

NOTICES FOR ADVERTISING: For one Square—ten lines or less—ONE CENT PER LINE PER WEEK. For one Square and FIFTY CENTS for the first insertion and ONE DOLLAR for each subsequent.

From the Hamilton (Ohio) Telegraph. The Truth at Last. Who is Responsible for the Burning of Columbia, S. C.—Sherman's Charge Against Wade Hampton Refuted by a Federal Participant.

WHAT I SAW AND HEARD AT COLUMBIA ON THE 16TH, 17TH, 18TH AND 19TH FEBRUARY, 1865.

On the 16th of February the army of General Sherman met on the right bank of the Congaree river, opposite Columbia. In uniting the right came into position on the left. The bridge over the Congaree and those over the Saluda and Broad rivers, which unite and form the former about one mile above Columbia, had been burned.

Next morning, in company with the same officer, I started to visit the ruins. On our way we met crowds of soldiers, who were yelling, singing, waving gold watches, handfuls of gold, jewelry, and rolls of rebel shinpasters in the air, and boasting of having burnt the town.

The 17th army corps, army of Tennessee, went into camp on the banks of the Congaree, within less than one mile from the centre of the town. From our camp the whole city was in plain view. No troops, save a few skirmishers along the river, or citizens, could be seen on the streets or about the town.

COLUMBIA FOREDOOMED. The feeling of the army of Tennessee is well illustrated by a profane and ferocious doggerel, which was sung by hundreds of the 15th army corps: "Hail Columbia, happy land, I'll don't burn you I'll be a—d—"

This effusion was said to have been uttered by a Major-General as he was crossing the Saluda. (It was not Sherman. The doom of Columbia was decided at Camp Sargnum, and neither Gen. Sherman nor any other man could have saved it from severe treatment.)

THE FIRE TO BE SEEN WHEN SHERMAN'S ARMY ENTERED.

Just then the bugles of our division sounded strike tents, and we were in a few minutes on the route taken by the 15th army corps. As the route was encumbered with the trains of these troops, and some five miles in length, we did not reach Columbia until about 8 P. M.

At 9 P. M. we reached our camp on the plantation of ex-Gov. Adams, of slave trade revival notoriety. Scarcely had we gone to camp, when almost every other man came in with a box of Madeira wine on his shoulder, and a "high old time" was inaugurated.

It was reported that there were 10,000 bottles of the article in the ex-Governor's house, and a still larger quantity in that of Secretary Trenholm. As to the amount I cannot say, but there was wine

though obtained from their houses to make more men in our division drunk than I ever saw in two years before.—About 10 P. M. fire began to spread over the city, and a noise from the grand revel could be heard.

THE ENTIRE CITY IN RUINS.—About midnight an intimate friend who had been in the place from three o'clock in the afternoon, returned to the regiment and reported as follows: "The whole city is in flames and the whole army is drunk. The place is swimming with liquor, brought from Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington by the blockade runners, and abandoned. The citizens, in their desire to please the soldiers, dined them with it, and men, women and children were on the streets handing liquors to every blue coat that came along. The guards have been changed three times already. As fast as they are changed they get drunk."

PLUNDER WITHOUT RESTRAINT.—As we passed by the Lunatic Asylum we were surrounded by hundreds of men, women and children begging for protection. On the grounds attached to this building were thousands whom the fire had rendered houseless and homeless, congregated at the only place of refuge left in that quarter of the city. Near by a crowd of soldiers, accompanied by a performer seated by a piano, were singing "Brown."

TERRIBLE EVIDENCES OF THEIR "RAGE AND HATE."

The streets throughout this district were covered with the broken and burned remains of furniture of every variety.—Near the new State House a large bonfire of tobacco, near two hundred feet long, fifty feet wide and five feet high, was burning, and wasting its fragrance on the air. A number of Jews were standing by, weeping and exclaiming: "Me poor, me starb, starb, starb. Your mens comes in mine house, kicks me out, sets fire to mine house. Me carry mine topcacy out in the street. Your mens puts wood on him and burns all mine topcacy." Around the new State House, however, were stronger evidences of the rage and hate of the soldiers toward everything belonging to or connected with the State of South Carolina, than even the general appearance of the town.

MONUMENT TO THE GALLANT DEAD DESECRATED.

Even the monument erected by the State to the gallant dead of the Palmetto Regiment (1st South Carolina) in the Mexican war, had not been spared. It consisted of four iron columns, resting on a foundation of stone, and supporting an iron platform surmounted by a Palmetto tree of the same material, twenty feet high and painted green, a true copy from nature. On brass panels, between the iron columns below, were inscribed the names, residence, cause and date of death of all the dead of the regiment. One of the panels has been battered to pieces.

WHAT WAS DONE BY NORTHERN DEMOCRATS.

