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By D. D. HOCOTT.

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Speech of Butler in New York—H Plan for Peace.

Butler has gotten through with his work in New York, and has started back to resume command of his army on the James river. He was in Washington on last Tuesday, and the *Chronicle* said he would leave for the front in the next morning's boat. Before leaving New York, Butler was given a public dinner, when he delivered himself of a set speech. After expressing his conviction that the result of the recent Presidential election was "a moral victory for the National cause," that it would be so regarded in Europe; that it would "be everywhere received as proof that the Union is never to be surrendered,"—he said that the Washington "Government might now proffer the olive branch to the rebels," tendering them terms of adjustment in case of their return to the Union, giving them a reasonable time—say till the 8th of January next—to signify their acquiescence; if they hold out, then he would favor a most energetic and unsparring prosecution of the war, to the end that the rebels should be driven to Mexico or elsewhere, and all their property divided among the Yankee soldiers. Here is his language [condensed] upon this point:

We cannot always last. The history of nations, the experience of the world, has shown this. Might it not be suggested that now is a good time for us once again to hold out to the deluded men of the South the olive branch of peace, and say to them: "Come back, come back, now. This is the last time of asking." We are in a condition now, not taking counsel from our fears, not taking counsel from our weakness, but taking counsel from our magnanimity and our strength, again to make an offer for the last time. There might have been reason, I think, among a proud and chivalrous people that they would not desert their leaders, in answer to the amnesty of President Lincoln, but now has come an hour when we can say: "Come back, come back, and submit to the laws, and you shall find exactly such laws as before, except so far as they are altered by the good judgment of the Legislatures of the land." [Applause.] Perhaps the 8th of January, for the association, will be as good as any, for all to come back. And when that time is come to every man, who shall scout the proffered amnesty of a great and powerful nation? We say to them, to him who scouts that proffered love and kindness, let us meet him with sharp, quick, decisive war, that shall bring the war to an end, to the extinguishment of such men wherever they may be. [Applause.] Unless they take our amnesty let us go down there, and you shall have whatever you get by a fair division; we will open new land offices wherever our armies march, distributing lands among the soldiers, to be theirs and their heirs forever. And when the clock strikes the last knell of that parting day, and then all hope of return for those who have not made progress towards that return shall be lost forever, no longer can they live in the land of America. Mexico, the West India Islands, or some place that I care not to name, because I know no land hard enough to be cursed with their presence, shall be their dwelling place. * * *

A Vicksburg letter says that a rebel force of seventy-five men surrendered to Gen. Dana's force of negro infantry, and after being disarmed, several thousand negroes were turned loose upon them with their bayonets, and not a life was spared. The letter asks how this cold-blooded atrocity will look on the pages of history. A few officers expressed indignation, but as a general thing debate on the subject was suppressed.

THERE CAN BE NO RETREAT OR DISASTER.

For prudent reasons alone the disposition of our forces is not made public, as such information might frustrate the plans of Gen. Sherman, who has thoroughly matured and wisely resolved upon a course of action which will prove him to be the nation's greatest General. He is now constructing one of the greatest enterprises that was ever originated by the fertile brain of military genius, and we are convinced that the leading objects of the undertaking will be accomplished, and that the effort will prove a perfect success.

A more important military movement has not been undertaken since the commencement of the rebellion, and the Confederacy will soon receive a shock which will shake it from the centre to the circumference.

As a matter of interest, we compile the following table of distances from Atlanta to the several points which have been mentioned as likely to be visited by Sherman:

	MILES.
Atlanta to Macon	103
Macon to Savannah	190
Atlanta to Augusta	171
Augusta to Savannah	182
Augusta to Charleston, So. Carolina	187
Atlanta to Lynchburg, Virginia	380

Louisville Journal.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS AT THE NORTH.

