

The Camden Daily Journal.

VOL. 1 CAMDEN, S. C., SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1864 NO. 115

By D. D. HOCOTT.

Terms of Subscription.

Daily paper per month \$3.00
for Six Months \$15.00
Weekly, \$6.00

Rates for Advertising:

For one Square—twelve lines or less—TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS for the first insertion, and TWO DOLLARS for each subsequent. OBITUARY 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 Fall of Plymouth.

The Goldsboro State Journal gives the annexed account of the capture of Plymouth by the Federals:

On the evening of Oct. 28th, Gen. Baker, commanding this Department, received information by telegraph, that the enemy had succeeded in surprising and destroying the gunboat Albemarle near her wharf at Plymouth. Gen. Baker, accompanied by his personal staff, immediately left Goldsboro for Plymouth, at which place he arrived on the afternoon of the 30th in the midst of a fierce bombardment of the town from the fleet of gun-boats which had stationed themselves in the middle of the river out of sight of our batteries.

From their concealment the enemy kept up a continual shower of canister and shell on the devoted town.

Finding all their attempts to sail up to Plymouth direct, foiled by the stout resistance from the batteries under command of Colonel Whitford, the enemy retired and ascended Middle River. There they met obstructions which they soon removed, and re-entering the Roanoke from this direction they attacked the town in reverse. General Baker attempted to prevent this by throwing out sharpshooters, but owing to the exceedingly heavy fire of the gunboats and the accuracy of their fire these were driven back; and the enemy finding no opposition they ascended the Roanoke and came down upon the town.

The first or upper fort was manned by the crew of the Albemarle. This the gunboats sailed past, though several times struck by the shots from its guns, the damage not appearing to be material. The fleet then paid their special respects to Fort Jones, where they succeeded in dismounting all the guns and exploding the magazine. Meantime the enemy threw an occasional spiteful shell or hot shot over into the town, which caused several of the buildings to fire. At this juncture, in the midst of the conflagration of the town, the necessary evacuation of the several forts, and the landing of the enemy, General Baker issued his orders to blow up the magazine and withdraw the garrison.

The manœuvre of falling back was done with such perfect order that nothing of any value fell into the hands of the enemy with the exception of two guns belonging to Lee's battery, the horses to which had all been killed. The total loss in killed, wounded and taken prisoners will not exceed twenty-five or thirty men. General Baker has fallen back only to Jamesville and seems determined to dispute every foot of ground around Plymouth, he having decided not to evacuate Washington. Thus ended the eventful affair, though sad in its results to the Eastern part of our State, its defence under such forbidding circumstances forms another brilliant episode of gallantry in the history of this State.

WHAT THE WAR HAS REVEALED.—Official documents from the War office, at Washington show that the Yankee Government has called into the field, from first to last, over three millions of men. They have, besides, some six hundred vessels of war, equivalent, we should think, in what they have done and what they have prevented us from doing, to a million more of men. Query—what has become of all these men? Echo answers: What?

The steamer Marmora was fired into at Prairie Landing, on the White River, and followed, firing five or six miles. One of her officers and fifteen negro-soldiers were killed and a number wounded.

[FOR THE CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.]

Mr. Editor:—Prominent in your editorial column of the 9th instant, there was a communication in reference to a trial of a slave "before a Jury of freeholders, on this 7th of November, 1864." The object of this communication is to publish, approve and endorse the following protest: "We beg leave to enter our protest against such trivial cases being brought before a Jury, when they can be settled by owners of slaves at home, without calling men from their business uselessly."

Thus, Mr. Editor, a court of Magistrate and freeholders, constituted, in the words of the law, "for the trial of small and mean causes," finding it inconvenient to leave their "business" to discharge a duty required of them by the laws of their country, have seen fit to depart from the record and to rebuke and arraign before the bar of public opinion one of our oldest and most respectable citizens, a native of the District, a son of a Revolutionary hero, having himself borne arms in the service of his country, having spent nearly all of his active life in civil office in his native District, and now at three score and ten, has his only grown sons, two, zealously serving in the armies of the Confederacy.

With the finding and sentence of the court, however absurd, I should have had nothing to do; but as the court itself has chosen to open and go behind the record, I choose to enter and arraign in turn them and their protest.

