

The Camden Daily Journal.

VOL. 1

CAMDEN, S. C., THURSDAY, OCT. 6, 1864.

NO. 83.

By D. D. HOCOTT.

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for Six Months \$15.00
Weekly \$5.00

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(FOR THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.)
MR. EDITOR: Having heard some criticisms made upon the course of one who is now a candidate before the people for their votes as a member of the Legislature, of which he is now a member, Major DE SAUSSURE, we applied to him for information on the subject, and now state the result of those enquiries: Having a surplus of corn and peas from the crop of 1863 we have seen him book in which his sales are kept, and find he sold his corn at an average of four dollars per bushel, and the peas at an average of three dollars and forty cents per bushel. None of the corn was sold for over five dollars, and a fair proportion of it at from two to three dollars per bushel, and one lot of two hundred bushels was sold at one dollar per bushel to the wives and widows of soldiers and needy women with children; and one lot was sent to Charleston to aid soldiers families there, as a gratuity. Not one bushel of corn or peas was sold out of Kershaw District, except to some necessitous persons in Sumter District, near his plantation, who are embraced in the classes above stated. He positively refused to sell to persons who wished to purchase to sell again for a profit. What ever of the peas was made as to purchasers it was in favor of wives and widows of soldiers, and the refugee families of Charleston and the low country. Every demand for corn was supplied when he had it to sell to those who wanted it for their own domestic use. But it was manifestly impossible to supply all demands. The urgent demands of soldiers and refugee families making bargains for it, even in December last, had to be supplied first, and then all others were supplied as fast as asked for; and to those who first asked for it got it in their turn, so long as there was corn or peas to get. The applications were very numerous, at least two hundred, and no distinction was made, except as above stated. Grain was sold to persons whom he never saw, (and did not even know or see them) simply because they came within the above classes. One lot was sold to a person who it is stated sent it to another District, and sold for a profit. If this be true the intention was concealed from him at the time when the sale was made. On the contrary, he was told by the purchaser it was to supply the necessities of families of this town. If this purchaser abused the confidence reposed in him let the sin lie at his own door, it is not right that Major DE SAUSSURE should be made responsible for the misrepresentations of others. His object was to throw the corn in the hands of those who was in need of it, and supposed the purchaser would do all he promised at the time of the purchase. If he has done otherwise, the fault is none of Major DE SAUSSURE'S, it has been also most unreasonably alleged against him that he sold corn to the Jews. We would ask why the Jews should not be fed as well as others. Some of them have been long citizens of our town, others of them are refugees who have sought shelter and asylum in our midst from the grasp of a ruthless foe, and it ill becomes us who have felt so little the inconvenience from the war to set up such a clamor against any one for selling them corn. They have as much right to purchase as others, and we know Major DE SAUSSURE too well suppose to him capable of making distinctions of this kind. While he had the grain to spare he let it go freely. All he desired was to be assured they stood in need—not whether they were rich or poor, Jew or Gentile. We are pained to think that any can be found in this or any other community who would urge this as an objection against him. How many of this people have shed their blood—many now lie in their own graves whose lives were freely offered upon their country's altar, and for what? To save your homes and firesides from desolation. O! shame where is thy blush, to make such distinctions. Carolinians, is it true, at this time, that you are less kind and hospitable to the stranger than in former times. No, we are so, we will repudiate this as not the truth. Not while our enemy are thundering at the gates of our capital, and our own beloved city is besieged for our subjugation—we say, not now. We

will never say so while we see them bearing their breast to our common foe. Let us be united and do our duty to the Jew and the Gentile and God will bless us.

All his most ardent friends ask, for him, to place in review his many acts of kindness to young men in starting in life; when in want of a friend in their time of need, and we doubt if many can be found who has so willingly and freely given his name and paid so dearly for the privilege of helping others to do well in life; and it is rare that few can be found that applied for either sympathy or business who were turned empty away; but we claim for him the sacrifices of his citizens upon higher ground than mere charity or kind acts to others. We claim for him a seat in the Legislature upon his capacity to fill it, and his experience to carry out the interest of the State. But few, if any, have so large an interest at stake as he has, and most certainly is it true that those who have most to lose will be the most assiduous in its preservation. The time was when it looks but little different who was sent to the Legislature, but times have sadly changed. A man is appointed, when we require not only wisdom but experience. We should not be expected or called upon to try experiments that should be satisfied with such as we have tried and found faithful in time that has passed in guarding the best interest of our State and District. Major DE SAUSSURE has appealed upon you, fellow citizens, to solicit your suffrage, and when asked by the writer why he did not, his reply was, you knew him and have known him long, and he was willing to leave the issue in your hands. If you think he has been faithful in the past, you will have the same guarantee for the future. A VOTER.

