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By D. P. HOCOTT.

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Major-General N. B. Forrest

We find in one of our exchanges the following spirited sketch of the "War Eagle" of the South-west:

In reviewing the military character of this great chieftain. It is only necessary to refer briefly to his many unexampled feats of arms from the time the tocsin of war first sounded summoning every true horde threatening destruction to our dearest political rights, to our sacred altars and hearth-stones, down to the time of the present writing.

We find him in the ranks with a musket, but his great genius, powers of endurance and indomitable energy soon marked him an extraordinary man, not to be condemned to obscurity. He soon won the confidence of his comrades and by the assistance of Governor Isham G. Harris (who ever appreciates merit) was promoted to a regiment of cavalry. This regiment, under his judicious command, became soon pre-eminent as the best and finest in the service. Its actions under its gallant leader are familiar to all who shared in the battle of Fort Donelson, February 19, 1862. Afterwards it protected the rear of the army in its retreat to the Tennessee River, took a prominent and distinguished part in the battle of Shiloh, and crowned all with the capture of Murfreesboro, with 1,900 prisoners, only numbering itself 800. Colonel Forrest's services were now recognized by the War Department, and the rank of brigadier general of cavalry was justly conferred upon him. When Gen. Bragg's army, after the Kentucky campaign, moved into Middle Tennessee, General Forrest was ordered to Columbia and Spring Hill to protect the left flank of our army, the enemy then occupying Nashville. By frequent skirmishes and dashes on their outposts, he kept the enemy constantly annoyed. In November, 1862, with his brigade of cavalry and one battery, he moved into West Tennessee, captured Lexington, Humboldt, and fought the battle of Parker's Roads, lasting five hours, took 2,500 prisoners, two pieces of artillery fully equipped, seventy-five wagons, besides burning others, destroyed effectually one hundred and fifty miles of railroad, and \$4,000,000 worth of stores, killing and wounding 1,200 with only a loss of 150 men, returning to Middle Tennessee with two brigades of cavalry and two batteries of artillery.

In the early part of 1863, his engagements around Nashville, the battles of Fort Donelson No. 2, Brentwood, Thompson's Station, Franklin, Trione and the capture of the famous Straight raiding party again evinced his ability, skill and genius. Efficient service was rendered by him, too, in the evacuation of Middle Tennessee and at the battle of Chickamauga, where he defeated an important flank movement of the enemy.

At this era of his bright and rising career, many obstacles were thrown in his path by the commanding general. He was deprived of his old brigade, placed in command of new undisciplined troops, and ordered to report to a junior officer, whose name and services were scarcely known, his only recommendation being the partiality of the general commanding. Notwithstanding this injustice and the outraged sense of the army and people, he set an example of self-abnegation and lofty patriotism, submitting without a murmur. In October, he applied to be sent with his brigade and one battery to North Mississippi and West Tennessee, and being refused, tendered his resignation, not to quit the service, (far from it!) but to place himself in an unfettered position to render more effectual service in the cause he was heart and soul devoted to. His resignation was refused, but he was permitted to carry

with him McDonough's battalion (the remnant of his old regiment) and Morton's battery, numbering together 280 men, to his new field of action, and endowed with authority to raise a new command. On the 1st of November, 1863, he bade the army of Tennessee farewell, and moved with his brave and devoted band through the beleaguering lines of the Federals, stretching from Memphis to Corinth. In the incredible space of three weeks, he collected, organized and brings out in safety, from West Tennessee, two brigades—Bell's and Richardson's, (now Neely's). The War Department was again made to notice his valuable services, and conferred on him the rank of Major-General—a position long deserved. His skillful management of affairs in North Mississippi and West Tennessee calls forth praise from every tongue. His successful repulse of Smith and Grierson at West Point, with their large well organized force of cavalry, driving them back in confusion to Memphis—thus defeating Sherman's expedition to Meridian, and necessitating his return to Vicksburg—was of incalculable benefit to the country, saving, no doubt, Selma and Montgomery, and preventing our army in Georgia from being flanked.

Gen. Forrest cannot remain idle. On the 2d of March, 1864, he organized an expedition into West Tennessee and Kentucky, with Buford's Kentucky brigade, lately added to his command, captured Union City, Paducah, Fort Pillow, received large accessions to his command, and returned to Tupelo to rest his jaded horses and wearied men.

