

The Camden Daily Journal.

VOL. 1

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NO. 91.

By D. D. HOCOTT.

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The Battle of Saltville.

The Abingdon *Virginian*, of Friday, contains the following particulars of the battle at Saltville:

The enemy reached the vicinity of the Salt Works on Sunday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, when the fight commenced near the residence of Mr. Saunders, commonly known as Gov. Saunders. Prisoners captured concern in the statement that Burbridge had three full brigades, including one negro regiment, in all about 4000 men, about 2500 of whom were in the fight. The number engaged on our side did not probably exceed 2000. As has been the Yankee custom, the negroes were put in front, and were held to their places as long as it was possible to do so by the bayonets of their brethren with whiter skins, but blacker hearts. The reserve and detail battalions were under the command of Colonels Robert Preston, of Montgomery, Smith, of Tazewell, and James T. Preston, of Washington. The whole under the command of Gen. A. E. Jackson. Gen. Gilmer's men had disputed Burbridge's advance for several days, and added new laurels to an already enviable reputation. Men never fought with more bravery and determination, as did also the command of Gen. Williams, the latter having come in after the fight had commenced, but before it had grown hot and furious. But all concur, both officers and men, in the need of praise to the reserves and detail men, who had been hastily drawn together for the occasion. All the Generals say they fought with all the coolness, self-possession and bravery of regulars, and it was mainly to their gallantry and coolness that the victory was so complete. This shows that the blood of King's Mountain still flows in the veins of the yeomanry of Southwestern Virginia.

Gen. Breckinridge reached the field about the close of the fight, and Gen. Vaughn, with his own, as well as Gen. Duke's and Gen. Crosby's brigades, reached just in time to hear the shout of victory and to engage in the pursuit of the flying Yankees. Gen. Vaughn had been hastily ordered from Tennessee, where he had been fighting and driving back the enemy under Gillem for several days, and only succeeded, after a forced march, in reaching the scene of action after the battle had been fought. Had he remained in Tennessee, Gillem's forces would have been gobbled up before this time, and as his face is again in that direction, we will be disappointed if he does not do so before many days.

Our loss in the engagement is variously estimated, but the nearest we can get at the truth is about twenty killed and about sixty wounded. The loss of the enemy is estimated at from four to six hundred in killed and wounded, and some forty or fifty prisoners.

Burbridge was greatly deceived, as he expected to take the works without much difficulty. He did not expect to encounter any but a force of some four or five hundred reserves, and also expected the co-operation of Gillem from Tennessee, but Vaughn had "scotched the snake." After he found himself whipped, he asked Mr. Saunders what troops those were who fought so desperately, and, on being told that they were the reserves and detail men, he swore he didn't believe it. Col. Hanson is somewhat skeptical on the subject.

The men fought like veterans and were highly complimented by the General commanding. The odium hitherto attached to reserves and detail forces is removed now, since all have acted so gallantly, and as one of the Yankee wounded remarked in the hospital, "if your militia fight so well and stand so staunchly, I do not want to meet your regulars." This is compliment enough for our brave men who acted so nobly.

The enemy advanced through Thompson's Gap and retreated by the same route.

Gen. Hanson, from Kentucky, who is severely (mortally) wounded and in our hands, said we killed and wounded about one thousand.—Gen. Hanson is a brother of Gen. Roger Hanson of the Confederate army, killed in one of the Tennessee battles.

The Yankee wounded say their commanders told them they would encounter only raw militia, would run without offering any serious opposition.

CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.

SATURDAY MORNING OCT. 15.

Religious Notice.

The Rev. Mr. ELLIOTT will preach in the M. E. Church, at the usual hour, on Sunday Morning, the 16th inst.

FROM THE FRONT.—An officer who left Newnan on Saturday morning, reports that SHERMAN had evacuated Atlanta, after burning the greater portion of the city, and had moved up the State road in the direction of Marietta. He also reports that HOOD's army was at or near Big Shanty on Friday morning, and that they would reach the Etowah river by Saturday night. The destruction of the road by our forces is represented to be thorough and complete. The superstructure has been burned, the rails bent, and the excavations filled up. In order to use it again, SHERMAN will have to build a rail road "from the stump." After the capture of Rome, WHEELER is said to have struck the State road at the Kingston junction and was tearing it up in the direction of Dalton. FORREST is reported to have tapped the Nashville and Chattanooga road and had not grown weary in well-doing.

