

The Distress in South Carolina.

We hear of a deeper and more general distress and poverty in Central South Carolina than in any other section of the South. The destruction performed by Sherman's army there was not greater than by any of our other armies. The suffering, as we are informed from the witnesses from Columbia, is a general one, and refined people are reduced to beggary, and do actually subsist on the same scanty and unwholesome food as the masses of suffering that surpass anything known in American history, and equal the accounts of famines in the Old World.—The people are dejected as well as distressed, subjugated in spirit as well as in the field.

We have already protested against the system that has been adopted in some quarters of an indiscriminate issuance of rations by the Government to the needy. But that need not prevent the people in the North from relieving the suffering in the South. We think something should be done in this direction by the public, and done at once in the cause of South Carolina. No better medium could be found for this than the Sanitary Commission, if it were in active operation; but its affairs are being closed up, and we suppose that at all events, this would be considered outside of its proper sphere. Cannot the Union Commission take the matter in hand?

We are certain that if a proper appeal were made in this city for aid to the distressed people of South Carolina, the most generous benefactions would at once be forthcoming. The fund should be a special one for needy whites, so that the pride and prejudice of the people need not be trampled upon. We throw out the hint.—*New York Times, July 29th.*

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTION FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—We re-publish this morning, says the *Charleston Courier* of the 12th inst., the following letter, taken from the columns of the *New York Herald*, addressed by the Secretary to the Comptroller of the Treasury. It is of great interest to the parties who have shipped cotton subsequent to the proclamation of the President, dated 13th of June, 1865, and who have paid the one cent per pound fee imposed by the Treasury Department on shipments of cotton until that date:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 24, 1865.—**SIR:**—Messrs Bierwith and Rocholl reclaim \$144, alleged to have been collected by you on the 13th inst., as the one cent per pound shipping fee on thirty-six bales of cotton arriving from Charleston, S. C., to their addresses on the Alhambra and the Heirss.

The one cent per pound shipping fee was abolished by the proclamation of the President of June 13, 1865, which removed all restrictions on trade East of the Mississippi River, and is to be refunded whenever it has been collected after that date.

You are hereby authorized and instructed to adjust the above and all similar applications by this rule, without reference to me of individual cases.

Respectfully,

HUGH McCULLOCH,

SECRETARY of the Treasury.

FEMALE EMIGRATION.—Since the days of Mrs. Farnham's project, some years ago, to carry a shipload of young women to California for the consolation of the lonely miners, we have heard of no similar enterprise until now. The authorities of Washington Territory and the Governor of Massachusetts have been negotiating to supply the Pacific coast with female emigrants, that sex being very scarce in that region. The Governor has got together three hundred females, whom he intends to send in a steamer provided by the Government at Washington. The steamer will sail from New York on the 20th of August.

The emigrants are promised, when they get to Washington Territory, good wages to be paid to them, and have the added inducement of probable marriage within three months, if they wish.

Thus the Governor of Massachusetts appears to be making provision for his surplus of forty thousand spinsters, whose apparently hopeless single state he some time ago so deeply deplored.—*Baltimore Sun.*

CAMDEN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1865.

We are pleased to see the military stationed at this post, take so great interest in the repairs of our town engines, and other municipal arrangements. Both the omen and precedent is a good one, and hope that their labors may be appreciated.

Owing to the press on our advertising columns this week, we are unable to extend our editorial liberations, or even give space to the usual amount of general news matter. We expect to keep pace with the times and circumstances; and in so doing will, ere long, feel the necessity of enlarging our paper to its former huge dimensions.

By reference to advertisement in another column it will be seen that MELVIN M. COHEN, of Columbia, has recently opened an extensive and well selected stock of groceries and provisions—also, drugs and medicines of every description, directly imported. Those of our citizens, and others, visiting the capital would no doubt find it to their interest to call at his establishment, on assembly near pendleton street.

GEN. J. B. KERSHAW.—It will be gratifying to the thousands of friends and admirers of Gen. J. B. KERSHAW, to hear of his safe return home from his late confinement in a Northern bastille. We have not had the pleasure of seeing him, as yet, but are assured by others who have been favored, that he is enjoying the best of health, and that the fatigues of four years' constant and active warfare have not told on his personal appearance, but presents to-day the same noble and chivalrous front that he wore after the fatigues of the Mexican campaign.

