

The Camden Daily Journal.

VOL. 1 CAMDEN, S. C., TUESDAY, NOV. 22, 1864 NO. 122

By D. D. HOCOTT.

Terms of Subscription.

Daily paper per month \$3.00
" " for Six Months \$15.00
Weekly, \$5.00

Rates for Advertising:

For one Square—twelve lines or less—TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS for the first insertion, and TWO DOLLARS for each subsequent.

Obituary Notices, exceeding one square, charged at advertising rates.

Transient Advertisements and Job Work MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE

No deduction made, except to our regular advertising patrons.

The Murder of Six Confederate Prisoners at St. Louis—Particulars of the Execution.

Several paragraphs have been published from the latest Yankee papers, announcing the intention to shoot six Confederate soldiers in retaliation for six Yankees who were killed during General Price's expedition. The murder took place at St. Louis on the 1st instant. Six Confederates were elected from the prisoners in the Gratiot street prison, but one of them proving to have been a teamster, his name was stricken from the death roll and that of George F. Bunch, of the Third Missouri Cavalry, was substituted. The men were not informed of their fate until the day of execution. The St. Louis Democrat gives the following details of their murder:

At about two o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, the six men were taken from the prison, placed in a covered wagon, and escorted to the place of execution by a detachment of the Tenth Kansas, followed by a number of other soldiers, and by a few citizens. Fort No. 4, a short distance south of Lafayette Park, was selected as the place of execution, and to that point the procession marched without music.

On the west side of the fort six posts had been set in the ground, each with a seat attached, and each tied with a strip of white cotton cloth, afterwards used in bandaging the eyes of the prisoners. Fifty-four men were selected as the executioners, forty-four belonging to the Tenth Kansas and ten to the Forty-first Missouri. Thirty-six of these composed the front firing party, eighteen being reserved in case they should not do the work effectually.

About three o'clock the prisoners arrived on the ground and sat down, attached to the posts. They all appeared to be more or less affected, but, considering the circumstances, remained remarkably firm. Father Ward and Rev. Mr. McKim spoke to the men in their last moments, exhorting them to put their trust in God. The row of posts ranged north and south, and at the first on the north was A. V. Ladd, on his left was George Nichols, next Harvey H. Blackburn, George T. Bunch, Charles W. Minniken and James W. Gates. Ladd and Blackburn sat with perfect calmness, with their eyes fixed on the ground, and did not speak. Nichols gave no sign of emotion at first, but sat with seeming indifference, scraping the ground with his heel. He asked one of the surgeons if there was any hope of a postponement, and being assured that there was none, he looked more serious, and frequently ejaculated, "Lord, have mercy on my poor soul!" Again he said: "O, to think of the news that will go to father and mother!"

After the reading of the sentence by Colonel Heinrichs, Minniken expressed a desire to say a few words. He said:

"Soldiers, and all of you who hear me, take warning from me. I have been a Confederate soldier four years and have served my country faithfully. I am now to be shot for what other men have done, that I had no hand in, and knew nothing about. I never was a guerrilla, and I am sorry to be shot for what I had nothing to do with, and what I am not guilty of. When I took a prisoner I always treated him kindly, and never harmed a man after he surrendered. I hope God will take me to his bosom when I am dead. O Lord be with me."

While the sergeant was bandaging his eyes Minniken said—"Sergeant, I don't blame you. I hope we will all meet in heaven. Boys, when you kill me, kill me dead."

The eyes of all being bandaged, they bade

each other farewell. "Good bye, George," one said; "Farewell, Nicholas," said another; "Good bye, Blackburn," uttered several; and two or three of them said, "Boys, farewell to you all; the Lord have mercy on our poor souls!"

The firing party was about ten paces off. Some of the Kansas men appeared to be reluctant to fire upon the prisoners, but Captain Jones told them it was their duty; that they should have no hesitation, as these men had taken the life of many a Union man who was innocent as themselves.

At the word, the thirty-six soldiers fired simultaneously—the discharge sounding like a single explosion. The aim of every man was true. One or two of the victims groaned, and Blackburn cried out, "Oh, kill me quick!"—In five minutes they were all dead—their heads falling to one side and their bodies swinging around to the sides of the posts, and being kept from falling by the pinions on their arms. Five of them were shot through the heart, and the sixth received three balls in his breast, dying almost instantly.