McCLELLAN'S SPEECH—GREELEY'S GRUMBING.—During the progress of a jubilee over Sheridan's victory, McClellan was called upon by the crowd, which he briefly addressed as follows:

My friends: I cannot refrain from expressing my gratification for your kindness at this great demonstration in behalf of the Union the Constitution and the laws. I thank you for the honor done me. You surely will not expect me to address you at length at this time, and will excuse me for not making a speech and a low me to retire. Gentlemen, again I thank you, and bid you good night.

Over this GREELEY grows and grumbles in this wise: What sullen silence over Sheridan's victory! What heartless indifference to the wounds of the twenty-five hundred braves in the Shenandoah! What unpatriotic, what inhuman neglect of a great victory, and most precious political event!

A Richmond correspondent writes: "Mr. Hendren, of Stanton, takes Elmore's place in the Treasury, and Elmore goes to the army. His accounts, I am told, bring the Government in debt \$75,000. It is said five thousand negroes are to go to Gen. Lee to act as teamsters, etc. I say yesterday the late Quartermaster General Myers, in a private's uniform, going out to the front. A number of stray Brigadiers, I am told were picked up and put in the ranks. The hotels and bar banks sheltered many refringents. Among the reports circulating here is one to the effect that a prominent officer here is in favor of arming the negroes. You need not attach much faith to it though."

THE TOBACCO TRADE.—The quantity of unmanufactured tobacco imported into the United Kingdom in the six months ending June 30, 1864, was 15,358,105 lbs. The quantity imported during the same period in the year 1863 was 12,923,357 lbs., and during the same period in 1862, only 7,436,306 lbs. The quantity of manufactured tobacco imported is very greatly on the increase, owing to the reduction of the duty. During six months ending June 30, 1864, the supplies were 3,041,139 lbs, as compared with 1,222,493 lbs. in 1863, and 553,863 lbs. in 1862. It is scarcely necessary to point out that the small import of unmanufactured tobacco in 1862, was caused by the American war.

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. Look out for an invasion of Illinois, and a rear march on Sherman, which will make the said Sherman rue the day he ever ventured from Chattanooga.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

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

FROM GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 14.—The Raftin works in Edgefield District were destroyed by fire on Thursday night. The fire was accidental.—Loss \$200,000. Insured for \$25000. They were situated six miles from Augusta.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 14.—The *Whig* has received the New York *Herald* of the 11th. Sherman telegraphs from Altoona on the 9th, and from Kennesaw on the 6th, that he arrived just in time to witness, at a distance, the attack on Altoona. The attack was anticipated, and a corps ordered from Rome with reinforcements. The attack was met and repulsed—the rebels losing 2000 killed, wounded and prisoners.—Our loss 700. The enemy captured a small garrison at Big Shanty and Ackworth. Sherman says: We have abundance of provisions at Atlanta and Altoona. Hood moved back to Dallas. We are watching him in case he attempts to reach Kingston. Atlanta is perfectly secure. Sheridan is at Woodstock, he has destroyed everything in the way of provisions. Grant has returned to Washington.

Gold in New York 198 1/2.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, October 8, 1864.

[General Orders No. 77.]

The following will supercede General Orders No. 76, present series, which are hereby revoked.

I. All details, heretofore granted, under authority of the War Department, to persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, are hereby revoked; and all such detailed men, together with those within the said ages, who hold furloughs or temporary exemptions by reason of pending applications for detail, 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 as artisans, mechanics, or persons of scientific skill and those detailed and now engaged in the manufacture, collection and forwarding of indispensable supplies for the army and navy, will be continued in their present employments until their respective details be revised.

II. The Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux will immediately forward to the Generals of Reserves in the several States lists of all detailed men in their employment in the said States, certifying in each case of a persons between 18 and 45 years, those who are experts and absolutely indispensable for the public service, specifying the employment of each individual, and all detailed employees, who are between the ages of 18 and 45 years, and so certified within the prescribed period, will be forthwith assigned to the army. A duplicate of the above lists will, at the same time, be furnished to the Adjutant and Inspector General for the action of the Secretary of War.

III. All persons called out by these orders who claim exemption on account of physical disability, will be examined by select Medical Boards at the Camps of Instruction.

IV. All men found for light duty, and 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.

Headq's En. Office,

CAMDEN, S. C., Oct. 14, 1864.

PURSUANT TO ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S Order No. 77, herewith published, all detailed men, and those whose applications are pending, and all light duty men, who are unassigned, and all who have no certificate of exemption from examining Board or exempted under recent Acts of Congress, who are not in active service between 18 and 45 are hereby ordered to report promptly at this office prepared to go forward to Camp of Instruction.

