

The Camden Daily Journal.

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By D. D. HOCOTT.

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The Circassian Exiles.

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Verna under date of June 1, gives the annexed idea of the suffering experienced by the Circassians, who have been driven from their country by the Russians:

I see by the English papers that it is proposed to raise a subscription for these poor Circassians, and never did people need it more.—There has been a mistake as to where they are to be landed in Bulgaria. The Government meant to send them nearly all to Rusechuk, but contracted with the shippers for a passage only to this place, which is 100 miles from their destination. The Circassians are accordingly all turned ashore till the Pasha concludes a fresh bargain with the Captains to carry them on. This has happened three or four times already, and in some cases the steamers have gone away and left the miserable creatures to shift for themselves. Many of the Circassians speak Turkish, and I have had long talks with them. Their descriptions of the hardships they have suffered are heartrending. They tell me that most of them were turned out of their homes by the Russians in the winter (four months ago) and driven down to the sea side, where they waited long for the means of getting away. Hundreds of them died from the cold, and hundreds of hunger.

We have all had it, or have it now; and I answer for the truth of this, for nearly every man, woman and child I see is marked, and in hundreds the faces and hands are quite raw with it. Since I have been here (three weeks) three hundred, at the lowest estimate, have been buried in the sands outside the town.—They all say they died of cold. We have had much rain, especially at night, and these poor wretches have had to sleep out in it with nothing to cover them but their ordinary clothes, consisting only, in the case of the women, of a sort of a long dressing gown and a pair of drawers.

After one of these nights the dead lie thick on the ground, and others longing, I should think, to follow them: Of course, the women and children suffer most. To-day I saw a ship load landed and marched out of town. They were in a dreadful state. I noticed one woman carried by five men; she was a mere skeleton. In her arms she had a baby that could not have been more than a few hours old.

I saw a man walking by a cart, with five of his children in it; he was a fine looking fellow, but oh, so thin! and the poor children the most fearful objects I ever saw. I shall never forget the sight! Their skins were so tight over the bones that it seemed they must come through; and indeed, in the case of one poor little thing about three years old, covered with sores, I believe the bones were through the skin. They tell me it is not starvation from hunger that is killing them, but starvation from cold. It has been a very cold spring here, and even now a well clothed man would suffer from sleeping in the open air at night. The Turkish Government does what it can for these miserable people but that amounts only to bringing them here, and giving each person two pounds of bread per day.

An apothecary's clerk in Chicago was called up at two o'clock the other morning by the ringing of the night bell. On opening the door he found a damsel, who told him she was going to a picnic that morning, and was out of rouge. The impudent druggist turned her off with the assurance that he hadn't the stock to make a cheek like hers.

As the war commenced the Federals have killed several Generals, of whom thirty-six were killed in battle and fifteen have died of diseases contracted in the service.

CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 1.

In a discussion with a temperance lecturer, a toper asked—"If water rots your boots, what effect must it have upon the coat of your stomach?"

General BROOKS has resigned his command. This makes the fifth corps commander that Gen. GRANT has lost since he commenced his campaign; SEDGWICK was killed, GILMORE was relieved, SMITH and HANCOCK withdrew temporarily and BROOKS resigned.

EXCELLENT REASON.—The Buffalo Courier gives as a reason for not publishing the Declaration of Independence that it might be construed into an attack upon the Administration, and because it is full of "cooperhead" sentiments and Democratic principles which are held to be "treasonable" by the powers that be.

A PASSAGE FROM MACARIA.—"Father, it would not require much stretch of the imagination to believe that by some descendent metempsychosis, I had become an experienced member of the sacred gnomides, torn ruthlessly from my sisterhood in Cerro do Frio on the cold dreary covers of the Agathyras."

Jolly, lofty, and luminous, isn't it?

The Herald, in speaking of the observance of Gotham, says: "Yesterday was a very fast day. The people celebrated it by excursions on fast steamers and drives behind fast horses. But there was very little fasting, except among those too poor to eat; and very little praying, except in the churches, where the parsons are paid so much a year for that business."

