

# The Camden Daily Journal.

VOL. 1 CAMDEN, S. C., SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1864. NO. 13.

By D. D. HOCOTT.

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**Morbid Listlessness.**

Messrs. Editors: The writer of this short preface was once roused from a fit of deep despondency and listlessness to earnest and vigorous action, by the passage quoted below. He looks back to the day upon which he read it as marked in the history of his life, and takes pleasure in laying it before the public. It is taken from a letter of Basil Montagu, to the son and biographer of Sir James Mackintosh: "After breakfast, we proceeded to the village of Weston, where Cowper once lived, and to many of his favorite walks, where, by the assistance of our friendly guide, and the poet's description in the task, we easily traced the rustic bridge, the pheasant's nest, and, never to be forgotten, his favorite elm trees. To Bedford at length we reluctantly proceeded. With Cowper's sad fate your father was deeply impressed—his conversation turned upon the subject of genius, 'soft as the air to receive impressions,' and its liability to derangement; a subject which, from his medical and metaphysical knowledge, he was of all men the most competent to explain. I at this time had a sort of morbid wish to seclude myself from public life. 'Never indulge it,' earnestly exclaimed your father, 'it is the most fatal of all delusions; the sad delusion by which Cowper was wrecked. Our happiness depends not upon torpor, not upon sentimentality, but upon the due exercises of our various faculties. It is not acquired by sighing for wretchedness and shunning the wretched, but by vigorously discharging our duty to society. Remember what Bacon says, with whom you seem as much delighted as I am, that, in this theatre of man's life, God and angels only should be lookers-on.' Let me implore you never to yield to this longing after seclusion. 'This sensibility,' he added, 'if rightly directed, leads to what is great and good; wrongly directed, to vice and crime; but, if indulged in mewing, puling sentimentality, it is to me most loathsome.' I never can forget the earnestness with which he spoke. 'If Cowper,' he said, 'had attended to Bacon's admonition, that torpid minds cannot engage to station in active life, but that sensibility should stand back until it has passed the meridian of its years, instead of being one of the most wretched, he might have been one of the happiest of men.'

**THE ENGLISH PARK**—The English Park is one of those things peculiarly English, which are to be seen nowhere but in England; at least we venture to say that there is nothing at all like it in three out of four quarters of this our globe; the wide, grassy slopes, the majestic trees, the dim flickerings of forest ground, broken with savannahs, and crossed by many a path and many a walk, the occasional rivulet or piece of water, the resting place, the alcove, the ruin of the old mansion where our fathers dwelt, now lapsed into the domain of Time, but carefully guarded from any hands but his, with here and there some slope of the ground, or some turn of the path, bringing us suddenly upon a bright and unexpected prospect of a distant landscape far beyond—"all nature and all art." There is nothing like it on earth, and few things are half so beautiful; for it is tranquil without being dull, and calm without being cheerless.

The Ex-Queen of Naples is in a very delicate state of health. An endeavor, made by a papal dignitary, to effect a reconciliation with the Ex-King was unsuccessful. The Ex-King, whose revenue is about £600 a month, still confers royal decorations on those who pay him court. He refused an offer of a pension of 2,000,000 francs from the Italian Government, on condition of his leaving Rome.

**A Series of Victories.**

A short time since, undisturbed by hostile demonstrations of a harmful nature, we in this section of our warring country, were absorbed in the momentous events that were transpiring in Virginia and Georgia. But while the interest was felt in the progress of the campaign in our sister States, which has been none the less deep and lively, our attention has been in a measure diverted from those points, and our interest still more intensely excited by daring and resolute attempts of the enemy in our immediate vicinity. Those movements were marked by energy and boldness, and though the forces on either side were small, the stake contended for was of immense importance, and had the result been favorable to the foe, that success would have been most disastrous to our cause.

The first demonstration made by the enemy occurred on the night of the first of July, at which time a large force of the enemy, commanded by Col. Heines, of the 103d New York Regiment, crossed from Dixon's Island to the peninsular of James Island, at Legare's farm. The next morning a fight took place between that body of the enemy and our picket guard, composed of Blake's 1st S. C. Artillery, and a detachment of the Palmetto Siege Train. After having been repulsed several times with heavy loss, the enemy succeeded, by the aid of greatly superior numbers, in forcing our feeble line to fall back, with the loss of two guns. On Saturday they landed a column on John's Island.