W. WALLACE,
Act. E. O. E. D.

OBITUARY.

IN MEMORIAM.

Amongst the many records of the brave which daily fill our public columns, I have not yet noticed the name of the young patriot, LEWIS PATTERSON, STINSON, who fell mortally wounded, on the 5th of May, at the battle of the Wilderness. But, although his deeds have not been blazoned forth to the world, he has not been forgotten. His virtues and noble sacrifice will live in the memory of his companions-in-arms and the hearts of a grateful people as long as memory shall last. His melancholy fate and heroic death made a deep impression on the sympathies of both officers and men, and cast a gloom over the whole company. He was so young, so generous, so brave, and his conduct, too, in battle was so lofty and intrepid! He has covered his name with glory. In the language of an officer and friend, who stood by him on the battle-field, "He was one of the noblest boys I ever knew. Free from all the vices common to youth, gentle, kind and ever ready to accommodate, he gave promise of being a good and useful man; but God has seen fit to take him, I hope, to a better and happier world. Though a mere boy, he died like a man and soldier. His bravery was conspicuous. Never did Spartan hero bare his bosom more unflinchingly to the foe."

His bright, cheerful face, his merry laugh, the joy his presence seemed to diffuse on all around, will be missed, alike in the family circle, around the campfire and amid the festive scene. To an innocent, sportive, mirthful nature, he united that of a christian. He had enrolled his name amongst the people of God, and was noted in camp for his piety and purity of life.

Being peculiarly alive to the wrongs of his country, his bosom was early fired with patriotism; and with a romantic enthusiasm which his friends could not restrain, he joined, while under age, Ward's (now Richards') Battery, where he has since served with untiring devotion. One of the guns of that battery was the only piece brought into action on the memorable day of the engagement. Our young friend, with others of the battery, deserve the highest tribute of praise for their valor. Boldly advancing without cover, unlimbering within range of the enemy's musketry, planting their gun in an open road amidst showers of leaden hail, they remained at their post, pouring grape and canister into advancing columns as long as men enough were left to work the gun; while undaunted amongst the brave stood the youthful hero of this sketch, promptly and fearlessly taking the places of one and another who had fallen, until the fatal wound was given that sent a wail of sorrow to the heart of a stricken mother and household; and saddened all who knew him.

His blood mingles with the soil of Virginia and hallows the spot where sleeps another of South Carolina's martyred sons. His mission on earth was accomplished; his garland of laurels was destined to be worn elsewhere. Angels in the world of light had woven a wreath of glory for his brow. Death to him was but the unfolding of the gates of eternal rest.

"Rest thee, young warrior, rest;
Thy labors o'er, go join the blessed
On that bright, happy shore
Where cannon boom and clashing sword
Are seen and heard no more."

"We buried him darkly, at dead of night,
The sod with our bayonets turning,
By the trembling moonbeam's misty light,
And our lantern dimly burning.

No useless coffin enclosed his breast,
Nor in sheet, nor in shroud, we bound him;
But he lay, like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him.

Few and short were the prayers we said,
We spoke not a word of sorrow;
But steadfastly gazed on the face of the dead,
And bitterly thought of the morrow.

Slowly and sadly we laid him down,
From the field of his fame, fresh and gory;
We carried not a line, we raised not a stone;
But left him alone with his glory."

DIED, near Camden, October 7th, 1864, MISS MARTHA L. THOMAS, after a brief attack of congestive fever. Her cheerful and affectionate disposition made her much beloved by her family and friends, and her loss will be deeply lamented.

Also, on October the 10th of the same disease, MRS. BIDDY THOMAS, age 54. The decease of this excellent christian leaves a deep void in her household, which is most sad and painful to contemplate. She was widely and favorably known in our community, and universally esteemed. It would be hard indeed to supply her place. Though her summons was short and sudden, yet we are thankful that she left the dying testimony which we expected from the whole tenor of her life that she feared not to depart, but trusted herself confidently to her Saviour's mercies. D.

Garden Seeds.

A SMALL SUPPLY OF THE FOLLOWING Garden Seeds are for sale at the Post Office: Early York, Drumhead, Savoy and English Cabbage; Yellow Dutch, White Stone and Red Norfolk Turnips; Beets, Carrot and Parsnip. These Seed were imported by the Confederate Government, and are believed to be fresh and genuine.

—ALSO—

Ruta-Baga, White Norfolk and country Turnip.
July 29.

Lamp Chimneys and Wicks.

FOR SALE BY D. D. HOCOTT,
September 1.