At noon I returned to my regiment, engaged in destroying the railroad near the city. Close at hand was a vacant building containing a fine library belonging to the Rhett, Barwell, Heyward and Middleton families. It was fired and burned in the presence, and without a word of remonstrance, of an officer commanding a brigade, who has since been a candidate on the Democratic State ticket in a Western State.

COLUMBIA IN RUINS.

On the 19th, hundreds of men were engaged in destroying the last vestige of everything that had been or could be used for military purposes. Houses that had been used for that purpose were burned and battered down under the superintendence of Gen. Sherman. Fires repeatedly occurred where houses were found to contain cotton, tar or turpentine. The guards declared they were cases of "spontaneous combustion," the "heart of King Cotton becoming fired at the sight of the stars and stripes." At 5 P. M. the large arsenal was blown up. The standing order on the march to the sea, to destroy government property "in a manner more devilish than can be dreamed of," was fully carried out. Next morning our brigade, the last of Sherman's army, left the ruins of what had been a city of 30,000 inhabitants.

THE AUTHOR. A lady asked Gen. Sherman: "Why did you burn our town, or allow your army to do so?" "I did not burn your town, nor did my army. Your brothers, sons, husbands and fathers set fire to every city, town and village in the land when they fired on Fort Sumter. That fire kindled them and there by them has been burning ever since, and reached your houses last night." "Well, were you not in command of the army last night?" "I did not command my army last night, and cannot command my men when they are drunk." "Will you allow us to go to Charleston?" "You have my full consent to go wherever you wish, but do not go there. If my army should go there, and it may do so, they will not leave one stone on another in that city."

CAMDEN.

Friday Morning, July 20

National Union Convention.

A meeting of the Citizens of Kershaw District to appoint Delegates to the State Convention invited by his Excellency Governor Orr to assemble at Columbia on the first Wednesday in August next, is respectfully requested to be held at Town Hall in Camden, on Monday, 23d instant, at 12 o'clock M.

MANY CITIZENS.

Positively no credit given for advertising and no job work. No please don't impose the unpleasantly attending a refusal.

W. T. WALTER, of the firm of DeWitt & Walter, (stationery and commission merchants,) is the only authorized agent for the Camden weekly JOURNAL for Columbia, S. C.

Col. THOS. P. SLIDER, is the only authorized agent of the Camden JOURNAL for the city of Charleston. He may be found at the Mills house in that city.

The Senate of the United States have, by a decisive vote of twenty-three to seventeen, postponed the further consideration of the Tariff bill until next December. If they had postponed it until the Greek Kalends the country would have been even better pleased. Meantime let us hope that the public sentiment upon this obnoxious measure will manifest itself in such a way as to overawe the reckless and corrupt legislators who are endeavoring to force it upon the country, and compel them to abandon it altogether.

We have news from South America of a great battle between the Paraguayans and allied forces, in which the former were defeated with heavy loss. The Paraguayans attacked the allied position with a force estimated to exceed twenty thousand men, one-fourth of which were left upon the field when they were finally repulsed and compelled to retreat. The heaviest loss, on the part of the allies, was among the Brazilians who seem to have borne the brunt of the battle, and lost over a thousand in killed and wounded. The result of the battle is considered highly advantageous to the allies.

Latest Foreign News.

By the latest dates received through the columns of the Charleston Daily News of the 18th, we learn that Prussia and Italy have refused the armistice, and that the Italians have crossed the Po. The Dreyer Cabinet has been installed. It is rumored that the Archduke ALBERT succeeds BENEDEK in the command of the Austrian army. The Austrians had evacuated Lombardy.

Dissolution of the Cabinet.

Our special dispatches from Washington state that Secretaries Stanton, Harlan, Speed and Dennison have all tendered their resignations, and that they were promptly accepted by the President. We presume that the statement is correct. We certainly hope that it is. The only pity is that the President did not dismiss these gentlemen upon his accession to office. Not only might the country then have been spared the infamy with which military commissions and military murders have covered it, but the South might have been restored to the Union long ago, and the dangers which now threaten our republican institutions might never have grown alarming. The country will await with much anxiety the announcement of the names of those who are to constitute the new cabinet.

Deceased Soldiers of South Carolina.

Professor W. J. RIVERS, formerly of the South Carolina College, is the authorized agent of the State to compile a record of the names of all who "died in service of disease, from accident or wounds, or who may have been killed in battle." The work cannot be completed without the assistance of those who take a lively interest in this laudable undertaking; and all who may have a relative or friend whose life blood may have been sacrificed in our lost cause, let them promptly and cheerfully respond to the call of Prof. RIVERS, and render him every available assistance in perfecting so great and noble a work. See advertisement on third page.

An annuity of \$65f. is to be given to the first Italian soldier who sets foot in Venice.

The Weather and Crops.

