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By D. D. HOCOTT.

CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.

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The impression seems to be growing at the North and in the Northwest among the politicians, that there is no other alternative but to support either Lincoln or McClellan. Many are accordingly preparing to swallow the bitter pill of McClellan, rather than the nauseous one of Lincoln. We collect together the following outgivings on the subject:

The Cincinnati Enquirer, the home organ of Pendleton, warmly supports McClellan and denounces the N. Y. News.

Long, of Ohio, protest against the letter of acceptance, but is said to be sustaining his election.

Senator Pugh urges Vallandigham to take the stump for McClellan.

The Ann Arbor (Michigan) Journal, a "stirring" Lincoln paper, has given him up and hoisted McClellan's name. The Cincinnati Enquirer says:

Every Democratic paper in Ohio—add there are some eighty or ninety of them—is giving the Chicago nominee a cordial and earnest support, with the exception of the Columbus Crisis.

Hon. Fernando Wood, brother of the Editor of the Daily News, has written a letter to a Mass Meeting in New York, in which he says that he will give his earnest and determined support to McClellan.

The N. Y. Herald has abandoned Lincoln, and is now warmly supporting McClellan. It charges that Greeley has lost confidence in Lincoln's prospects.

IMPORTANT TO SALT PURCHASERS.—We are authentically informed that there are no less than twenty-three salt manufacturers in Charleston, and vicinity, within the conscript age, who are detailed to make salt on the special conditions that they would sell the article to consumers at the works at nine dollars a bushel, or delivered at any of the railroad depots, in good shipping order, at twelve dollars. Now, the question arises, with these twenty-three salt boilers, bound to these conditions, low is it that salt is to-day from twenty to twenty-five dollars per bushel in our market? The question is easily solved, but we do not propose to do it just now. We would, however, say to our farmers, planters and country consumers generally, that if they club together for any particular District, and appoint a responsible agent here, they can have their salt at the prices to which the salt boilers have bound themselves to supply consumers, else the boiler refusing to supply at these prices will not have his detail renewed. We may advert to this matter again, and furnish the names of the salt boilers so detailed.—*Charleston Mercury.*

THE DRAFT.—Nobody wants to be drafted—nobody wants to go. The parties to the proceedings are a powerful Government on the one side, and a frightened, disheartened and reluctant people on the other. The pressure of the draft is made by the Administration and its party leaders—they who are exempt or who can procure exemption of the first part, and them to whom nothing is left but submission, of the second. The "proper precautions taken by the president "to guard against resistance" are not against any particular party, but against the whole people. There has been, during past time, in certain quarters, a demand for "a strong Government." We have a strong Government now—the strongest in the world—a despotism not yet sapped by its own inherent rottenness, nor broken by internal conspiracies—an iron rule without conscience and without remorse—an Administration at once weak and cruel, inconsistent and inexorable.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THURSDAY MORNING OCT. 13.

THE BUTCHER'S DOINGS.—The National Intelligencer, reviewing GRANT'S movements from May 5th to the last assault on Petersburg, places his loss at 75,340 men, or about 5000 men a mile of progress.

MISSOURI.—Jefferson Barracks, to which the Yankee General Smith has retired, is only ten miles from St. Louis and the most important point this side.—From all accounts, PRICE is in a fair way to capture St. Louis. Should such a fortunate event transpire, North Missouri, always true to the South, will be open to us with its thousands of recruits.

CAPT. W. CLYBURN.—The many friends of our young fellow-townsmen will be pleased to hear of his being re-elected to the office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions. Being a good patriot and competent officer, the news will be welcome to friends abroad who may not have heard of his re-election.

LOOK OUT.—From information which we have received, says the Petersburg Star, we think there is little or no doubt that a fleet is now forming, between Norfolk and Old Point to attack Wilmington. Among the number of vessels seen by our informant, there are two very formidable monitors. That an attack at an early day upon Wilmington is contemplated we feel almost certain, and hope the authorities may be fully prepared for it.

BEAUREGARD'S NEW DEPARTMENT.—The Department to which General BEAUREGARD has just been assigned commences at Augusta, and extends to an irregular line in a south-easterly direction, including a part of Florida, the whole of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana. It embraces, of course, North Georgia and the armies commanded by Generals TAYLOR and HOOB.