P. S. We have examined the book kept as a memorandum of sales, which speaks for itself, the facts, as stated above, and can be seen by any one who desires to do so.

(FOR THE CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.)
MR. EDITOR: It is a matter of astonishment to myself, as well as to many others, that the petition of such a well tried and able servant as Major DE SAUSSURE should, for the moment, be questioned by any one. His record is clean, his acts of charity are without a parallel in Kershaw District. His name can be found on notes in Bank for the poor, that he probably know how would have to say when he signed them; but his heart has always felt for the necessities of the poor, and his hands have always been found ready to relieve them. The past summer, when he had sowed all the corn that he thought he possibly could spare, one poor man applied to him for twenty-one hundred bushels. Listen to his reply: You do not want it for speculation but for consumption; I have not the corn to spare, but you must have it. He did get it. He had not the money to pay for it, and was a large creditor for it. Now this corn was bought at \$5 per bushel, when speculators were offering \$10 per bushel cash for the same corn, but were refused. These facts can be proved, when ever required. Then voters of Kershaw District remember a well tried, faithful, diligent, public servant, whose services are well appreciated in our Legislative Halls. A VOTER.

REPENTANT REBELS TO FIGHT FOR THE UNION.—The steamship *Continental*, Captain Somers arrived at the Long Dock, Jersey City, on Wednesday, having on board the First U. S. Infantry Regiment, from Norfolk, and bound for the frontier, to engage in the war against the Indians. This regiment numbers 960 men, composed of rebel prisoners who have taken the oath of allegiance and enlisted in the Union army. They are under command of Col. Diamond.

NEW IMPRESSMENT SCHEDULE.—The Commissioners of the several States, who recently met in convention at Montgomery, to establish a uniform schedule in relation to the impressment of provisions, etc., have materially reduced the rates; for instance: bacon not to exceed \$1.31 per pound; flour, \$15 per hundred; corn, \$2.25 per bushel; first class horses, \$7.60; first class mules, \$6.00. These prices are to be uniform in the States of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina.

A correspondent of the *Boston Journal* says that 250 substitutes in the First New Hampshire Cavalry deserted the first night they went to camp. They had cost the original buyers and the Government \$300,000, and had rendered no service whatever.

CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 6.

Tar is selling in New York at \$2 a pound. It used to cost eighty cents a barrel.

The income of the four Rothschilds of Europe is estimated at 9,000,000 a year, or a thousand dollars an hour.

Brig. Gen. John Echols has been appointed to the command of the Department of Southwestern Virginia, to succeed Gen. John H. Morgan.

TREASURER OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—It is reported that the position of Treasurer of the Confederate States has been tendered to John B. Hendren, Esq., of Staunton, Virginia.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.
Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THURSTON, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 4.—The enemy are busy fortifying a new position near Fort McCrae. They have shown no disposition to advance today or assault our works. All very quiet along the lines today. Persons from Grant's rear say he has moved everything and every man up to the breastworks, and the country behind his lines uncovered. By his last move Grant gained one mile in the direction of south side railroad. The enemy's losses in the fights of Thursday, Friday and Saturday estimated at 4000—our not one fifth of these figures.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 5.—The flag of truce boat New York arrived at Varina, yesterday, with several hundred returned Confederate prisoners. No particulars or news has been received yet.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 5.—To-day is unusually quiet. The enemy show no disposition to attack our lines near Fort McCrae, or any other point of the lines. Gen. Beauregard's headquarters will be removed from here to-morrow.

FROM THE WEST.