DREADFUL!—In speaking of preparations for the comfort of Congress, the Richmond Examiner says: "It was intended to re-carpet the legislative halls throughout, but the steamer in which the fine Brussels was shipped from Europe fell into the hands of the blockaders off Wilmington. So the Capitol will have to go without its new dress this season." Certainly this is a dreadful condition of affairs. Just think of it! Our Congressmen obliged to hold another session in warm, comfortable rooms on bare floors, without a Brussels carpet, while our soldiers luxuriate out of doors in the rain, sleet and snow—drenched to the skin and half frozen by the keen chilly winter blast. How our Congressmen must suffer! Poor things!

Some of our contemporaries are so uncharitable as to say that the gold spent for the lost carpets could have been spent for better purposes; that it might have purchased many a poor soldier the wherewithal to keep him warm. Our exchanges should reflect that the order of things has been changed since this war has commenced; and that Congress instead of legislating for the people has been legislating for themselves and other officials—instead of adopting measures to preserve and defend civil liberty, pass their time in devising schemes to deprive the people of what few liberties they have left. High times, these!

A MODERATE—in Paris, advertises a salve for the production of a slight down on the lips of the ladies—a little moustache—so great is the favor that hair on the upper lip of woman is received with in France.

Squib says if any good looking young lady in this country wants a slight moustache on her upper lip, she can be supplied by calling on him. He will guarantee to continue down on her lips as long as she likes.—*Mac's Confederates.*

This is what we would call *coming down* handsomely. The aforesaid young lady will doubtless close with this offer of an "airy nothing."

The Memphis Bulletin gives the following New Orleans item:

Sixteen thousand dollars in gold were lately discovered hid on the premises of Madame Taylor, a notorious rebel, and the proprietress of a house of ill fame in New Orleans. Five thousand dollars in silver were also found there a few days previous. A large portion of the money is said to belong to officers in the rebel army.

WORTH KNOWING.—An exchange declares that corn stalds, if saved, are fully equal to the same weight in hay. Prepare them by cutting into pieces of half an inch in length, and place in hog-heads. Throw in one gallon of boiling water, containing one gill of salt, cover the hog-heads with a blanket—the steam swells and softens the stalk; add a little meal and feed to the cattle.

SKULKERS.—A gentleman just from Europe via Bermuda and Wilmington, states that he saw in London and Paris nearly a division of able-bodied "refugees" from the Confederate States, a large majority of whom are skulkers from military duty. Let their names be ascertained and registered.

CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.

TUESDAY MORNING NOV. 22.

DENTIST'S CONVENTION.—A call for a Convention of Dentists of the Confederacy, to meet in Augusta on Wednesday, November 28, has been issued.

THE GEORGIA CONFERENCE.—Bishop PIERCE has changed the place of holding the next annual Methodist Conference for Georgia from Athens to Milledgeville on the 30th inst. The change is made for the convenience of the preachers.

They talk in Paris of establishing a Biblical theatre, where will be played only pieces dramatized from the incidents of the Old Testament. A French paper thinks that SOLOMON and his three hundred wives would furnish excellent subjects for light vaudevilles.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—President DAVIS, in last year, set apart the 10th day of December as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, on which day the Methodist Conference of South Carolina convened, and again for the year '64, appointed the 16th day of November for a like observance, and the time appointed for the meeting of the Conference was the same.

A FAT JOB.—CONGRESSIONAL REPOSITORY.—The Richmond Sentinel tells us that Messrs. AVRES & WADE, of the Illustrated News, have received the contract for publishing the debates and proceedings of the lower House of the Confederate Congress. The proceedings will be issued in daily newspaper form, and they are to furnish Congress with five thousand copies of this paper, and allowed the privilege of selling any number they may see proper on their own account.

CHEERING.—In the absence of any press despatches for this morning's issue, we learn from a gentleman who came up in last night's train, that SHEKMAN'S progress towards Macon had been checked by a force of Confederates confronting him. Our informant says a despatch to that effect had been received at Kingsville during yesterday afternoon. God grant that both the telegraph and the "reliable gentleman" may each be correct, and that the horde of philistines may be driven from the face of the earth, without a representative left to tell the tale of their extermination.

We also learn from a friend who received a letter direct from Macon by last night's mail, that an engagement had certainly taken place some twenty-five miles from that place, and we presume it must be the one referred to above.

PROCLAMATION FROM GENERAL BEAUREGARD.—A stirring appeal.—*People of Georgia:* Also for the defence of your native soil. Rally around your patriotic Governor and gallant soldiers. Obstruct and destroy all roads in SHEKMAN'S front, flank and rear, and his army will starve in your midst. Be confident and resolute. Trust in an over-ruling Providence and success will crown your efforts.