As will be seen below, the Hon. A. H. BOYKIN has been re-elected Senator, and Major J. M. DESAUSURE and Capt. W. Z. LETHBRIDGE, House members, to represent Kershaw District in the Legislature of South Carolina. At this critical juncture, when matters of the most vital importance are to be discussed—when the heads and hearts of our people, and the best interests of our country call aloud for wise and discreet legislation, it is the duty of a constituency to provide the best material—men of true moral worth, of lofty patriotism and experienced legislative capacity. We flatter ourselves and congratulate the good people of Kershaw District in its present representation; and it is peculiarly gratifying to know that the two first named gentlemen are long and well tried faithful public servants, and whose names have become proverbial amongst those with whom they have associated in the halls of the General Assembly, as gentlemen whose counsel is sought in all grave and momentous matters pertaining to State legislation, and who are known as deliberators, working men and never absent from their seat whilst in session—rendering service for the *per diem* received, instead of caucussing in the street with the side-walk statesmen of the day. Capt. LETHBRIDGE, though unmarried as a legislator, is a gentleman whose high moral worth, true patriotism, and ability as a counsellor at law, will at once commend him, and guarantee to his constituency that they have not misplaced their confidence in bestowing on him such liberal support in his canvass, but that he will even heighten the already high degree of eminence attained by former representation.

Election Returns.

The following is a correct return of the election for Representatives to the Legislature, from Kershaw District:

	Leather.	DeSaussure	Taylor.	Goodyyn.	Perry.	Total.
Camden.	154	129	73	88	16	460
Cureton's Mill.	40	16	29	19	1	105
Schrock's Mill.	53	33	32	7	7	132
Lizenby's.	10	3	16	12	2	43
Buffalo.	13	4	26	11	5	59
Flat Rock.	35	36	25	21	12	129
Goodyyn's.	7	4	1	5	0	17
Liberty Hill.	16	11	0	10	12	49
Army.	83	43	58	42	33	259
	411	279	260	215	88	1243

The Hon. A. H. BOYKIN was elected Senator; also Capt. W. CLYBURN, the present incumbent, was re-elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions.

FROM PETERSBURG.—If what we hear be true, General LEE has, by some very recent ditching, so checked GRANT at Petersburg as to force him to transfer his activity to this side of James River.

COBB ON THE RECONSTRUCTIONIST.—A correspondent of the Augusta *Peyton*, speaking of General Howell Cobb's late speech in Macon, says: One expression of the speaker brought down such loud and long continued applause, it seemed difficult for him to proceed. Said he: "We have long been accustomed to regard the Yankees as the meanest and most infamous people on earth. This is a mistake, and I must beg even the Yankees pardon for misrepresenting them. There are some meaner and more infamous still, and they are those who are willing to go back and live with the Yankees."

Highly Important Order—The Revocation of Details.

The War Department has just issued the following highly important order, which had been expected for several weeks past. If promptly and rigidly enforced, it will undoubtedly add a heavy and much needed reinforcement to our armies in the field; and we can only hope that the benefits resulting may be commensurate with the inconvenience that so sudden and so general a sweep of the detailed men must necessarily occasion:

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, October 5, 1864.

General Order, No. 76.—I. All details heretofore granted, under authority of the War Department, to persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, are revoked; and all such detailed men, together with those within the said ages, who hold furlough, or temporary exemptions by reason of pending applications for details, will be promptly assembled at the camps of instruction, and appropriately assigned among the armies for service; except that men detailed and now actually employed in manufacturing, providing, collecting and forwarding munitions and other indispensable supplies for the army and navy, or in work indispensable to military operations, will be continued in their present employments until their details shall be revised.

II. The heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux will, within the next twenty (20) days, forward to the General of Reserve lists of all detailed men in their employment, in the several States, specially distinguishing and certifying those who are experts and those absolutely indispensable for the performance of the above mentioned Government work and business; and all detailed employees, not so certified within the prescribed period, will, upon the expiration thereof, be forthwith assigned to the army.