The gentleman thus arraigned lives on a very public road near town; he has in these trying times endeavored to eke out the support of a large and helpless family by raising his own supply of meat; his business calls him from home during the most of the day, and his unprotected home has had stolen from it since the war began sixteen head of beef cattle and over thirty hogs. During the year 1863 he was robbed of twenty killing hogs, and as the necessary result the larger portion of his salary for this year has been expended in procuring meat for his family. During the present Fall he has had ten hogs stolen from him, nine of them while his eldest son was lying trembling between life and death from a wound received in the battles of his country; and when, forsooth, at last he detects a thief in the very act, and, according to the provisions of the law, brings the culprit before a court, that court sentences the thief to receive "twenty-five lashes," "protests against such trivial cases," and from the irritation exhibited at the "expense to the State," the sacrifice of business, annoyance, &c., I doubt not they felt that the prosecutor, and not the thief, was the party who had committed an outrage. A very trifling matter, Mr. Editor, that thieves should for two years despoil a family of its means of living! a matter for rebuke that one of our oldest citizens should assert, according to law, his prescribed rights!

A court should comprehend that the object of punishment is threefold: 1st, to deter the criminal himself; 2nd, to furnish an example to others; 3d, in hardened cases, to put the criminal where he can do no harm.

The prosecutor, in this case, desired to accomplish the two first objects of punishment, and surely he had strong motives to desire an example. What example the court set for the consideration of our thieves, may be deduced from the fact that the very night after their "protest" was published, a house in this town was broken open and all the meat possessed by the family stolen.

The courts of Magistrates and freeholders have advertised the thieves, with words of tender sympathy, that the price to be paid for stealing a hog is twenty-five lashes, and the same for killing, in broad day, the cow of a lone widow—whose every son is in the army—and the result may well be anticipated, i. e. common as crime has become, it will become more so, when thus fostered and nurtured;—different as it now is to raise stock, it will become impossible; and instead of resorting to the courts of the country, our citizens must take the law into their own hands, and shoot down the thieves, whom courts encourage.

Mr. Editor, it would be unjust to this remarkable protest, to dismiss this subject without this enquiry: What philosophy—what history—has ever taught that when crime has become so common as to make the trial of criminals inconvenient to the citizens and burdensome to the State, prosecutions should cease or have ceased? CITIZEN.

The London Athenæum says in the course of a review of Weims' Life of Theodore Parker, that meek divine, during the Fugitive Slave excitement in Boston, wrote his sermons with a revoicing by him on his d

At a Democratic meeting recently held at St. Louis, Rosecranz is reported to have declared himself for McClellan, and said there should be a free election in November.

CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.

SATURDAY MORNING NOV. 12.

FROM GENERAL HOOD'S ARMY.—The only intelligence we find of General Hood's movements, as far as the Yankees hear of them, is contained in the following telegram, dated Nashville, the 3d instant:

So far as heard from, the rebel attack on Decatur, Ala., has not been repewed. The rumor that Hood's entire army is in that neighborhood is hardly credited. We are, doubtless, prepared for anything that may turn up. Gen. Rosseau is displaying his characteristic energy. General Barnard is in town.

RESTITUTION.—By request the Richmond Whig informs an unknown "Honest Man" that the two hundred dollars of old issue enclosed by him to W. H. S. TAYLOR, Esq., Second Auditor, as an amount due by him to the Confederate States, has been deposited in the Confederate States treasury, and adds: If every man who has defrauded the treasury, would "do likewise," we were quite sure that our excellent Secretary, Mr. TRENHOLM, would have to employ a few extra clerks to record the receipts.

AFFAIRS AROUND ATLANTA.—The Macon Confederacy of the 8th inst. says: "There has been considerable excitement in the city to-day, occasioned by rumors of an unfavorable character from above. We learn, just before going to press, that SHERMAN has sent about 8000 additional troops to Atlanta, and has made some demonstrations in the neighborhood of Rough and Ready, supposed for the purpose of ascertaining the character and strength of our picket force. We don't think there is any cause for uneasiness or alarm, as the force of the enemy, after receiving his 8000 additional men, cannot exceed fourteen or fifteen thousand. Besides, we have a force on hand sufficient to attend to them."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

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

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 11.—Nothing definite has been received from the Yankee Presidential election. The prevailing opinion is that Lincoln is re-elected. A gentleman who arrived from Maryland last night via Potomac reports that New York and Pennsylvania have gone for McClellan. A courier from below, this afternoon, reports that the mail boat has not arrived to-day.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Nov. 11.—At auction to-day Confederate Bond, eight per cent. coupon, long dates, 120; seven per cent coupon bonds, 79; bonds of the fifteen million loan coupon, 130; do. registered 118 to 120 1-2; non taxable bonds from 132 to 133; non taxable certificates 92 to 93 1-2; four per cent certificates 71 to 73—all with interest added. Also common interest bond 108—flat; specie 27 to 28 for one; at a private sale sixty-five thousand eight per cent coupon bonds long dates, 122 and interest.