His restless spirit and indefatigable energy soon found more work to do. On the 1st of June, he determined on a raid into Middle Tennessee in Sherman's rear which promised to be one of the greatest of the war; but having attained to within one day's march of the Tennessee River, he was suddenly recalled to meet the enemy moving in force on Tupelo. He encountered them with Buford's division (Gen. Chalmers being then absent in Alabama,) 2,500 strong at Tishomingo Creek. The opposing force under Sturgis and Grierson numbered 10,000. After four hours of severe fighting, often hand to hand, he drove them from the field. This victory has not its parallel in the history of the war—2,000 prisoners captured, about the same number killed and wounded, ten pieces of artillery, 300 wagons and ambulances, 400,000 rounds of ammunition, large quantities of quartermaster, commissary and medical stores, with only the loss of 450 killed and wounded. The rout was as complete as that of the first Manassas.

A month had scarcely elapsed when he was again called on to repel a heavy force of 10,000, under the command of A. J. Smith—Grierson commanding the Cavalry. This expedition was avowedly to annihilate Forrest's command and to devastate the rich prairie extending from Okalona to Macon. An engagement took place at Harrisburg, in which, after severe fighting, the enemy were compelled to retire discomfited to Memphis.

Before the expiration of another month, with dogged pertinacity, they confronted him again at Oxford with a larger and more formidable force.

By a movement only to be conceived by his unequalled genius and daring, he, with the utmost celerity, withdraws from their front, and is next thundering at Memphis. Having dealt his blow he is out of the enemy's reach, nay, had returned before they were fully advised of his absence. This masterly movement caused Smith with his defiant hordes to beat a hasty retreat to Memphis, thus again redeeming the country from threatened devastation.

Gen. Forrest has captured over 25,000 prisoners, fought innumerable battles and has never known defeat. He does not fight by Hardee's or Wheeler's tactics peculiarly his own; his being to deal hard blows where they will be most felt. "Forrest can't be whipped," is the received axiom of his troops, and no leader ever possessed more the love and confidence of those he commands. Whenever he says "go," all are eager to be first and foremost; but his favorite expression is "come on," and the Yanks invariably do the "going." When his tall, commanding form is seen moving to the front, with the battle light in his eyes, enthusiasm, like a sudden flash of electricity, pervades the ranks, and the impetuous charge that follows carries everything irresistibly before it. He has been wounded four times

in battle, and though always in the thickest of the fray, bears a charmed life. Kind Providence will protect him and continue him as a deliverer of the people. The citizens of Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, in fact everywhere he goes, regard him with the profoundest gratitude and admiration. Our country may feel justly proud of him as the greatest cavalry chieftain of the age, for he possesses the bravery of Ney, the dash of Murat, tempered with the consummate judgment and imperturbable calm of the "man of battles" himself!

CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.

MONDAY MORNING OCT. 17.

No news by Telegraph this morning.

PIERRE SOULÉ, it is stated, will settle in France or Germany.

A Buffalo (New York) Journal makes the following statement: "Mrs. GEORGE H. PENDLETON recently said that if there was one thing in the life of her father which she regretted, it was that her father had written the Star Spangled Banner."

The New York Herald complains that New England, with so small a population, has a preponderating influence over New York, and other large States, in the national councils, and contrives to make them bear the burthens and perils of the war while she reaps the profits.

A late dispatch from Springfield, Ill., says: Substitutes command a high price here, one selling for as high as \$1500. The substitutes are mostly negroes, who are readily accepted in lieu of white men. Good healthy negroes are worth from \$600 to \$800 in the market.

A Washington dispatch says it is understood that arrangements are contemplated for the purchase of the cotton of the insurrectionary States on Government account, and agents will soon be appointed at New Orleans, Memphis and other points for that purpose, under the act passed July last.

The New York Herald is in trouble. This is the eleventh hour of the Presidential campaign, and no man hath hired it. It spends its time in condemning the advocates of both candidates for want of skill, and makes occasional advances to each by way of illustrating its own gifts and capabilities as a partisan. But so far it remains neglected—perhaps Bennett puts his price too high this time.

