

The Camden Daily Journal.

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By D. D. HOCOTT.

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Life in San Francisco—Four Men Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24, 1864.—There was a serious shooting affray on our principal street (Montgomery), which resulted in the death of four persons. The facts, such as are ascertained, are as follows, viz: It seems one Bill Davis, a noted gambler, who resides at Yreka, was interested in and drove a horse race which came off at Placerville on the 15th inst., and "threwed" the race, making some \$4,500 by it.—Hank Stevens, Ball, Dutch Abe and Spanish Bob, four "sports," backed Davis' horse and got broke; swore vengeance, killing on sight, etc. On the 18th they all came to this city (except Davis) and publicly said they were going to shoot Davis on sight, etc. On the 21st, Davis came in town, and at 2 o'clock p. m., was sitting, having his boots polished, in a black's adjoining the Fashion, when Ball and Dutch Abe came to the door, and looking in, exclaimed, "Here's the dirty thief now," and drawing their revolvers, commenced shooting. Davis jumped out of the chair with one boot polished, and drawing his revolver, fired, and Ball fell dead across an iron grating. Davis then jumped out on the sidewalk, laughingly saying, "You've made a mistake," and fired at Dutch Abe, the ball taking effect in his right breast. He fell, when Davis ran and caught the revolver from Ball's hands, saying, as he walked towards the door of the Fashion, "Where's the rest of you murderers?" Blood was running down Davis' left hand from the arm, and also down the right cheek. As he was on the point of entering the door, he was met by Stevens and Spanish Bob, when Davis raised the revolver in his right hand and fired twice. Stevens fell, and Spanish Bob jumped over him on the sidewalk and fired, staggered, but recovering, they (Davis and Spanish Bob) commenced in good earnest, each striving to fire a deadly shot. Davis was laughing all the time.

They then commenced firing at each other, about twenty feet apart. After Davis had fired two shots he threw the revolver at Bob, and, changing the revolver he took from Ball into his right hand, he raised it, and it snapped three times; the fourth time it went off, and Bob fell. Davis had fallen before this, and was lying on his breast on the banquette. Davis threw the revolver into the street, saying, "Hell and furies, damn the thing." He then pulled a Deringer, and both (only having one shot each) began crawling towards each on their stomachs. When about five feet apart they both raised partly up and fired simultaneously, when Bob's head fell, and he remained perfectly still. Davis then said, crawling towards Bob, "He's gone, I cooked him," and then partly turned on his side and tried to rise.

On examination, Ball and Spanish Bob were dead; Dutch Abe and Stevens mortally wounded, the first having been shot through the right lung, causing internal hemorrhage, &c. The latter was shot through the left breast.

Spanish Bob had four wounds on him—two in the right breast, one in the right arm, and one between the eyes. Ball had a ball in his heart. Davis has six wounds—two in right leg, one in right breast, one in left shoulder, one in left wrist (through), and one on right cheek, where a bullet had struck the cheek bone and glanced off, cutting out a piece of flesh of the size of a ten cent piece.

Stevens died on the 24th, at forty minutes past 10 a. m. Dutch Abe died yesterday morning. Doctors say Davis will certainly recover.—*Cor. N. O. Picayune.*

Avarice is more opposite to economy than liberality.

CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 24

Astronomers predict that in November of this year a meteoric display of falling stars, similar to that of November, 1833, will take place.

CHANGES IN HOOD'S ARMY.—From the Lovejoy correspondent of the Columbus (Ga.) Times of the 16th, we learn, that on account of irreconcilable difference with General HOOD, Lieutenant-General HARDEE has been relieved of the command of his corps. Major-General CHEATHAM will probably succeed him. Brigadier SHOUR, Chief-of-Staff, has been relieved from his position at his own request. Lieutenant-Colonel McMICKEN, Chief Quartermaster of the army, has been removed by the Quartermaster-General at Richmond, and Major AYER, formerly stationed at LaGrange, one of the oldest Quartermasters in service, given the position.

[FOR THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.]

