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By D. D. HOCOTT.

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Squalid Poverty in the North—How the Poor Live in New York.

The New York Evening Post calls attention to the increased mortality in that city, and the causes that produce it. One fertile cause of disease and death is the overcrowded condition of the population, nearly three quarters of a million of whom, it is estimated, live in miserable dirty tenement houses, where cleanliness and comfort are utterly impossible. Speaking of the filth of these tenement houses, the Post says:

The inmates throw their slops and refuse matter into the streets, and not less than 3500 loads are carried away daily. Besides this perpetual nuisance, there are two hundred and fifty slaughter houses in the densely peopled sections of the city, from which fecal matter finds its way along the gutters to the sewers. The stench emanating from these establishments render many houses in their neighborhood uninhabitable. Added to these abominations are numerous fat boiling, hide and offal establishments, whose fetid exhalations infect the atmosphere. With such a catalogue of life-destroying agencies, it is a wonder that pestilence do not sweep off the populations by thousands.

The Post gives the following startling figures relative to the classification of the population, taken from statistics published five years ago; since which time the tenement evil has gone on increasing:

Of 115,986 families residing in New York city, only 15,990 are able to enjoy the luxury of an independent home; 14,862 other families live in comparative comfort, two in a house; 4416 buildings contain three families each, and yet do not come under the head of tenements; and the 11,965 dwelling houses which remain are the homes of 72,386 families, being an average of seven families or thirty five souls to each house! But this is only an average. In the Eleventh Ward 113 rear houses (houses built on the backs of deep lots, and separated only by a narrow and necessarily dark and filthy court from the front houses, which are also "barracks") contain 1,653 families, or nearly 15 families or 70 souls each; 24 others contain 407 families, being an average of 80 souls to each; and, in another ward 72 such houses contain no less than 19 families or 95 souls each! This seems shocking.

But this is by no means the worst. There are 580 tenement houses in New York which contain, by actual count 10,938 families, or about 86 persons each; 193 others which accommodate 141 persons each; 71 others, which cover 140 each; and finally, 29—these must be the most profitable—which have a total population of no less than 5,439 souls, or 187 to each house. The part of Fifth Avenue which holds the chief part of the wealth and fashion of New York, has an extent of about two miles, or, counting both sides of the street four miles. These four miles of stately palaces are occupied by 400 families; while a single block of tenement houses, not two hundred out of Fifth Avenue, contains no less than 700 families, or 3500 souls. Even such blocks, Mr. Halliday pertinently remarked, contain more people than the city of Hartford, which covers an area of several miles.

A tenement house is thus described by the Post:

It is commonly a structure of rough brick, standing upon a lot twenty five by a hundred feet; it is from four to six stories high, and is so divided internally as to contain four families on each floor—each family eating, drinking, sleeping, cooking, washing and fighting in a

room eight feet by ten, and a bedroom six feet by ten; unless, indeed—which very frequently happens, says Mr. Halliday—the family renting these two rooms take another family to board, or sub-lets one room to one or even two other families. One of the largest of these "barracks" has apartments for one hundred and twenty-six families. It stands on a lot fifty by two hundred and fifty feet, is entered at the side from alleys eight feet wide, and by reason of the vicinity of another barracks of equal height, the rooms are so darkened that on a cloudy day it is impossible to read or sew in them without artificial light. It has not one room which can in any way be thoroughly ventilated.

The following paragraph from the Memphis Argus, may convey a hint to the captors of Yankee canteens:

Some time since a sutler sold to a tinware dealer on Front street, two or three hundred canteens, picked up by him on a battle-field, not more than a hundred miles distant. There is but one way of realizing from a speculation of this kind, and so the canteens were given to one of the workmen employed by the dealer, with instructions to repair and restore them as near as possible to a serviceable condition. While engaged in this work the man happened upon one that seemed to be heavier than the others; this he shook, and discovering that it possessed something that he could not shake out through the neck, he proceeded to open it, when lo! his eye fell upon a roll of greenbacks, which counted, prove to represent \$2,000 in \$50 bills.