Whatever the result of the contest may be, the present financial policy of the country must be changed if the ultimate disasters which it is inviting are to be averted. The first duty of Congress is to take into serious consideration this important subject. The public debt is undergoing augmentation at a rate so enormous that further paper money expansion will aggravate the existing evil in a rapidly increasing ratio. Yet the policy of paper money inflation is being steadily persevered in, and the incubus is daily becoming greater. Our national debt is nearly two thousand millions, and of this \$687,006,873 was in the form of currency issues at the end of September, exclusive of more than fifty three millions of national bank paper. The worst blunders of Mr. Chase have been repeated by his no less incompetent successor, and are likely to be continued until legislation steps in and provides a remedy. Whichever, therefore, may be the dominant party the future of the finances of the country may be easily foreseen, unless measures are adopted to counteract the currency evil and so improve the value of the paper dollar.

N. Y. Herald.

FROM MACON.—A gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday, from Macon, in Southwest Georgia and Savannah, informs us that on Sunday last the Federals attacked East Macon. They succeeded in capturing one of our batteries, but it was immediately retaken by our brave soldiers, and the enemy signally repulsed.

A renewal of the attack was anticipated on Monday, but the Federals did not make their appearance. It was supposed that the force making the attack on Sunday was not very large and that the movement was a feint.

The loss on both sides was small. Gov. Brown had removed all the valuables from Milledgeville to Macon and was in that city.

The military authorities of that place were as much mystified about the movements of Sherman's army, as those in this section. The general opinion was that Augusta was Sherman's objective point.

There was a sufficient force in Macon, under the lead of a gallant officer, to hold the enemy at bay.—*Chronicle & Sentinel of Sunday.*

VERY WARLIKE.—The neighboring town of Hamburg South Carolina, presents at the present time a very warlike appearance, there being a large number of troops quartered in the town.

Nearly every available building has been pressed for the use of these troops, which has caused much inconvenience to the merchants and citizens of the place. We heard of one instance where a merchant whose store was pressed, being compelled to remove his goods to the parlor of his residence. This is very tough, but necessity is the mother of invention and knows no law, and all we can do in these war times is to grin and bear it.—*Chronicle & Sentinel, of Sunday.*

CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.

TUESDAY MORNING NOV. 29.

We are again without any late news from the seats of war, and our readers will have to be satisfied with what we have been enabled to extract from the *Chronicle & Sentinel* as to the condition of Georgia.

GOOD NEWS FROM BRACKENRIDGE.—A courier has just arrived at Asheville with information that in a recent fight Gen. Brackenridge had defeated the Yankees and captured seven hundred prisoners and one hundred wagons. No mention is made of the point at which the engagement occurred, but we presume it to have taken place at Strawberry Plains.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—We learn that General BRAXTON BRAGG arrived in Augusta on Thursday evening, and is the guest of His Honor the Mayor. There is at present quite a number of celebrated generals in that city, brought there by the anticipated raid of SHERMAN'S Army upon Augusta. We learn that Gen. BEAUREGARD will also be there. This looks like work ahead.

BULL'S BAY.—Rumor has it, and we suppose upon her usually had authority, that the enemy are landing near Charleston, at Bull's Bay, with a view both to create a diversion in favor of SHERMAN, and to take our batteries on Sullivan's Island in reverse. There may be a grain of consolation to people of a cerulean turn of mind, just now, in the remark said to have been made by Gen. BRAGG, a few days ago, that "the advance of SHERMAN was fully anticipated, and we now had him precisely where he was most wanted." We think we have heard such observations before; but, as Gen. BRAGG says so, there is in the present instance some reason to believe that it may be, as we hope—true, says the "South Carolinian."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The Greenville train, Saturday evening, when about twenty miles distant from Columbia, at a point known as Wallace's Farm, encountered one of the heaviest and costliest accidents that has occurred in the history of the road. The rear truck of the third car from the engine jumped the track, and all which followed—some five or six—were informed—met with the same fate. Three passenger cars were mashed. Among the passengers was the company of Capt. TOWNSEND, from Union. Of these, a young man named CRAWFORD was killed outright, and another named MITCHELL sustained a compound comminuted fracture of the right leg and right arm. It is thought that he will not survive. Two or three others were injured, but not seriously.