MR. EDITOR: I ask a short space in your columns to defend a class of the community, not inferior to any in patriotism and devotion to country, against the unjust imputations, cast upon them by the following paragraph of the Charleston *Courier*, and by other squibs of similar spirit and calibre:

The people of the Confederate States are little aware, as the *Dispatch* remarks, of the extent to which the country has been imposed upon in the matter of details and exemptions. From good authority, we learn that an immense army—an army which, if enrolled, disciplined, and led by proper officers and a proper General, would be able to plant the Southern cross on the spires of Philadelphia before the ides of November—an army of one hundred and fourteen thousand men—seeks, and has secured, exemption from service as agriculturists sneaking under that plea, out of the defence of their country—leaving under that plea others to fight their battles for them—good Confederates, brave patriots, worthy citizens, delighted to hear of the brave deeds of our gallant army, provided they be not called on to share in the glory, willing to be free provided it cost them nothing. One hundred and fourteen thousand men detailed as agriculturists, and all these of conscript age, in a population of five millions! Oh shame, where is thy blush!

Now these exemptions were neither offered nor accepted as acts of favor. The subsistence of the army and of the country required that the negro labor of the plantations should be left under the direction of skillful and efficient managers. For obvious reasons comparatively few, of the class exempt from military service by age or infirmity, were qualified to be such managers, and the deficiency could only be supplied by exempting or detailing for such employments, the persons within conscript age, who were actually so employed before the passage of the law, and who have continued without interruption to be so employed since. And the congress took care to impose upon the persons so exempted, such obligations as must render their services, in the capacity of agriculturists, quite as valuable to the Confederacy, as the services of an equal number of conscripts can be in the field. Nay, their services in this capacity, were indispensable to the welfare of the country, nor could their places have been filled from any class, less exempt than themselves, from military service. How then, is their service less honorable than that of Quartermasters, Commissaries and other employees of the Government whose duties do not expose them to danger? How is it less honorable than that of soldiers in the field, if, as is clear, their services in that capacity are indispensable to the country?

One hundred and fourteen thousand vigorous recruits, such as most of the class referred to, are, would indeed be invaluable in the army, and might cause the balance of war to preponderate decisively in our favor, if famide and insubordination all over the land thrown into the opposite scale did not make it more speedily and disastrously against us. Who is to determine this point—the congress, the President and Secretary of War, or the *Courier* and *Dispatch*? Or where is the ground for complaint and reason for shame by which the *Courier* is so exercised as, at the risk of fomenting discontent in the army to traduce a respectable and patriotic class of citizens, and cast upon them foul, august, and unjustifiable imputations? Does it consist in their having accepted unsolicited exemption, tendered by the highest authority, not as acts of private favor but for public and patriotic purposes? If it were so; if the agricultural exempt who faithfully discharges the obligations imposed upon him by law is

deemed to shun his duty more than the soldier in the field and to be less meritorious and respectable, I would scorn to hold such exemption longer, as I would have scorned to accept it in the outset; and I have no doubt but that a very large majority of that class would do likewise. But the question is not a trivial one, and must not be determined by the gassy patriots, of the *Courier* and *Dispatch* offices who perchance seek to push suspicion from their own doors by heaping it recklessly upon others.

AN AGRICULTURAL EXEMPT.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

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

FROM THE WEST.

GRIFFIN, Sept. 21.—It is reported that the enemy was skirmishing with Gen. Hood's army near Fairburn yesterday afternoon, but nothing reliable has been received yet. A train of Yankee prisoners went up to Rough and Ready last night to be exchanged. The 10 days armistice expires to-night. The *Chattanooga Gazette* of the 18th says Gen. Lee is being heavily reinforced, and that Kirby Smith's forces are encamped in Missouri, 70 miles from St. Louis. Guerrillas, en route from Smithland to Louisville as prisoners, overpowered the guard of the boat and forced a landing. Farragut does not design attacking Mobile at present. Sherman has issued an order forbidding all citizens coming this side of Nashville, from beyond there. Says 25,000 prisoners have been removed from Andersonville to Savannah and Augusta. Despatches are published from Grant and Sherman calling on Stanton to enforce the draft at once, as they greatly need men. Gold in New York on the 17th 221.

GRIFFIN, Sept. 21.—One thousand of our men were exchanged at Rough and Ready this morning and have arrived here. The oath has been freely offered at Atlanta. Prisoners say they met a great many of Sherman's men going home from Chattanooga. Dalton is garrisoned by three brigades of negroes. There had been no movement of the enemy at Atlanta up to last night, and nothing known of the whereabouts of our army.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 22.—Except the usual picket firing all is quiet at the front. Reports of heavy reinforcements sent to Grant, prevail, and generally believed to be true. The enemy are very vigilant on our right, evidently fearing an attack on the Weldon road.