SOCIETY AT THE NORTH.—Two or three days ago a couple of respectable young ladies got into one of the city passenger cars at the corner of Central and Sixth street and took their seats in the rear end and on the left hand side of the car. Presently the car stopped and took in a big, burly, sweating negro, who attempted to crowd her capacious person between the two ladies, to which the ladies demurred, pointing her to a seat that was vacant on the forward end of the car. The negro persisted, and made the attempt to squeeze in between them which they repulsed, appealing to the conductor, who gallantly sided with the negro, adding that she was equally as good as the young ladies who repulsed her. What will the traveling community think of such conductors?—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE COMING MAN.—In the imagination of every young lady the coming man is a handsome young officer, with pearly teeth, coral lips, rosy cheeks, curly hair, blue eyes and black moustache, who is dying desperately in love with her, and is coming some day on a prancing gray horse with a long flowing tail, to propose to her. Money is no object, for the thought of money does not vulgarly intrude itself into the young lady's imagination in connection with her coming man, only he must be beautifully dressed, and have jingling spurs, and neatly rolled whippers as tight as watch springs. Alas! how many thousands are still waiting impatiently and yet, confidentially, for the advent of this coming man.

The average number of Confederate prisoners held at Fort Delaware since the battle of Gettysburg, was 6,500; died in an interval of sixteen months, 3,300; at Point Lookout, 8,600 were held at the time the prisoners left; 8,222 at Fort Delaware, less five hundred who came away under this flag of truce. The returned prisoners say they have suffered enough and will not be taken prisoners again. Their patriotism and devotion to the Southern cause is still unshaken by long, weary, hungry months of confinement.

Among other South Carolina officers confined on Morris Island are the following: Capt. J. M. Mulvany, 27th; Major Zeigler, McCombe Legion; Captain Thos. Pinckney, Major Hummel, Lieutenant Epps, 4th Cavalry; Lieutenant Bissell, 2d Infantry; Lieut. T. W. Easterling, Captain Meacham, 5th Infantry; Captain W. L. Campbell, 11th.

A rich Loyal Leaguer, who offered a stout negro \$700 to go to the war as his substitute, received for an answer, "Lorbress you, sar, I's got \$800 at home to buy a white man to go for me if I's drafted."

CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY MORNING OCT. 14.

SORGHUM.—The Salem Press says: A very fine healthy milch cow in this vicinity pastured one night in a cane patch, and on the next morning she was thought to be in a state of founder. She died, however, in a few hours; upon being opened the seed of the cane was found lodged in the second stomach, and had cut through the other and inner coatings, turning all the gastric juice into the cavity of the body.

It would be well for farmers to note this and keep their cattle from the seed of sorghum cane.

DATES OF SECESSION.—The Richmond Dispatch places Georgia next to South Carolina in the order of State Secession. In a note to section 5, 400 of the "Georgia Code," the Compiler says: The following is the order in which the several States seceded from the United States, to wit:

1. South Carolina, December 20th, 1860.
2. Mississippi, January 9, 1861.
3. Alabama, January 11th, 1861.
4. Florida, January, 11th, 1861.
5. Georgia, January 19th, 1861.
6. Louisiana, January 26th, 1861.
7. Texas, February 1st, 1861.
8. Virginia, April 17th, 1861.
9. Arkansas, May 9th, 1861.
10. North Carolina, May 20th, 1861.
11. Tennessee, June 8th, 1861.
12. Missouri, August 12th, 1861.

TESTIMONY OF A FEDERAL GENERAL AGAINST LINCOLN'S BARBARITY.—Major Gen. BUELL, who was mustered out of service as a Federal Major (Federal volunteer, being reduced to his original rank as Colonel in the regular army, resigned.

He has lately written a letter from Bedford Springs, in which he gives the following reason for his resigning. He is another witness of the infamous manner in which this war against the Confederate States has been conducted by Lincoln and his supporters. As the Presidential canvass progresses we shall have more letters of a similar character published in the Yankee press:

"I believe that the policy and means with which the war was being prosecuted were discredit to the nation and a stain upon civilization; and that they would not only fail to restore the Union, if indeed, they had not already rendered its restoration impossible, but that their tendency was to subvert the institutions under which the country had realized unexampled prosperity and happiness; and to such a work, I could not lend my hand."