At the dawn of Sunday the active force attempted to get possession of Fort Johnson. A picked body of men, numbering about one thousand, in twenty-eight barges, under Col. Hoge, 53d Pennsylvania Regiment, made a determined attack on that work. They sustained a bloody repulse at the hands of the brave men under command of Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Yates. The engagement left 140 prisoners and five barges in our hands, together with a large number of dead, whose fate was revealed by the receding tide.

On the same day, about nine o'clock, the force at White Point, John's Island, made a timid assault on Gen. Robertson's lines, but were driven back with ease.

The enemy contented himself on Monday with feeble demonstrations upon our lines, which were quickly checked. On Tuesday his forces were again drawn up in two lines of battle, but he did not venture to provoke a combat. While those on the land refrained from using their rifles and cannon, the gun-boats hammered away furiously on Battery Pringle, but their shot and shell did but trifling damage to the stronghold, though they had been raining their missiles upon it since Sunday.

Nothing worthy of note occurred on James Island on Wednesday. On the morning of that day a fight took place on John's Island, that was conducted on our party by the Marion Artillery and a portion of Colonel Harris's Regiment. The enemy severely punished.

Thursday afternoon the enemy on John's Island assaulted our lines with spirit three several times, but he was hurled back with heavy loss.

Through the whole of Friday the monitors and mortar boats in Stono threw shot and shell at Battery Pringle, that fort replying with marked effect from its Brooks gun.

Saturday was ushered in by the roll of musketry and the deeper sound of light artillery, betokening a severe fight at John's Island. The result of that battle was a decisive and glorious victory.

The noon of Sunday witnessed the monitors and other war craft in their former positions in our outer harbor, the enemy the night before having retired from John's Island.

A short time after nightfall the persistent foe made another attempt to capture Battery Simkins, but their reception was so hot that but three of the barges effected a landing. They seeing that their comrades lacked the needful valor, did not tarry long confronting the danger.

The man of letters, when compared with one that is illiterate, exhibits nearly the same contrast as that which exists between a blind man and one that can see; and if we consider how much literature enlarges the mind, and how much it multiplies, adjusts, rectifies and arranges the ideas, it may well be reckoned equivalent to an additional sense. It affords pleasure which wealth cannot procure and which poverty cannot entirely take away.

**CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 16.**

**THE DANISH QUESTION—PROBABILITY OF GENERAL WAR.**—The London Times says:

The hour is approaching when it will be difficult for this country to avoid doing what a large class of its own people, and nearly all foreign lookers on, think that it ought to do. That all danger of a conflict may be avoided it will be necessary that the German Powers return at length to the path of justice and moderation.

The London Morning Post, which derives occasional inspiration from the Foreign Office, confidently affirms:

The arm of England, when the war begins again, will be put forth in defence of Denmark, and that with bitter regret, but with a firm determination. We shall enter up in a European war of which the ultimate consequences will be greater than are contemplated by the slow thinking imaginations of Berlin and Vienna.

The London Telegraph says: The magnificent iron-clads which frown at their anchor-ge at Spithead are ready to move, and will move Northward, and should these of Austria attempt to pass the Kattegat, they will at once be ordered into the Baltic.

In a similar strain speak all the Liberal organs, and Lord Derby, speaking for the Parliamentary Opposition declares that, while he loves peace, he loves honor more. The whole tone, indeed, both of Parliament and the press, is warlike to an unusual degree.

The conference, meanwhile, is waiting for the answer of Denmark to submit the whole case to an independent arbitration. But it is said, on all hands, that England has given Denmark to understand that she may reject the proposal to arbitrate, with the certainty of a material backing, should the Germans reject the ultimatum of a territorial division on the line of the Schlei. The assumption is, if war actually comes, that England, Sweden and Denmark could assemble eighty thousand men in Funen, and that the allied fleet could land an overwhelming force in rear of the Germans in Jut and Schleswig, and that it would be an easy matter to teach the invaders equally at Trieste and in the Baltic at the same time.

**The U. S. Army Roll.**

The Charleston Courier has received a copy of the N. Y. World containing a roll and list of Generals of the U. S. Army since the commencement of the war, as lately furnished in response to a request from the Senate.