I hasten to join you in the defence of your homes and firesides. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

FROM UP THE ROAD.—Passengers down the Georgia Railroad last night report that the Yankees, one thousand strong entered Madison on Friday, between 11 and 12 o'clock, and at 1 o'clock they burned the depot, and their property belonging to the Railroad. Yesterday morning they entered Buckhead eight miles this side of Madison. The enemy report that they are twenty thousand strong.

A gentleman who left Athens yesterday morning reports that the excitement was subsiding in that city relative to the raid.

Large numbers of refugees are arriving in this city from along the line of the road.—*Camden and Sentinel.*

THE FLAG OF TRUCE IN THE JAMES.—It is said no farther flag of truce exchanges of prisoners and papers is looked for in the James river this season. The regular exchange being transferred to the South via Savannah, the enemy will endeavor to use the James for the purposes of war, not of peace and amity. *Rich. Examiner.*

LAYING IT ON HEAVEN.—The Southern Republic estimates that the appropriations called for by Gov. Brown in his message, for the coming fiscal year, will render necessary a tax of twenty and a half million dollars—or nearly as much as the people turned John Quincy Adams out of office for spending for the whole United States.

From Missouri.—The Grenada Melroe says we have just had a long conversation with a gentleman—an old friend, and a man we knowingly touch for—who left St. Louis a short time ago. His opportunities were the very best for knowing what was going on in the State.

Gen. Price has a firm foothold in Missouri. He is virtually in possession of four-fifths of the State, and no intelligent Federal officer believes they can force him out. When our informant left, General Price had his headquarters at Waverly, and his lines extending sixty miles West. Recruits are flocking to him daily from all parts of the State—old grey haired men and young boys mingle in the ranks with stout, hale men, in the bloom of youth and prime of life. These recruits are the best men in the State.

Intelligent Federal officers assured our informant that not less than 35,000 recruits had joined "Old Pap" up to the 30th of October, which would make his force fully sixty thousand strong. Fagan with a small force had been retiring before a force of Federals, near Independence, which gave rise to the oft repeated rumor that Price was retreating. He had never receded an inch since he entered the State, and has never had a Yankee force in his front able to cope with him or willing to attempt it. Clark, Shelby and Bill Anderson, are north of the Missouri river, tearing up railroads, whipping Dutch, and "obeying orders" generally.

In the Selesia affair Jeff. Thompson captured 2,200 men.

Gen. Smith, the worthy who burned Oxford, Miss., in August last, had been lying ten miles above Charles City for two weeks—his army loaded on 17 transports—and awaiting orders from Washington City.

Our friends in the noble old State are in fine spirits and look upon their deliverance as certain and immediate.

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Brown, Mr. J. W. SMITH, to Miss M. A. CORBETT, both of Sumter District.

On Wednesday, 9th inst., at the residence of the bride, by Rev. S. H. Hay, JOSEPH T. MICKLE, Esq., to Miss MARY ELDA, daughter of the late Dr. John Milling.

Kirkwood Mill.

KIRKWOOD MILL (FORMERLY LANG'S MILL) is now prepared to grind grit on toll. Due notice will be given as soon as the Wheat Mill is completed.

MILLER WANTED.

A miller wanted to superintend the above Mill. Apply to B. P. COLEBURN, Nov. 16.

Sweet Potatoes.

50 BUSHELS SWEET POTATOES, AT FIVE Dollars per bushel. 4 bushels fine Rice Peas for table use. Apply to S. A. BENJAMIN, November 18, 1864.

Exchange.

I WILL EXCHANGE TWO MULES FOR GOOD Milk cows. Nov 1 - 21-1864. R. E. JOHNSON.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE A LIMITED number of Hides and Fat for ONE MONTH at his Tan Yard on his plantation, four miles east of Camden.

The Vats and Leather House are rectified and under the charge of a watchful and reliable overseer, but on this arrangement is made for the accommodation of neighbors and not with the view of profit. Hides will only be received at the OWNER'S RISK. Those who have left Hides there recently will remove them unless they assent to these terms. WM. M. SHANNON. Camden, Nov. 18, 1864.

For Sale.

A TRAVELLING TRUNK FOR Sale at MATHESON & Co. November 15.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE AND SELL on Consignment Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. Highest market prices paid for country produce. Nov. 14-1864. W. E. HUGHSON.