The continued dry weather we are enjoying at this time is anything but desirable to insure a fair crop. Under the most propitious circumstances, the great majority of our planters will fail to make a half crop of either corn or cotton—the wheat crop having been light everywhere—and many will fail in making the seed they have sown.

In our next we will endeavor to furnish our readers with some particulars as to the prospect throughout the State.

National Express and Transportation Company.

The above Company invokes the support of the people of this section. The line of communication at this time is tolerably developed throughout the South and especially through northward. Competition in express companies are becoming as that of the various branches of trade, and hence will gradually lessen the expense of transportation. The National Express Company proposes giving the best guarantee of the safety and speedy transportation of all goods or packages of valuables left in their charge. Mr. JOHN A. BOSWELL, of this place, is the agent, to whom all packages should be delivered. Office at the old stand of MERONEY, BOSWELL & Bro. See Advertisement.

Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions.

We had hoped to have been furnished with a copy of Judge ALDRICH's address to the Court and charge to the Grand Jury, but have been disappointed, and we must be content with referring to one or two special points, made to the best of our recollection.

The Judge referred to the Court held in Charleston, and said at its conclusion, after the sentences were passed, he was ordered, before the commander and ordered to revoke the sentences passed upon the criminals; this he said he had no power to do, but would consent not to hold Court again until civil law was established—this being his reason for not holding the Courts on his circuit at the time and place appointed. He said that he had learned through the papers that his course was not approved by the members of the bar and citizens generally—he, however, acted from conviction that he was right, for he had all his life adopted the maxim of that eminent jurist, Lord ELDON, always to do without fear what his conscience approved as right; and while he differed from the members of the bar and his fellow-citizens, he thought it right and proper they should express their convictions as to his course.

He then called the attention of the Grand Jury to the Stay Law—said upon the vote taken before a full bench of Judges on the legality of that law, he stood alone, and thought, if not illegal, it was wise at this time, and hoped the people would bear with each other—if not, that one suit would lead to another, and more would be injured than would receive benefit.

He said the Jury should look closely into the conduct of the magistracy, and if they found any who were granting writs and warrants upon every frivolous pretence, to return them; also to scrutinize closely the several Boards of Commissioners, and if necessary send for any or all of them with their books and papers, and if satisfied there was any cause of complaint to present them. Especially to report any neglect in having the roads kept in order, and to report any other matters worthy of presentation, and that whatever report or recommendations they should make, he would, through the Solicitor, see they were carried out.

The above hastily-written sketch of his charge is the best we can present to our readers this week—may be enabled to give it in full in the next issue.

Indian Troubles.

LEAVEN WORTH, July 13.—Serious apprehensions are felt at the Denver Gold Region settlement in regard to the expected Indian troubles. The bands assembled at Fort Laramie, and are on the war path. A body of Cheyennes have been depreeding on the Little Blue River, two hundred miles from Leavenworth, and the whole region of the Kansas and Platte Rivers is overrun with hostile bands.

From Canada.

NEW YORK, July 14.—A Montreal telegram announces the arrival of regiments from England, and also the arrival of three gunboats for service in Canadian waters. Damage to Canada from Fenian raids is estimated at \$50,000. The motion expressing a want of confidence in the Government was lost by a large majority.

Later from Europe—Arrival of the America.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The steamship America has arrived at this port with Southampton dates to the 4th.

THE NEW MINISTRY.—Lord Derby has formed a Ministry, among the most prominent members of which are Derby, Premier; D'Israeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and leader in the House of Commons, and Lord Stanley as Foreign Secretary.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.—GREAT PRUSSIAN VICTORY.

The Prussians have carried Gitschen by storm, after an obstinate defence. A junction has been effected between the Army of the Elbe, under Prince Frederick Charles, and the Army of Silesia, under the Crown Prince. 5000 prisoners were captured at Gitschen. Losses by the Austrians, in the entire series of combats, is estimated at 20,000 killed and wounded, and 15,000 taken prisoners.

In the battles of the 28th and 29th, a corps of the Austrians, under General Gublenz, was nearly broken up. It lost 24 guns and 8 flags.

It is officially denied that the Prussians lost 48 guns, as stated by the Vienna dispatch. The Prussians have retreated to a strong position between Josephstadt and Koniggratz. Their retreat is, said to have been precipitate.

The Army of the Elbe advanced beyond Gitschen. The King of Prussia was at Gitschen on the 3d, on a visit to the army.

The London Times says that horrible as has been the carnage, it is a mere prelude to the pitched battle now unavoidable, in which quarter of a million will be engaged on either side.

King Victor Emanuel has sent a telegram to the King of Prussia, congratulating him on the victories of his armies.

Operations between the Italians and Austrians have been confined to skirmishing. No engagement of importance has occurred in that quarter. The Italians are preparing for another onslaught, and the soldiers are eager for the fray.