We are credibly informed by a gentleman prominently connected with the South Carolina Railroad Company, that a train of cars will be run through to Camden some day during the coming week—probably the latter part. But many refugees must necessarily incur disappointment, who expect to secure through freight to Charleston; as the train arriving at this place will unload the goods sent, at Kingsville; where they will have but poor shelter, if any, and with but little prospect of a re-shipment in some weeks for the city. We mention these facts, that our refugee friends might not incur unnecessary trouble; but get the positive information sought after from the proper sources. No doubt the former popular and gentlemanly agent at this depot, Mr. JAMES JONES, would be pleased to furnish such information to persons desiring it. He may be found at his storehouse, directly opposite the JOURNAL office.

THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS.—We are in receipt of a package of copies of the *Daily News*, published by CATHCART, McMILLAN & MORTON. The best of talent is engaged in the editorial department of this paper; besides being well filled with the choicest reading matter of a varied character—at the same time a staunch Southern journal. The *News* is a large and handsomely printed paper and established on a permanent basis. Our knowledge of and acquaintance with one of the firm, Capt. J. W. McMILLAN, is of many years' standing, and take pleasure in vouching for the continued publication of the *News*. We have distributed a number of copies among our mercantile and literary citizens, and trust that they will bestow a liberal patronage in its favor. We have yet on hand a few copies, which our citizens are at liberty to use.

Persons desirous of subscribing can do so by leaving their names and address at the office of the JOURNAL. Terms for Daily one year \$10; six months \$5.

The *Charleston Daily News* of the 14th inst., furnishes us with the following items of news:

General BRECKINRIDGE, ex-Secretary of war in the rebel government, had arrived at Southampton by the West India mail steamer Shannon.

Among the applicants for pardon to-day was Herschel V. Johnson, candidate for Vice-Presidency with Douglas in 1860.

H. W. Patten and R. W. Walker, Theodore D. Wagner, of South Carolina, and William Selden, of Norfolk, Va., were pardoned by the President to-day.

The rush for the White house to-day was astonishing, and without precedent for weeks past. The East Room, halls, stairway and lobbies above were crowded by eager applicants the entire day. The President received as many as possible; but those were away without one-half of them gaining admittance. Among the important hangers on Henry C. Burnett, of Kentucky, was conspicuous from his sour and woe-begone appearance. Gen. Jackson, of Florida, has been at

the door regularly for two weeks. Such perseverance deserves reward.

The steamer Cuba, which arrived yesterday, brought the unwelcome intelligence that the insulation of the great Atlantic Telegraph cable was lost at some unknown point on the 29th ult., when seven hundred miles of it had been laid by the Great Eastern, on her eighth day out from Valentia, and that consequently communication between the monster vessel and the shore had suddenly ceased. The cause of the accident had not been learned when the Cuba left Queestown on the evening of the 30th ult., but the occurrence need not be regarded as deciding that the cable is a failure. By the next arrival from Europe, which will be most anxiously awaited, we shall no doubt have a full and definite explanation of the matter.

DECLINATION.

MR. EDITOR: Whilst I appreciate the motives that prompted my friends, in nominating me for a seat in the convention, and am profoundly grateful therefor, I could not, without great detriment to my family, accept the position if elected. Besides, there are others in our midst, abler and more experienced than myself, who will do infinitely more credit to the district; hence I must decline to be a candidate.

Respectfully yours &c.

W. Z. LEITNER.

[FOR THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.]

In the present era of our political history, when the future of our people hangs as it were, upon a thread of destiny; where all is wrapt in profound and impenetrable mystery and the patriot strains his weary eye, out lately dimmed by sufferings and sorrows unspeakable, to peer into the dim vista of futurity, we become conscious of the fact, that the happiness of a posterity, lies in our keeping. Their wellbeing depends on our sagacity in the present crisis, and we are painfully aware that wise counsels must prevail in order that we be not accused by future generations and our names be not recalled with imprecations for ignoble deeds, impudent acts and indifference to most sacred duties. The recent changes in our social status absorb the chief attention of the thinking mind. The proper management of the labor question hangs like the sword of Damocles in threatening attitude over the future prosperity of the country. Here is a field for deep thought, sagacious counsel, farsighted policy and prompt action. Many other questions of no less import crave our immediate attention, and we are now called upon by our Governor to take the initiatory steps for their disposal.