FROM FLORIDA.—We have reliable particulars of the late raid upon Marianna from Florida under Gen. Ashbotch. This General paid dearly for his trip. He has got back with three wounds in his persons one in the arm which is to be amputated, one in the shoulder, and a third in the lower jaw, knocking out several teeth. He lost 39 men killed and 75 were brought back wounded. His spoils were 300 of cattle. At Marianna the people fought him bravely, even the women taking a hand and firing at him from the windows of the houses and a church. Ashbotch ordered the 1st Maine cavalry to charge, and they refuse. He then put himself at the head of another regiment, charged, and was shot down. He encountered nothing but the home guard and women at Marianna. The church was burned. The casualties among our own people at Marianna are reported at six killed and seven wounded.

AN AMUSING INSTANCE OF FINANCIERING.—A countryman on his way to the city with apples to sell, passed a Female Seminary, not more than forty miles off, and offered his apples at two dollars a dozen. A young lady soon struck a bargain with him for one dozen paying him an old five state face, and receiving three dollars, good currency, back in change. The rest of the young ladies seeing the verdancy of the countryman, besieged his cart in solid phalanx and soon relieved him of his apples and good currency by filling his pockets with Mr. Memminger's repudiated five dollar promises to pay. The country gentleman discovered his mistake, however, on arriving in town and finding that he had given his apples to the ladies without even receiving their thanks.—*Raleigh Progress.*

A despatch from Washington says that Maj. Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exchange, will start within a few days, for Savannah, with ten thousand sick and wounded rebel soldiers, to be exchanged for a like number of the worst cases of sick and wounded of our men. The steamer Baltic and other vessels of like capacity are now preparing to sail on this expedition.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

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

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Oct. 12.—Gen. Forrest telegraphs Gen. Taylor from Corinth on the 12th, that Col. Kelly's success yesterday was complete. He surprised the enemy, capturing three guns, twenty-five prisoners, and thirty horses, about 200 were drowned in attempting to reembark on their boats. Our first shot penetrated the boiler of the boat. Many scattered and were burned to death. Boats have gone down the river. This was given to the Mobile press by Gen. Taylor.

MOBILE 13.—A special despatch to the *Advertiser* from Senatobia of the 12th received. *Memphis Bulletin* of the 11th contains lengthy dispatches claiming great successes at Altoona. Thomas is at Nashville, Rossau and Washburn after Forrest. Despatches from Franklin Missouri of the 7th say, Smith would move immediately in pursuit of Price with force sufficient to whip him, before he could reach Jefferson city. It is reported in New York, that the steamer Roanoke was captured at sea by the rebels who embarked at Havana as passengers.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 13.—The *Whig* has received the New York *Herald* of the 10th. It contains additional particulars of the Darbytown fight. It says the Rebels fought obstinately, and lost 1000 killed. Federal loss 100.—Though the *Herald* brags it is evident that the Yankees were badly whipped according to its accounts. On Sunday evening, Lincoln sends the following despatch to Cameron: Absolutely no news from the army of the Potomac.—Stanton telegraphs, no cause of alarm. Bogus despatches in Washington papers, say Sheridan whipped Longstreet and Early. Sheridan is still at Harrisburg. Communication in Washington *Union* says, nothing from Sherman yet, and tries to gloss over Burbridge's defeat at Saltville. Burbridge passed Covington on the 9th for Lexington, says Price's object in taking Jefferson city, is to inaugurate the rebel governor. The financial crisis is already approaching the run on the Banks heavy.

A NORTHERN MAN'S VIEW.—The army correspondent of the *Montgomery Mail*, in his last letter, says he has just seen a copy of the *Louisville Journal* of the 26th. It contains a very sensible letter from JOHN G. DAVIS, of Indiana. Mr. Davis does not think the capture of Southern towns and territory are unravelling the mystery of peace. He believes that every city in Dixie might fall without the conclusion of the war and the disorganization of the rebellion. "For," observes he, with great truth, "when you have driven Lee out of Richmond, as you have driven Hood out of Atlanta—captured Augusta, Macon, Montgomery—taken Mobile, and forced the grand armies of the South to unite, you will still have that great territory West of the Mississippi to clear—and this alone is a task equal to the last three years work." Upon these ideas Mr. DAVIS thinks it would be wise to offer some terms to the rebels to induce them to enter convention of the States. "In the event of such a general Congress," says he, "there is a great reason to hope that the good sense of both parties would be able to reach some wise, patriotic and happy consummation."

Andy Johnson, it would seem from the Nashville papers, meets with poor success in enforcing his enrollment act. Those who would obey his mandate dare not do so in the face of the guerrillas every where swarming the country, who swear bloody vengeance against the executioners of this law.