The revolt in Spain has been suppressed. The Prince of Wales, while riding in the streets of London, was thrown by a collision with a runaway horse. His horse rolled over him but the Prince escaped unhurt.

The Great Eastern with the cable, passed the Isle of Wight on the 1st inst. en route for Valencia.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The nomination of Alexander W. Kendall, for Postmaster-General, has been sent to the Senate.

There are \$71,900,000 in the vaults of the treasury.

The President has accepted Mr. Dennison's resignation. The latter says in his letter of the 11th inst., tendering his resignation: "In thus withdrawing from your Cabinet, it is proper to say that I do so chiefly because of the difference of opinion between us in regard to the proposed amendment to the Constitution, of which I approve, and the Philadelphia Convention, to which I am opposed. My confidence in the patriotism of the Union Republican party, and my conviction that upon its permanent control of the Government, depend, in a large measure, the peace and happiness of the country, will not permit of my holding any equivocal attitude in that respect. Assuring you of my personal regard, and appreciation of the uniform courtesy I have received from you, I am, respectfully, yours, &c."

To this the President briefly responds, accepting the resignation, and says that he appreciates the kind assurance of personal regard.

The Cholera in Europe.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Latest European intelligence notes the progress of the cholera. It has resumed its activity in the South-western provinces of Prussia, and is widely prevalent in Holland. 724 cases and 400 deaths have occurred at Leyden, 413 deaths in Rotterdam, 169 deaths in Utrecht, 220 in Delft, and 135 in St. Graevenhage. The malady is at Berlin, Sletting, Frankford on the Oder, Neustadt and other Prussian cities; and at Antwerp, there were 84 deaths. In France, the epidemic has broken out in several places, and with great intensity at Amiens. There have been no cases in Paris.

Resignation of Attorney-General Speed.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Attorney-General Speed has resigned. Judge Stranberry, of Ohio, or Browning, of Illinois, will be his successor.

The resignation of Secretary Harlan is an event to be daily expected.

Notwithstanding the Republican caucus, on Saturday night, voted to adjourn on the 23d instant, it is believed the session will be prolonged till August 1.

Somebody who lately saw the Rev. Theodore Tilton (the originator of the "Tilton whoop") in Washington, says he looked like a college freshman, with a profusion of brown locks and not enough beard to make a door-mat to a bee-hive.

Important from Cuba—A Rumored Revolt and Fight.

The Steamship Cuba, Captain Rollins, arrived at this port yesterday, with advices from Havana to the 4th instant. A few hours previous to sailing a citizen of Havana received a letter from Porto Principe, giving an account of a serious revolt at that place. The Cuban officials had not published any account of the revolt, but the statements of the letter are said to have excited intense excitement in Havana. The substance of the letter is to the following effect: About the 29th ult., a military was sent, by the military authorities of Porto Principe, to the Captain at Havana, that in the well as in the neighborhood spirit of revolt was some time since, in reasonable language, the public gathering authorities at Havana paid no heed to the war-till news came that a population had broken open revolt, and declared independence of Cuba and liberation from the Spanish Government.

On the first instant, a military force consisting of five companies stationed at Porto Principe sent against the insurgents, bringing them to order. A ensued, in which the Colonel killed and two officers mortally wounded, while three companies of the Spanish soldiers went over to the insurgents. The latter, thus reinforced, and numbering now 7,000, proceeded to the mountain region. The moment this news was known in Havana three steamers were dispatched with troops to the place of revolt, but before they were fairly on their way, which was on the 3d, the stirring intelligence arrived that four steamers with 2,000 troops on board, made their appearance near Nativetas, bearing the Chilean flag, and effected a landing in the vicinity. All the discontented thereupon proceeded to the place of rendezvous, and it is believed the revolt had its ramifications throughout the whole island.

Among those who left Porto Principe, there were about 1,000 negroes, who, it is asserted, were armed by their owners to join the insurgents. The whole affair was looked upon as a general revolution of the natives to free themselves from the Spanish rule.—Baltimore Sun, July 9th.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—In the Senate, Mr. Wilson offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to the shooting of twenty-three Federal soldiers, at Kingston, N. Y., by order of Generals Pickett, of the late army. Mr. Johnston and it goes over.

A joint resolution, of way to the Union road through military was passed.

Mr. Williams motion to reconsider defeated the bill Alexandria County district of Columbia.

Mr. Williams introduced to admit representative each Southern State, they ratify the constitutional amendment recently which was ordered to ed.

In the House, Mr. Morrill reported a bill which is a partial revision of the tariff bill, imposing duties on cigars, cheroots, etc., of \$2.50 per pound, and fifty per cent. ad valorem. Also, three cents per pound on cotton. Laid over.

The contested case of Fuller vs. Dawson was decided by the House sustaining Dawson without division.

Jones says he loves two charming girls—Jenny Bristy and Annie Matton.