A SHARPER CIRCUMVENTED.—An extensive swindling operation was brought to grief in this city yesterday. A man dressed in a Confederate Major's uniform, applied at this post for rations for the 5th Tennessee cavalry, in Morgan's command. Everything appearing to be right, the order was filled, and the supplies sent to the railroad for shipment. The "Major" here took them and sold them, realizing a handsome sum by the transaction. The facts becoming known to the authorities, he was arrested and lodged in jail. We understand that in his trunk were found complete suits of officers' uniforms to personate brigadier generals, colonels, lieutenant colonels, &c.—The "Major's" case will probably receive early attention.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

From Mobile.

A correspondent of the Griffin Rebel in speaking of Mobile, writes thus: I have little fear that Mobile will be captured. Gen. Gardner of Port Hudson memory, said before he was appointed to command the District, that the city could never be if men and officers did their duty. Each day's delay on Granger's part, inures to the ultimate security of the threatened city. Its garrison is hourly augmented. Alabamians and Mississippians, conscious of the extent of calamities involved in the fall of Mobile, hurry onward to the gulf;

and even the militia of Governor Clark, enlisted, as they supposed, to serve only within the limits of the State, readily assented to a transfer to Mobile—thither many of them will be removed.

The fall of the forts and the loss of the iron-clads has been of infinite service in arousing the people of Alabama and Mississippi to a sense of danger. The readiness with which the militia of this State have responded to Gov. Clark's proclamation is to be ascribed to the presence of imminent peril. They anticipate hard service, and even now that they are transferred to Gen. Maury, there is no apparent dissatisfaction.

Every line of entrenchments around Mobile, made during the reign of Leadbetter, Withers, Buckner, Maury *et id omne genus*, will be occupied. The guns mounted are of the best description, and those in the fort, near the city, of the largest calibre. The gunners are veterans, and officers skillful. There is no point from which the city can be shelled, which is not commanded by ten-inch columbiads.—Brooke guns guard the upper bay which cannot be navigated by vessels drawing more than seven or eight feet. An attempt will hardly be made to shell the city, till the batteries below are reduced, of which such vessels are incapable. At the Apalacha battery there are not so many guns, but it is being strengthened, and guns can be floated to it on our iron-clads.

The iron-clad Nashville is as strong as the Tennessee at all points at which she will be exposed in a fight. A land attack will not materially aid one made simultaneously by water. But I may not tell more of the defences of Mobile. In all that I have written, nothing is stated which may not be gleaned from the Federal publications.

ARAB WISDOM.—The Arabs have a saying it is not good to jest with God, death, or the devil; for the first neither can nor will be mocked; the second mocks all men one time or another; and the third puts an eternal sarcasm on those who ate too familiar with him.

Headquarters,
RESERVE FORCES, S. C.,
COLUMBIA, Sept. 17, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 73.

I. THE PLAN WHICH HAS BEEN HERETOFORE adopted by the Enrolling Officers of furloughing men whose applications for detail and exemption are pending, will be discontinued. All such furloughs are hereby revoked.

II. Enrolling Officers will, in all cases of forwarding members of the Reserve Forces to any point, furnish them with papers, stating in full the purpose for which they are sent.

III. The District Enrolling Officers will take the most effective method in their power of forwarding to their proper commands every man of the Reserve class who cannot show his papers of detail, exemption or furlough.

By command of Brig. Gen. CHESNUT.
ED. H. BARNWELL, A. A. Gen.
Sept 22
State papers copy three times.

Office Q. M. Department,
CAMDEN, Sept. 15th, 1864.

PLANTERS ARE URGENTLY REQUESTED to haul in immediately all new fodder and peas, as well as old fodder and shucks, in order to meet the pressing demands of our armies.

They are also notified that they can have credit on their title of 1864, for their deliveries of corn if they prefer it to payment in cash.

CONWAY BELL Agt. A. Q. M.
Sept 16

Notice.

OFFICE S. C. R. R. Co.
CAMDEN, Sept. 15, 1864.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, FREIGHT ON all packages will be required before delivery.—This rule will be strictly observed.

Sept 16 6t JAMES JONES, Agent.

Musical Instructions.

MISS ALEXANDER WILL REOPEN her musical SCHOOL the first Monday in October, if a sufficient number of pupils can be secured to warrant her return. Terms \$75 per quarter. All pupils commencing a quarter, will be charged till the close.

Those wishing to apply, will leave their names with Mrs. McCandless by the 20th of September.
September 10