LOOK OUT FOR SPIES AND TRAITORS.—The Savannah *News* says: "A fact that should not be overlooked by our military authorities is the presence of spies in our midst through whom SHERMAN is no doubt kept constantly advised of everything important for him to know. A gentleman who, a few weeks since, was within SHERMAN'S lines, and had a long interview with him, informed us that SHERMAN was not only well posted in regard to the condition of our military affairs, but that he knew even the status of individual citizens of Savannah better than we did. With such advantages a less skillful general would be able to make a display of astonishing strategy. We need expect nothing from the ignorance of our enemy unless we can adopt means to interrupt his sources of information. It becomes us to be watchful for spies and traitors."

FROM THE CENTRAL ROAD.—Gen. Hardee has ordered the train on the Central Road to go no farther than No. Ten, and Gen. Wayne to evacuate Stations thirteen and fourteen.

Gen. Wayne's cavalry and artillery arrived at No. Ten last night on the Ogeechee. A fight occurred about six miles from Tennille, about ten miles from the Oconee river. The Yankee loss is estimated at ten killed and fifteen wounded. Our loss two killed.—*Chronicle & Sentinel of Sunday.*

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.—The following dispatch has been forwarded by the President of the Press Association, which explains itself:

MOBILE, Nov. 12, 1864

To the Members of the Press Association: I have the satisfaction of announcing that a favorable arrangement has been effected with the Southern Telegraph Company, on the basis of the communication system. I will issue a circular to the members of the Association, giving the particulars of the arrangement, so soon as the proper papers arrive from Richmond.

W. G. CLARK,
President Press Association.

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, November 28.—A Washington telegram in the Philadelphia "Enquirer" of the 24th says: "Several European Powers have communicated to our government their disapprobation of the seizure of the Florida, and have been politely informed that they need not trouble themselves about it, as the administration never attempted to justify it."

Northern papers of the 26th has been received. They contain nothing from Sherman except accounts from Georgia papers. The Louisville "Journal" reiterates the statement that Hood's army occupies Waynesboro, Tenn. Thomas' army is at Pulaski. Attorney-General Bates has resigned.

A preconcerted attempt was made on Friday night to burn all the hotels in New York. Barham's museum was also fired, but the fires were soon suppressed.

A destructive fire occurred in Newbern, N. C., on the 19th. Gold closed in New York at 229.

European news to the 13th had been received. The journals reiterate their disapprobation of the seizure of the Florida. The La France says Brazil has broken off diplomatic relations with the United States in consequence of the seizure of the Florida, and has called on the great Powers to protest collectively against the seizure. The British government has sent ambassadors to Mexico. The King of Belgium is on a visit to Napoleon.

CONGRESSIONAL.

RICHMOND, November 28.—The Senate adopted the House joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Forrest and his command for recent victories. Various bills were introduced in executive session. In the House the Impressment Bill was referred to a special committee, one from each State. Foote offered a resolution that the government and people of the Confederate States have an interest in maintaining the Monroe doctrine, but if recognition by the United States be longer withheld, it might become our true policy to consent. It was a great principle involved in the Monroe doctrine.

IMPROVED IN SPIRIT.—Our Ulysses, we regretted to learn, for many days before the Yankee Presidential election, was silent, uncommunicative, and sometimes even morose. His immediate attendants hinted that he had become a convert to asceticism, and would soon enroll himself among the membership of the Order of "the Doleful, Disappointed and Disconsolate." But no sooner did the Presidential returns, showing conclusively the re-election of his especial patron, Abraham Lincoln, reach him, than he resumed his wonted good humor, and became even more facetious and hilarious than he had been before his attack of low spirits. A single incident will suffice to illustrate his present high strung pleasantry. A distinguished civilian—a visitor to the army of the Potomac and the James—remarked to him, when it was definitely ascertained that the "Young Napoleon" had found his Waterloo—"General, now that Butler has gone New York, where will you find a right hand man?" Pointing to a bottle, labelled *Dez* whiskey, Cincinnati, 1859—"You see I am not without a faithful substitute." The Yankee villian, not to be outdone, remarked: "I do not perceive the spirit which animates you in your *Dez*erous movements against Gen. Lee." Our Ulysses came back in passable style:—"Perhaps, then, Mr. —, you can test its merits without making a 'rye' face." We need not add that both imbibed, and that a big laugh followed.