It is an omen, replete with bright hopes for the future to note that this community, at least, is fully alive to the sacred obligations, the pressing duties and stern responsibilities of this trying hour, as evinced by their nominations for the convention to be held on the 13th of September.

Among these we are pleased to find the name of Major L. W. R. BLAIR, a gentleman who possesses in an unusual degree the attributes of the "right man of the times." With a mind of various attainments, an intellect of high cultivation, he combines a soundness of judgment, eminent eye for the practical and an ardent zeal for the welfare of his country, that are rarely found in one man. In the most trying hours he has never been found wanting, but was distinguished for the brave, conscientious and noble discharge of his whole duty. Such men are now wanted and we congratulate the voters of this district on the happy chance of this nominee. He needs no encomiums from partizan pen; his sterling worth is two well known to require adulatory exposition at the hands of his admirers, and we anticipate for him an earnest and cordial support.

BETA.

Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis were born in the same Congressional district of Kentucky, and within the same twelvemonth. The one was removed to a free State, and grew up under the social system of those States; the other was removed farther South to Mississippi, and was trained under the influence of the social system of the slave States. The singular careers of the two men read us an instructive lesson on the effects of the two systems of society which have prevailed within our Union.

[*New York Evening News.*]

The above paragraph contains the germ of a thought which ought to have great weight in determining the actual guilt, the moral involvement, of the men who were implicated in the great rebellion. The war has caused great losses and suffering to our people and it is

but natural that a feeling of resentment and anger, and a desire for revenge should exist. But, after all, who can doubt that if the brave men who carried the war through to a successful issue against the rebels had been born and educated in the South they might have fought as bravely for the rebellion as they fought against it? And on the other hand, is it not probable that the Southern soldiers, had they been born and bred North, would have changed places with their antagonist? If this is so, and few will controvert the idea, ought these men to be subject to retributive punishment for acts which were the results of circumstances rather than of willful wickedness? Who can say that even Abraham Lincoln, had he gone to Mississippi instead of Illinois, might not have headed the rebellion—and that Jefferson Davis, removing to Massachusetts, might not have attained even to the immortal glory that crowns Ben. Butler?

Boston Evening Courier.

GENERAL GRANT IN CANADA.—QUEBEC, August 6.—Lieutenant General Grant has been a great lion yesterday and to-day. Lord Monck, General Mitchell, General Doyle, Admiral Pope, and most members of the Cabinet called on him to-day and paid their respects.

While here General Grant spoke without reserve to several persons on the Mexican question. He said that he had placed one hundred thousand men on the Rio Grande as an army of observation, and that the French would have to leave Mexico peacefully if they chose, but forcibly if they refused. The situation of Mexico he looked upon as one which had been created by the rebellion, and the rebellion would really not be overcome until Maximilian was compelled to depart and the Mexican people allowed to organize a government without foreign interference.

With regard to the relations between the United States and England, he did not think the present friendly state would be disturbed, unless complications ensued by reason of England's mixing herself up with France in the Mexican question.—*New York Herald, 10th inst.*

Announcements.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce Maj. L. W. R. BLAIR as a candidate for a seat in the Convention to assemble on the 13th proximo.

Aug 11

LYNGUES CREEK.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce the name of Col. L. J. PATTERSON as a suitable gentleman to occupy a seat in the coming State Convention, and oblige,

August 11

MANY VOTERS.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce Col. A. D. GOOD-WYN a candidate for a seat in the State Convention to convene on the 13th proximo. And oblige

August 4.

MANY FRIENDS.

Special Notices.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS EASTERN DIST. S. C.,

SUMTER, S. C., August 2, 1865.

SIR: In accordance with the laws of the United States of America, no Mail Matter of any description whatever can be received or forwarded from any Post Office, unless the postage is prepaid.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

G. G. SPEAR,

A. A. A. General.

To J. M. GAYLE, Acting Postmaster at Camden, S. C.

August 11

NOTICE.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS OF the Town of Camden, in consideration of the changed relationship existing between employer and laborer, have agreed to be governed by the following rules in our future practice: Whenever we are sent for by the employer the charge will be made to him—when sent for by the laborer we will use the same discretion that we have formerly done in practicing among free negroes.

The employer will please always send a written order.

L. H. DEAS, M. D.
L. M. DESAUSSURE, M. D.
T. W. SALMOND, M. D.
B. H. MATHESON, M. D.
D. L. DESAUSSURE, M. D.
A. A. MOORE, M. D.

June 23

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