WHO ARE EXTORTIONERS.—[SCENE.—One of our auction stores; enter countryman, bearing a basket of eggs.]

Countryman.—What's the price of that bedstead?

Auctioneer.—One hundred dollars.

Countryman.—One hundred devils—why I've bought many a one for six dollars.

Auctioneer.—How do you sell that hen fruit?

Countryman.—If you mean eggs, they're five dollars a dozen.

Auctioneer.—Why I've bought bushels of them for eight and ten cents.

The countryman left, perfectly unconscious of any extortion in charging five or six prices for eggs, while the merchant he regarded as the chief of sinners for charging sixteen prices for a bedstead. Thus do we see the mote in our brother's eye, while we are totally unconscious of the beam in our own.—Chronicle and Sentinel.

THE ELECTIONS CARRIED BY MILITARY DESPOTISM.—A Yankee paper, speaking of the way in which the elections in the North have been controlled, says:

The informal votes taken by soldiers and others, expressing their Presidential preferences, show such large majorities for McClellan that the Government officials have begun to issue orders against any more such votes being taken. The military commandant at Alexandria, only six miles from Washington, where there are many soldiers stationed, has started this new movement for preventing these informal ballots, either of soldiers or citizens, and has issued a prohibitory order. This is but the beginning; and we shall probably see similar orders issued where soldiers are stationed in different parts of the country. Are we living in an American republic, or under a Turkish despotism?

OBITUARY

DIED, at her residence, in Camden, South Carolina, on Tuesday morning, November 8th, 1864, Mrs. ELIZABETH YOUNG, daughter of Stephen and Mary Rowe, of Northampton, England, and relict of the late ALEXANDER YOUNG, aged 81 years.

This most estimable lady was a resident of Camden for more than fifty years, and was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, although for some years prevented by the infirmities of age from attending its services. Gentle in her nature, domestic in her tastes, quiet and unobtrusive in disposition, energetic and industrious, her home and the private circles of life formed the arena both of her pleasures and duties. In that home and in those circles, her rare merit was fully appreciated, and many, now themselves of somewhat advanced years, have associated with their earliest memories the gentle, yet active kindness of this true, devoted woman.

"Her children rise up and call her blessed," while many of our oldest and best citizens add their testimony to her great worth. A FRIEND.

Council Notice

IT IS ORDERED THAT THE FOLLOWING rates of Stallage be charged, on and after Monday next, viz:

On all beef offered for sale in Market.	Four Dollars.
Veal.	Two Dollars.
Hogs—over 50 lbs.	Three Dollars.
Pigs—under 50 lbs.	Two Dollars.
Mutton and Hides.	Two Dollars.

It is also ordered that Two Dollars be charged for impounding Horses and Mules. For Hogs, Two Dollars each. For Sheep and Goats, One Dollar.

It is further ordered that the Weigher at the Public Scales be allowed Fifty Cents compensation for each draught.

By order of Council. R. M. KENNEDY, Clerk of Council. Nov. 12.

NOTICE.

OAK AND PINE WOOD FOR SALE. APPLY TO JOHN GANTER. Nov. 9—11

Salt on Consignment.

50 TIERCES FOR SALE. APPLY TO A. M. KENNEDY. November 1. tu. th. s. d.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of the late Allen Sanders, will please make immediate payment; and those having demands against said estate will present them properly attested to undersigned. J. D. DUNLAP, Adm. Nov. 8 3

Notice.

PERSONS KNOWING THEMSELVES INDEBTED to the estate of the late R. L. Walker, will make immediate payment; and those having demands against said estate will present them for payment properly attested. J. D. DUNLAP, Adm. Nov. 8 3

Overseer to Hire.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD BE PLEASANT to negotiate with any planter in Kershaw tract for next year's services as overseer, from the 1st of January next. The applicant is clear of active military service, being several years over the conscription age. Apply to H. T. WATT. Nov. 8 3

For Sale.

A HOUSE AND LOT, PLEASANTLY SITUATED on DeKalb street, containing five rooms with fire places. Kitchen, servant's house, stable, house, carriage house and garden; well of rate water. Will be sold for cash. Apply to E. G. ROBINSON, Mansion House. Nov. 8 3