

# The Camden Daily Journal.

VOL. 1

CAMDEN, S. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 21, 1864.

NO. 96.

By D. D. HOCOTT.

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Daily paper per month . . . \$3.00  
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Weekly, . . . \$5.00

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## The Spirit of the Enemy.

This, says the Richmond Whig, is a war of extermination. The order of GRANT to SHERIDAN, executed by that officer with remorseless severity, was not wanting to convince us that the object of our enemy is to extirpate the inhabitants of the Confederate States, and to settle the country with Yankees and negroes. The whole course of the war, especially since the Emancipation Proclamation of LINCOLN, bears incontestable testimony to the design, which is further strengthened by the revelations of the Northern press and the utterances of every man connected with the party now paramount in that country, who had addressed the public since that event. The Yankees are peculiarly sensitive to the opinion of the world, and it was to influence that opinion and to justify the foregone conclusion of their Government, that they invented all those falsehoods respecting the treatment of their prisoners and the massacre of their negro soldiers. To the same end was fabricated the atrocious lie with regard to the death of DAHLGREN, who was killed in a night attack by our troops, when it was so dark that it was impossible to distinguish one person from another, but who was represented by the Yankees as having been deliberately murdered in the broad light of day. To the same end are the Yankee populace continually stimulated by their press with tales of Confederate atrocity, which, in ninety nine cases out of one hundred, are pure inventions, and in the hundred are only true in so far as the case is one of retaliation for brutalities perpetrated by the Yankees. The design is to get up a case which may justify any excess of cruelty they may think fit to perpetrate, in the eyes of the world, in order that, under its shelter, they may carry out their pre-determined schemes of murder and devastation. If they can induce Europe to believe that each instance of deliberate atrocity is only a case of just retribution, their vanity and ambition receives ample satisfaction, and the Yankee nation becomes the stern and irresistible Nemesis of the Continent treading the path of vengeance with swift and certain steps, and with remorseless justice exacting atonement from the wrong-doer, even in the hour of his triumph. If the Yankee people can place themselves in that imposing attitude before the world, it will gratify their vanity no doubt; but their hatred of us, and their affection for our possessions even stronger within them than their vanity. They are prepared to exterminate the population of these States, regardless of the opinion of mankind.

VIEW OF MR. FILLMORE.—In a late letter, Mr. Fillmore says:

The fact is, that I see no reasonable prospect of a restoration of this Union—the object nearest my heart—without a very great change in the avowed policy of this Administration; and I see no prospect of changing that policy but by changing the Administration itself. Hence, I am for a change; and I look upon the election of Gen. McClellan as the last hope of the restoration of the Union, an honorable peace and the security of personal liberty; and this you may publish to the world as my views on the pending crisis. But I shall enter into no argument in support of my opinion.

Some of the Yankee prisoners captured in the fight near Petersburg on Friday last state that they assisted in the capture of Atlanta, a fact which proves that Sherman has sent reinforcements to Grant.

## CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY MORNING OCT. 21.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.—The next or Second Session of the Second Congress of the Confederate States will commence in Richmond, on Monday the 7th of November—two weeks from next Monday.

There seems to be a slight inconstancy somewhere in the Abolition war programme. Messrs. Lincoln and Stanton are assuring the people that the Confederacy is on its last legs, while Grant and Sherman are calling vociferously for reinforcements of 500,000 men. There is something wrong somewhere. So says the Chicago Times.

Subscribers to the DAILY JOURNAL will be served at 9 o'clock, every morning, during the winter season.—The cost of furnishing lights for night labor is immense, and one or two hours difference in the time of publication will not be seriously felt by the great majority of our intelligent readers, as but few are found to have donned their business or literary garb at a much earlier hour, during this season.

MILITARY.—General Orders, No. 126, issued at Headquarters Department Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, Selma, October 1, 1864, relieves Gen. Frank Gardner from duty at Mobile and assigns him to the command of East Louisiana and that portion of Mississippi not included in the district of the gulf, with headquarters at Jackson, Mississippi.

YANKEE PRISONERS ENTERING OUR SERVICE.—The Augusta Constitutionalist says that some of the Yankee prisoners whose term of service have expired, and who are detained in captivity because Lincoln, having no further use for them, will not exchange them for our own men, have entered our service and are now doing duty on James Island.

