prisoners.

Beauregard attacked the enemy furiously, drove them out and re-took the works, and recaptured all the guns, and took several hundred prisoners. We also took 20 stand of colors.

Our loss was about 1,000 killed and wounded. Amongst the wounded was Brig. Gen. Stephen Elliott, severely through the shoulder.

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH DAY.

The enemy fired during Thursday night one hundred and ninety-five shots at Fort Sumter, and sixteen shots at the city. During Thursday one hundred and fifty-five shots were fired at Sumter by Battery Gregg and seven shots by Battery Wagner. Our batteries on Sullivan's Island returned the fire of the enemy, firing one hundred and twenty shots during the day. Thirty-eight shots were also fired at the city from eight A. M. Thursday to eight P. M. Friday—making in all forty-two shots at the city since last report. We have heard of no further casualties at the fort. The enemy's battery in Light-house Inlet fired seven shots at Secessionville yesterday morning.

In our report of firing in Friday's paper we attributed the firing of Battery Cheves to Haskell. This was an error. The firing from the enemy on the 25th was very vigorous. Two men at Battery Cheves were slightly wounded, viz: a Sergeant, in the shoulder, and Private J. B. Elkins, in the arm and hip. Battery Cheves is under the command of Captain W. M. Hunter. It was this battery which dismounted two guns at Battery Gregg.

HARD CASE.—A poor young woman, employed in one of the Government Departments at the beggarly salary of \$4,500 per annum, went to the Old Market on Monday morning with the intention of laying out \$400 in veal cutlets, tomatoes, and a few small potatoes for her dinner, when a miscreant of a boy, about twelve years old, who hadn't tasted anything but corn bread for three weeks, picked her pocket of every cent she had, and but for the fact that a gentlemanly and kind-hearted butcher offered to trust her for five pounds of meat, she would have been reduced to the awful necessity of dining, that day, on bacon, eggs and dry bread.—*Richmond Whig.*

JUST RECEIVED.

Superior Eng. Long Cloth.

Mourning Prints.

Alapocas.

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.

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

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