The list shows that 350 Generals have been commissioned since the war opened, and that 327 of them are now in service. The following is a summary recapitulation:

	Lieut. Gen.	Major and Lieut. Gen.	Brig. Gen.
Number of general officers in the regular army at the commencement of the war.	0	1	3
Number appointed in regular army since commencement of the war.	1	5	19
Died	0	0	3
Declined	0	0	1
Retired	0	2	3
Vacated	0	1	0
Dismissed	0	0	1
In service	1	3	24
Number of general officers of volunteers appointed since commencement of war.	103		447
Accounted for:			
Resigned	8		46
Died	16		35
Vacated	1		0
Declined	1		12
Expired by constitutional limitation	3		19
Withdrawn	2		0
Mustered out	1		6
Cashiered	1		0
Appointed Major Generals	0		91
Rejected	0		5
Canceled	0		2
Revoked	0		2
Discharged	0		1
Dismissed	0		1
In service May 19, 1864	70		257
Total	193		477

The Third Excelsior Regiment, N. Y., has arrived at home, its time being out. It now numbers 112 men and 26 officers, having lost 1,158 men during its service.

**LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.**

**FROM THE GEORGIA FRONT.**

ATLANTA, July 11.—Two brigades of Yankee cavalry crossed the Chattahoochee near Newnan last night. They were met by Armstrong's brigade, and driven back, and the bridges burnt. No change in affairs at the front.

The enemy are firing occasionally artillery across the river.

**FROM MISSISSIPPI.**

RICHMOND, July 15.—A dispatch from Mississippi says: We attacked a column of the enemy under Smith, on the march for Pontiac to Tupelo, causing them to burn many Wagons.

We attacked him in his position at Tupelo this morning but could not force his position, the battle being a drawn one and lasted three hours.

Rumors are plentiful to-day of Confederate successes in Maryland. Adrices at Petersburg say that the Yankees peremptorily refuse to exchange prisoners.

A flag of truce boat arrived at Vanna to-day, with Capt. Baylot of Virginia, Capt. Coke of South Carolina, and several others.

No later papers received by this arrival, as none are allowed to come South.

The Washington Chronicle of the 13th contains a despatch dated Baltimore the 12th saying all is quiet. The city is strongly fortified. All business is closed except the eating houses. Gilmore, Hoopman and other secessionists have been arrested. No rebels are believed to be within 20 miles of Baltimore. Gen. Tyler was certainly captured or killed.

The Baltimore Clipp of Tuesday, says: we have it certain that troops organized for the purpose are in front of the rebels—that every day the rebels remain in the state their situation becomes more perilous.

There was skirmishing all day long Tuesday. The Washington Chronicle reports that scouts say the rebels were reinforced by the arrival of cavalry and infantry. The scout left the point with the conviction that the rebel horde now thundering at the gates of the national capital, have come with the determination to carry out their object at all hazards.

The Chronicle says there was regular skirmishing all day and it is believed the rebels are retreating to Harpers Ferry.

Couch and Hunter are reported to have formed a Junction at Frederick, although the rebels hold the bases of South Mountain.

The rail way and telegraph communication was interrupted between Baltimore and Washington. Point Branch bridges on the Baltimore Rail Road was burnt by the rebels on Tuesday, and the Railroad badly injured in five different places. The Chronicle says, it will take sometime to repair the Railroad.

Summer of Massachusetts, was on board the train with Gen. Franklin, but not being recognized, escaped.

Owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication, the Chronicle has no news north of Baltimore.

Gen. Edward Johnston, G. H. Stuart, Frank Gardner, J. J. Archer, and Jeff. Thompson have placed under the rebel fire in the Forts near Charleston.

The Florida have captured five more Yankee vessels.

**WAR TAX NOTICE.**

ASSESSORS OFFICE, 17th Dist., CAMDEN, July 15, 1864.  
 ALL REGISTERED PERSONS ARE HEREBY notified that this office is now open and will continue open for twenty days from this date, to receive returns of gross amount of their sales, for the quarter ending 30th June. Millers are also requested to make their returns this quarter.  
 JOHN CANTLEY, } Assessors  
 R. M. KENNEDY, }