It will be seen, from the tenor of our dispatches this morning, that McClellan has, at present, the best chance for receiving the nomination of the Chicago Convention. It would be rash however to infer that he will certainly be the nominee. After all the man is of less consequence than the platform; and if a peace platform be adopted, it makes little difference who is put on it.

The Yankee Prisoners at Andersonville.

A correspondent of the Atlantic Confederacy says:

"Andersonville was an interesting and novel spectacle to me. The Yankee prisoners within the stockade, about 30,000 in number, when closely viewed, resemble more in their motions a hive of bees seen through a glass opening than anything else I can think of. The area of the stockade is being rapidly increased by Gen. Winder, who is evidently desirous of doing all in his power to make them comfortable. They have thousands of little huts and tents, variously constructed, which seem to protect them from the scorching rays of the sun and the inclemency of the weather generally.—Gen. W. informed me that very soon the lumber would be procurable to put up temporary shanties for their comfort. A fine but small stream of water runs through the stockade, supplying them with water for bathing and other purposes. I saw hundreds of them bathing in this stream at once. Others not engaged in bathing were walking about among their fellows, each, in the language of the famous ballad of Young Tarneplane, 'a mother naked man.' I learn that many of them have bartered away nearly all their clothing for tobacco.

On the whole, their condition, bad as it is, and bad as it deserves to be, seemed better than could have been expected. In spite, however, of every effort to treat them with humanity, their mortality is great, averaging about one hundred per day. About 2,000 are in hospital. Over 30,000 have been received since the establishment of Andersonville as a military prison.

"The prisoners are said to be very docile but greatly exasperated at the Royal Ape for not exchanging them. They were greatly elated last evening at finding a paragraph in one of our newspapers stating that a general exchange of prisoners would soon be resumed.

"The defences of Andersonville are admirably planned by the skillful veteran, Gen. Winder. Formidable batteries of artillery, bear directly on the prisoners, in the event of an *emerge*; and strong works, with artillery, defend the place against hostilities from without. A strong force of infantry is there also. Raiders would find themselves woefully deceived if they were to attempt the liberation of the prisoners."

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.

FROM GEN. HOOD'S ARMY.

RICHMOND, Aug. 31.—The Republican of the 29th says that Wheeler has burnt the bridge over the Tennessee at London. He moved thence on Maysville capturing 7 loaded cars. He afterwards proceeded to New Market captured 200 prisoners and sent them South. This news was received via Bristol on the 29th and is believed to be reliable.

Judge Ould's communication to Maj. Mulford, on the subject of the exchange of prisoners, setting forth the efforts made by the Confederate authorities to effect the exchange, has been published. Ould gives copy of last letter to Mulford waiting reply to last proposal. Mulford replies, under date of to-day. "I have no communications of the subject from our authorities."

MACON, Aug. 31.—A large fire broke out at Americus last night, destroying Price's warehouse and store and twenty seven other buildings, supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

FROM MOBILE.

OSIKA, August 29, via MOBILE, August 30.—The enemy, several thousand strong, are in full retreat for the river. Col. Scott has all the roads blockaded in their front. Col. McElan is between them and the river. Col. Ogden, with his command, and Major Bell's 1st Louisiana Cavalry are in pursuit. Prisoners still continue to come in. Col. Barstow's Battery is close to the river.

Col. Leak, of Col. Scott's staff, while carrying a very important dispatch had his horse killed under him, and was slightly wounded.

NORTHERN NEWS.

PETERSBURG, August 31.—The Washington Chronicle says that Stanton telegraphed Dix that, on the 29th inst., Gen. Hancock was attacked, in his position South of Reams Station, several times during the day but repulsed every assault. At half past 5 o'clock a combined attack was made on his centre and left which, after one of the most desperate battles of the war, resulted in the withdrawal of the Confederates from the field, leaving their dead and wounded behind. Hancock afterwards withdrew from the field about dark for reasons stated in his dispatch. He says he lost 200 artillerists and some of his guns and 250 horses. He estimates the Confederate loss at 1200 to 1500, but admits this to be a mere conjecture. The fight was the most desperate of the war considering the numbers engaged.