RESISTANCE TO LINCOLN'S DRAFT.—A recent Democratic convention in Cass county, Illinois, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, that we, the Democracy of Cass county, will resist the draft at all hazards.

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to visit the other counties in the State, learn the organized strength, and report to the Springfield meeting and there appoint delegates to visit the Indianapolis and Columbus (Ohio) meetings.

One of the speakers declared everything in readiness in Illinois; and when the time came, the great movement would be the capture of Springfield, seizure of State officers, and relegation of the State government into the hands of the revolutionists.

That "bonded" farmers may see and know who constitute "soldier's families," within the meaning of the act of Congress exempting them upon condition of selling their surplus produce to the Government or to the families of soldiers at prices fixed by the Commissioners of the State, under the impressment act, we publish the following paragraph from General Orders No. 69, issued from the Adjutant and Inspector General's office, August 27th, 1864, which is so plain in its provisions that they cannot be misunderstood:

IV. The families of soldiers, as described in the said act, are the families composed of the wife or wife and children, of any person who belongs to the army; the widow, or widow and children, of any person who died while in the service; the mother and sisters of any soldier or soldiers in the army, and who reside with them as members in the same family, or were dependent upon their labor for support; the parents or sisters of any person belonging to the army, who reside in the same family with them and who derive from them their support.

SLAVERY IN THE NORTH.—Having put all the able bodied contrabands into the army to do their fighting or them, the Abolitionists are now engaged in dividing the women and children among themselves. Gen. BUTLER is at the head of this characteristic scheme to supply domestic slaves to the favored philanthropists of the North. The unfortunates, separated from fathers and brothers, are sent out into Abolition families, where they are to work for their food and clothing.—This, with "education and religious privileges," is to be their compensation. No wonder the "colored citizens of Williamsburg, N. Y.," have held a meeting "condemning the movement." Well did the Anglo African say in bitterness: "It would be far better to be in the bonds of slavery, than to breathe the breath of freedom in such a withering atmosphere. It would be better to be in the State prison than to be soldiers sustaining the banner of a country that has always kept us for its union aggrandizement—that has always used us only because the stuff was genuine."

There are a great many beams in the eyes of ladies, but they are generally all sunbeams.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THURASTER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

### FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 20.—There was an unusual activity in the enemy's camp yesterday and to-day. Troops seem marching towards City Point and crossing to Bermuda Hundreds.—There is a demonstration this morning on our extreme right, but it is not supposed that it will amount to much.

### FROM THE WEST.

RICHMOND, Oct. 20.—Dispatch received at the War Department says we burned the bridge over Massay Creek, Tennessee. The enemy evacuated Bulls Gap on the 18th, retreating towards Knoxville, with Vaughn in pursuit.

### FROM EUROPE.

RICHMOND, Oct. 20th.—The European news is unimportant. A peace petition with over 200,000 signatures, was presented to the Government; to be placed before the American people. Cotton declined from 1-2 to 1 penny, closing firm.

### FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Oct. 20.—All continues quiet on the lines below Richmond. No news from the Valley.

### NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 20.—Northern papers of the 17th contain despatches from the War Department—says advices from Sherman to the 14th indicate that Hood, after having struck the Railroad in the neighborhood of Dalton and Resaca, has fallen back before Sherman without fighting, abandoning his great movement upon our communication. He has torn up 15 miles of Railroad from Resaca north, but the injury will be speedily repaired. It will cause no inconvenience to Sherman's army, as stores and supplies are ample. Hood retreated towards the south west, having left Dalton in great haste on Sunday morning. Press telegrams say Hood is moving to Lafayette, and Sherman pressing him closely. Hood has nearly his whole army with him. Kilpatrick reached Dalton with his cavalry last Friday, the 13th. The New York cavalry surprised Mosby's camp near Piedmont and captured one piece of artillery and a number of prisoners. Several prominent business houses in Baltimore and Washington have been closed by the government, the proprietors arrested on the charge of carrying on a cotranded trade with the rebels. The Constitution of Maryland adopted 15,000 majority—the army vote carrying it over the home vote.