III. All persons called out by this order, who claim exemption on account of physical disability, will be examined by select medical boards, after their arrival at the camps of instruction.

IV. All men found for light duty, who are unassigned, will at once report to the camps of instruction, under the penalty of being forthwith assigned to the active forces. By order,
S. COOPER, Adj't and Insp'r Gen.

TRUE POLITENESS.—When George the Fourth was Prince of Wales, he was one day sitting at a tea table where there happened to be some young ladies not deeply versed in the code of etiquette. These innocent creatures, in the simplicity of their hearts, never dreamed there was any dire enormity in pouring their tea into the saucers, to cool; and a titler ran round the table, among the polite guests, but the Prince observing it, and the occasion to relieve the embarrassment of the young ladies, he poured his own tea into his saucer.

*A MAMMOTH PIG.—There is now on exhibition in Bangor, Me., a monster hog, which weighs 1,600 pounds, is 9 feet 8 inches long, 7 1-2 in girth, and 3 1-2 feet high. It was raised by John Robert, of Brooks, in Waldo County. It is, probably, the largest hog in the world.—*Exchange.*

A nation which can boast of such specimens of the swine family as Beast Butler, Hunter Turchin, and Sherman, need not go very far to find "monster hogs."—*Ed.*

The late Major-General Morgan was an Alabamian. He was born in Huntsville in 1825. His parents moved to Kentucky when he was six years old.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

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

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Oct. 12.—Our cavalry had a reverse in the Valley we drove the enemies cavalry for several days, but on Sunday ventured too far, and got in among their infantry. The result was, we were repulsed, with a loss of 8 guns. In other respects the affair does not seem to be serious.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 12.—Last night there was heavy artillery and musketry firing, growing out of an alarm of the pickets, but amounted to nothing. The enemy reported demonstrating in front of Bermuda Hundreds to-day and were moving across on pontoons, on the north side of James River all night last night. Hospital, camp and other camp equipage, and all able bodied men and negroes returned to the front—disabled men taking their places as far as possible.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 12.—The Washington *Chronicle* of the 8th says, Staunton sends a telegram to Dix dated Nashville the 5th, whose information was denied from Chattanooga, where Gen. Smith telegraphs Thomas that the Confederates had retreated from Altoona on the 4th, moving in the direction of Dallas, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. In the meanwhile Sherman is silent. The press despatches of the same date says, in the fight at Altoona on the 5th, our forces completely vanquished the rebels, who retreated precipitately, leaving between 400 and 500 killed and wounded in our hands. Report says Forrest is en route for Florence, from Lawrenceburg.—Another account says important movements are going on in Missouri. Advice says Price attempted to cross Ossage River at Castle Rock, but was prevented by the Yankee troops from crossing. The river had swollen. It was supposed he would try to cross at another point. It is also reported that several hundred Confederate cavalry had crossed from Missouri into Montgomery county with bridges over Gasconade River and Close Creek, and that they burnt at the latter point 20 locomotives and 30 cars.

Dispatches at St. Louis of the 7th says the enemy appeared before Jefferson city to-day. It is not known whether a battle had been fought. The damage to the Pacific Railroad is unknown. Rosenrantz reports that Ewing arrived. Neither the Press or Staunton gives nothing from the army of the Potomac.—Grant is in Washington.

Gold in New York on night of 7th, 202 1-2. Northern dates of the 8th have been received. Nothing from Sherman. Butler reports that in the fight below Richmond on Friday, the rebels attacked with spirit, Kautz' cavalry, in three entrenchments, and drove them back with a small loss of men and artillery; but says Burney subsequently advanced, and retook Kautz position, and held the enemy's union line of entrenchments around Richmond. Butler says: We have much the best of this day's work. 1000 of the enemy's killed and wounded and hundreds of prisoners, with a bloody repulse, was the result of the capture.

Depot Soldier's Board Relief.

CAMDEN, S. C. Oct 12, 1864.
ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE NOT PAID THEIR two (2) per cent Tax in corn, wheat and rice, will please deliver it at once, without further notice. By order of Maj. J. M. DESAUSURE, Chairman.
Oct. 12 2w J. M. GAYLE, Agent.