CHESTER, Oct. 4.—All accounts agree that Gen. Hood's army is well in the rear of Atlanta. It is reported positively that we hold everything between Vining and Marietta. A brigade of Yankee cavalry come out to Fairburn on the West Point Road yesterday, and attacked the command of Gen. Iverson, who fell back, after losing one or two killed and wounded. They are reported at Fayetteville this morning, but the lines are down. Prisoners taken in that fight say no trains have arrived at Atlanta for six days. Military men here believe that Sherman's army will be forced to abandon Atlanta and cut its way out in very few days.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 4.—St. Louis Telegrams of the 29th says Potosi was occupied by the rebels the previous night. Smith's headquarters were at Desota where he is receiving reinforcements. Nashville despatches of the 29th say Forrest did not attack the Yankees at Pulaski but moved towards Farmville.

Gold in New York on the 28th 201.

RICHMOND, Oct. 4.—The *Washington Chronicle* has despatches of 1st, dated Chaffins the 29th. Ox's corps advanced this morning and carried very strong fortifications and line of entrenchments at Chaffins Farm, with some 15 pieces of artillery and 300 prisoners. Ord wounded in the leg dangerously. Barney advanced at the same time from Deep Bottom, and carried the New Market road entrench-

ments, and is now marching towards Richmond.

St. Louis telegrams of the 30th say Ewell is closely pursued to Harrison's Station, and the Railroad is cut north of that place. Escaped prisoners report Pilot Knob still held by the rebels. Nashville telegrams of the 30th report Forrest at Fayetteville, on the night of the 28th. This morning no communication South of Murfreesboro.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.—Adjutant General Cooper has issued the annexed important and stringent order in regard to army letter writing.

Private letters and communications, relative to military marches and operations, are frequently mischievous in design, and their publication generally injurious to the military service. They are therefore, strictly forbidden; and any officer or soldier, or other person serving with the arms of the Confederate States in the field, who shall be found guilty of making such communication for publication, or placing the writing beyond his control so that it finds its way to the press before one month after the termination of the campaign to which it relates, shall be punished, according to the degree of his offence, by the sentence of a court martial.

WARM WORK AHEAD.—A correspondent of the *Enquirer* says:

Lieut. Gen. Lee visited the various divisions of his corps a few days ago, and gave the troops a very plain talk. He told them that temporary breastworks, and permanent ones too, had been taken by the divisions comprising his corps, and they shall take them again. Gen. H. D. Clayton followed in a short and spirited speech, in which he remarked that "charging was the order of the day, and that the troops must make up their minds to charge anything above hell and underneath heaven."

LOSS OF THE LYNN.—On Monday night the fine blockade running steamer *Lynn*, belonging to John Fraser & Co., and commanded by Captain Reid, crossed New Inlet Bar, off Wilmington, put to sea bound to Bermuda, with a cargo consisting mainly of over six hundred bales of cotton, one half on Government account. She also had \$50,000 in gold on freight for Government. She had some few passengers. Just after she got out she was pursued by the blockading squadron, by which she was completely hemmed in. She was struck eight times, six times at or below the water line. Finding the ship in a sinking condition, the Captain beached her some five or six miles above Fort Fisher. The crew and passengers escaped with a portion of their effects, and the vessel was burned to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. The gold belonging to Government was saved. The enemy got so close as to fire a volley of musketry at the *Lynn*, by which one of the crew was wounded.—*Charleston Mercury*.

Special Notices.

PIANO MUSIC.
MAJ. GENERAL HAMPTON'S QUICKSTEP—Respectfully dedicated to the officers and privates of his command—by Miss LIZZIE C. ORCHARD, Columbia, S. C.
Price—\$2.50. J. A. YOUNG.
Oct. 5. *2

South Carolina—Kershaw District.
BY A. L. McDONALD, ESQUIRE, ORDINARY.

WHEREAS JOHN WHITAKER APPLIED to me for Letters of Administration on all and singular the goods and chatties, rights and credits of D. M. Whitaker, late of the District aforesaid, deceased;

There are, therefore, to cite and admonish all, and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said deceased to be and appear before me at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Kershaw Court House on the 24th day of October inst., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my Hand and Seal, this 7th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in the eighty-eighth year of the Independence and Sovereignty of the State of South Carolina.

Oct. 7. A. L. McDONALD, O. E. D.

Lamp Chimneys and Wicks
FOR SALE BY
D. D. HOCOTT
September 1