Meade telegraphs that his rear guard reports the field strewn with the rebel dead and wounded. Rebel prisoners state their loss was greater than ever before during the war. Grant telegraphs that his loss is considerably below that of the rebels. Stanton estimates the rebel loss, in the two last weeks at 10,000, and admits that his own was very heavy.

Sheridan telegraphed Stanton, on the 29th, that he fell back to Smithfield on Friday night. He reports capturing 100 prisoners, and inflicting heavy loss on the rebels, 150 of whom were killed and wounded. He says the indications are that the rebels will leave the Valley. Stanton telegraphed Dix that he has not heard from Sherman for three days.

MEETING OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The Chicago Convention was called to order on the 29th, and committees appointed to bring in resolutions. A number of resolutions were read and referred; among them was one by Long of Ohio, for the appointment of a committee to proceed to Washington and request

Lincoln to postpone the draft until the people decide on War or Peace. The N. Y. delegation took a vote to ascertain their choice for President with the following result: McClellan 53; scattering 13. Ohio delegation voted McClellan 16; other candidates 26. Indiana McClellan 18; scattering 6. Illinois McClellan 22; scattering 10.

Press dispatches from Chicago say that McClellan will be the nominee of the Convention for President. The war Democrats go for Dix, but he stands no chance. Gov. Campbell of Tennessee, Guthrie of Kentucky or Pendleton (of Ohio?) will be Vice President. A great peace meeting was held on Saturday night; Garret Davis, Vallandigham and Fernando Wood were the speakers.

A special dispatch to the Chronicle says the excitement is intense. Vallandigham made a strong speech on the 29th. Dispatches of the 29th, to the N. Y. Herald, say that peace is strongly demanded, which will influence the nominations. Seymour will be recommended for President of the Convention. A stormy session is anticipated. Vallandigham has been defeated for chairman; Guthrie has been elected. The N. Y. delegation was received with orations. All demonstrations close with cheers for McClellan. Dean Richmond expresses the conviction that McClellan will be the nominee.

SEALING WAX FOR FRUIT CANS.—Take rosin two ounces; gum shellac, two ounces; beeswax, one half ounce; and if you desire to have colored, English vermilion, one and a half ounces. Melt the rosin and stir in the vermilion if used; then add the shellac slowly, afterward the beeswax. This will make quite a quantity, and needs only to be melted to be ready for use at any time.

Wanted to Purchase

FOR THE USE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES—Scrap Iron, wrought or cast, for which I pay a fair price in cash, or, if preferred, will exchange rolled plantation iron for the same. Planters or others having any of the above to dispose of will inform me of the fact, as I wish to collect it together as speedily as possible.
J. S. MERONEY.
September 1

Sorghum Syrup Barrels for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND AND FOR SALE a large number of a fine article of Syrup Barrels, which can be had by making application at the Court House, at Camden.
September 1 D. D. HOCOTT.

Lamp Chimneys and Wicks

FOR SALE BY D. D. HOCOTT.
September 1

Situation Wanted.

WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY, who speaks French and German, a situation as Governess or Housekeeper, in a private family. She has had experience, and can give the best of references.
Address Mrs. R. A. S., Camden post office, S. C.
August 31

Branch Bank State of South Carolina.

CAMDEN, August 31st, 1864.
CITIZENS OF KERSHAW DISTRICT CAN EXCHANGE Treasury notes of the old issue for those of the new issue at this Bank—at the depreciation, free of any other expense.
WM. M. SHANNON,
August 31 2 President.

School Notice.

THE PARENTS OF THOSE CHILDREN WHO have applied, or who desire to apply for admission into the PRIVATE SCHOOL of Mrs. McCandless, are requested to send their children and applications to the School Room on Thursday September 1st, at 10 o'clock a. m., to make further arrangements.
August 30 2t

Notice.

I WILL SELL IN CAMDEN, ON SATURDAY, the 3rd September, at auction one young Mare and Colt.
September 1 1t B. M. BROWN, Agent.