New York papers of the 17th contain the latest intelligence from Georgia. A telegram from Chattanooga 13th says reports from our scouts fail to show the presence of any considerable body of the enemy north of Tunnel Hill; Scofield sent out a strong reconnoitering party to-day to discover the whereabouts of the rebel column, said to be moving towards West Ringgold and intermediate points, who have been strengthened. No communication with Sherman. Jeff Thompson captured Sedalia, with Price still reported moving on Lexington. Gold 223 in New York, but closed at 218, on the reported evacuation of Richmond.

Snacks, on reading an account of the woman that had eight children at a birth, remarked that if she was a wife of his, he would apply for a divorce, on the ground that she was of an overbearing disposition.

## A Thoroughly Yankee Calculation.

A writer in the Jefferson County (New York) Union, who has been making calculation relative to the number of men killed thus far in this war, gives the following results: "There have been enough already slain to encircle our State, if their dead bodies were laid in one continuous line. If they were placed in coffins and corded, they would count thirty-nine thousand cords. If laid in a wall twenty-five feet thick and thirty feet high, it would be over a mile and a quarter in length. If five feet thick and ten feet high, the pile would reach across the State. If piled up in a ten acre lot, they would be nearly two hundred feet high. And if laid upon the ground, they would cover every foot of soil in Jefferson county. Seventy-five thousand tons of human blood have been spilled in Dixie's soil—enough to turn every spindile in Lowell, and if the tears were added to the flood, it would turn the machinery of the continent, and the unavailing sighs would fill every ocean sail. The one-half has not yet been told. The millions of wounded and maimed for life must be taken into account in summing up the grand total of evils incident to this bloody and fanatical war."

The following are the losses of the negro regiments in the assault on Petersburg: 23d regiment, colored—15 officers and 400 men killed, wounded and missing. 28th regiment, colored—11 officers and 150 men killed, wounded and missing. 27th regiment, colored—8 officers and 275 men killed, wounded and missing. 31st regiment, colored—7 officers and 200 men killed, wounded and missing. 43d regiment, colored—6 officers and a large number of men killed, wounded and missing. 39th regiment, colored—several officers and 250 men killed, wounded and missing.—New York Paper.

## OBITUARY.

CAPT. JAMES H. BURNS, Co. E. 6th North Carolina State Troops, was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863, where his body still reposes with the many heroes who sleep on that bloody field. He was born in Camden, S. C., April 19, 1840, and graduated with distinction at the Citadel in Charleston, and soon after offered his services to the Governor of North Carolina. He fought through all the battles in Virginia up to his death, and with heroic bearing won the admiration of his comrades in arms. By his industry and perseverance, he rose to position in life, and by his gallant conduct, has won a soldier's honorable wreath. He was a high-toned, intelligent, and noble youth, another martyr, laid on the altar of his country.

His younger brother, SERGEANT ISAAC W. BURNS, was born in Camden, February 14, 1842, and was wounded in the battle of the Weldon Rail Road, September 3, 1864, died soon after, and was interred in the family burying ground in North Carolina. He was a member of Co. A, 7th South Carolina Battalion. Like his elder brother, he possessed many noble traits of character, and won for himself the respect of his companions, and now fills a soldier's honorable grave.

## Special Notices.

### CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

CENTRAL BUREAU,  
Columbia, Oct. 1, 1864.

HEREAFTER, CARS WILL BE DISPATCHED regularly for Lee's and Beauregard's Armies on every Wednesday; for Hood's Army on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month; for Charleston and the Coast on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month.

M. LABORDE, Chairman.

It is again requested that boxes be properly secured by wooden hoops; and that molasses jugs and bottles be excluded from the boxes.

Oct 18

Papers of the State please copy.

### CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

CENTRAL BUREAU, Sept. 24, 1864.  
Prisoners of War.

THE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION WILL FORWARD packages, containing Clothing and Tobacco, for PRISONERS OF WAR, to Colonel Jones, Commissioner of the State of South Carolina, who will forward them to the point of exchange below Richmond. All charges on this side of the line, will be paid by us; the charges on the other side, must be paid by the receiver. Also, all open letters of one page for PRISONERS OF WAR will be forwarded by us.

M. LABORDE,

Chairman Association.

Oct 18

P. S.—Boxes must be securely strapped. Carolina insert daily for one month; Papers of the State please copy.