REVOCATION OF DETAILS—A FURTHER ORDER.—"General Orders No. 77," just published, supercedes "General Order No. 76." It differs from the latter in several particulars, but chiefly in this, that whereas Order 76 required all Chiefs of Departments and Heads of Bureaux to forward to the Generals of Reserves lists of their detailed men "within the next twenty days," Order 77 requires said Chiefs of Departments and Heads of Bureaux to forward the same "immediately," and to "certify in each case of a person between eighteen and forty-five years, those who are experts and absolutely indispensable for the public service."

IMPORTANT FROM GEORGIA.—It is more than whispered, says the Macon Confederate of Thursday, that an assault in force is soon to be made by the Confederates upon the most important point in Georgia held by the enemy. Under the motives which have regulated our editorial conduct, in subordinating those columns wholly to the grand object of Southern Independence, we feel that, we cannot safely descend to particulars, and give our readers the benefit of the particulars of the grand enterprise now maturing to rid the Empire State of the South from the foot of the oppressor. Events, we trust, will shortly tell the tale. In the meantime we say to every reader WATER AND WAIT.

SUPPRESSION OF A PAPER.—The Baltimore Evening Post was suppressed for placing a bulletin upon its board announcing a "feared riot in Cincinnati, during which a Lincoln club procession from Kentucky fired upon the citizens, men, women and children, several being killed and wounded." This act created great excitement among the soldiers and citizens, and the military commandant issued an order suppressing the paper, "to prevent riot and perhaps bloodshed in this city, and to save the building in which the Post was published from destruction."

We confess small faults by way of insinuating that we have no great ones.

McClellan's Chances.—Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, is now, for the first time, supporting a Democratic nominee, and has commenced making calculations as to the chances for the success of his favorite. He says: Congress having refused to admit the vote of those States which have passed ordinances of secession, the number of electoral votes to be cast in November will be 231, and it will require 116 votes for an election. The twenty-four voting States now—Kansas and West Virginia having been added since the last Presidential election—polled an aggregate vote of 1,864,613 for Lincoln, and 2,024,040 for the opposing candidates, so that Lincoln was in a popular minority of 159,427, although he obtained a majority of the electoral votes. Were these States to vote this year as they did in 1860, Lincoln would receive 188 and McClellan 35. But in 1862, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, gave opposition majorities, varying from 3,500 to 16,543, and it cannot be doubted that the administration's changes of policy will increase those majorities in 1864. They give one hundred and nine electoral votes, or but seven less than are necessary for a choice, and we can draw on New Jersey for that number, or on our own glorious Kentucky for eleven.

DINNER AS AN EDUCATOR.—You will find that a great deal of character is imparted and received at the table. Parents too often forget this; and therefore instead of swallowing your food in sullen silence, instead of brooding over your business, instead of talking about others, let the conversation at the table be genial, kind, social and cheering. Do not bring disagreeable things to the table in your conversation, any more than you would in your dishes. For this reason, too, the more good company you have at the table the better for your children. Every conversation with company at your tables is an educator of the family. Hence the intelligence and the refinement and the appropriate behavior of the family which is given to hospitality. Never feel that intelligent visitors can be anything but a blessing to you and yours. How few have fully gotten hold of the fact that company and conversation at the table are no small part of education.—Dr. Todd.

A terrific hurricane passed over the country in the section of Mattoon, Ill., a short time since. Its approach was heralded by a dense black cloud rising rapidly in the west, and rushing with fearful velocity over the prairie, accompanied by tremendous discharges of electricity, which fairly shook the earth like an earthquake. It struck the Central railroad track at Mattoon, unroofing and blowing down buildings and carrying away every movable thing in its path. A loaded freight train on the Illinois Central railroad, north, was lifted bodily and turned over beside and across the track. Some of the cars were smashed to splinters, while others were merely unroofed and the freight little injured. One car was carried half a mile. Bales of cotton, hogsheads of tobacco, barrels of flour and fragments of the cars were strewn over a large extent on either side of the track.

CAPTURED.—On Tuesday last a small squad of "American gentlemen of African descent" who had a few nights since, stolen horses or mules and escaped their "rebel" masters, passed through this place in charge of their captors. They were overhauled in the vicinity of Lithonia station on the Georgia Railroad, not having had time to pass into the Yankee lines. None of them were armed, but three of the number were shot before they "run up" the white flag.

Headq's En. Office,

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

PURSUANT TO ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR General's Order No. 77, heretofore 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. K. D.

Oct 15 3

Goats for Sale.

A LOT OF FINE GOATS FOR SALE FOR particulars apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.
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