

The Camden Daily Journal.

VOL. 1

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BY D. D. HOCOTT.

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Hood's Campaign in Sherman's Rear.

BLUE MOUNTAIN, Oct. 12, 1864.

The movements across the Tennessee River, of which I despatched you from Tallahassee, has received a checkmate, and our advance towards Hunter's landing seems to be turned in another and more northerly direction. I was not premature in my conjectures. There is no doubt that but for causes, which it would not be prudent to mention just now, our troops would have been by this time at Fayetteville, in Middle Tennessee.

General Hood has, with great promptitude, and with a celerity of perception which promises well, made his dispositions to suit the emergencies as they rise, and the sudden flank to the right towards Wills' Valley has taken the enemy completely by surprise. The movement, as I understand it from officers just in from the front, was made on Tuesday and Wednesday. The two army corps of Lee and Cheatham encamped near the little village of Centre, in Cherokee county, Ala., were moved across the Coosa on the evening of the 11th. Gen. Stewart, who lay near Rome, pushed forward over the Etowah above that point. The columns met somewhere near Wills' Valley and are advancing on Lafayette. The advance guard is reported to have entered that town without opposition.

Lafayette will be remembered as the point from which Gen. Bragg marched out to fight the battle of Chickamauga, and the scene of General Pillow's cavalry disaster. It is a dirty little village in Walker county, Georgia, twenty-two miles from Chattanooga, at the extremity of Wills' Valley. General Hood can march up this valley and sap the railroad twelve miles from Bridgeport, near the river, and push forward over the route followed by Rosecrans upon the Sebastopol of East Tennessee. It is understood to be strongly fortified, but may be captured by a sudden dash over Lookout Mountain. Whether it is the design of General Hood to attempt this, or whether he still has designs upon Middle Tennessee, is a matter of conjecture with your correspondent as well as General Sherman, and will be developed in a few days.

I shall express no opinion as to the movement in a military point of view. I do not pretend to be a critic in the art of war. It may turn out well or ill, for aught I know.—but its moral and political effect is a topic of fair discussion, and in their light the movement is a good one. It encourages the troops, revives the spirit of the officers, disarranges the plans of the enemy, and disturbs the triumphant dreams of the people of the North. The effect will be beneficial on the election.

The strength of Sherman's army is variously estimated. I have just had a conversation with a Captain commanding a detachment of scouts, and he tells me that the popular notion exaggerates the numbers of the enemy. There is one corps, eight thousand strong, in Atlanta. Thomas has twelve thousand with him at Bridgeport and Stevenson. There are five thousand at Cartersville, two thousand at Etowah and about twenty three thousand at Chattanooga. These figures sum up a total of fifty thousand. This does not include the cavalry. It is about five thousand strong. If these are anything like approximate aggregates we are not so bad off as some people suppose. We can dispose of them with some assurance. The Yankees themselves claim a force of one hundred thousand men. This is gasconade.

General Beauregard has reached army headquarters, and his appearance among the troops, I am told, inspire the liveliest enthusiasm.—*Cor. of the Montgomery Mail.*

CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY MORNING OCT. 20.

Generals BRECKINRIDGE and SCHOLS are following up their successes in East Tennessee with vigor, and have completely neutralized the efforts of the enemy in that quarter.

Persons having business with the editor of the CONFEDERATE can find him at the DAILY JOURNAL office, EVERY DAY in the week, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

The Advisory Board—T. J. ANGRIM, A. M. KENNEDY and ROBT. MANN—before whom comes all applications for detail, approval of bonds, &c., meet on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at the Enrolling office, in Catfish.

FEARFUL MORTALITY.—A letter received by a gentleman in Wilmington states that there had occurred in Newbern in twenty-four hours—that is to say, in one day and night—119 deaths from yellow fever.—The Yankee troops have been hurried off, into the woods or anywhere.

VALLANDIGHAM lately made an important speech at Sidney, Ohio. He declared that the Chicago Convention and platform meant peace unconditional and immediate, and that McCLELLAN's letter was a mere expression of personal opinion. He would be bound in administrative policy by the action of the Convention and its resolutions, as construed by those who made them.

RAGS WANTED.—Ten cents per pound will be paid at this office for clean cotton or linen rags. Will our friends throughout the district send us their waste rags? It will be a great accommodation to us, as it is almost the only way in which we can secure a supply of paper from the mills. The immediate attention of the ladies in this matter will be greatly appreciated, as we expect to make a shipment in a few days.

Gen. HAMPTON had the pleasure, in a late engagement, to capture 124 men of the 35th Massachusetts regiment, every one of whom is an unadulterated Dutchman. They are Dutch all over and to the backbone: "nix" and "yaw" are the only intelligible words they can utter. They have not been in this country long enough to speak the simplest words of our language.

The Nitre and Mining Bureau employ only 10,000 men to do the work which it takes 80,000 men in the United States to do. Of these 10,000, only 4,000 are white, the other 6,000 are negroes. Of the 4,000 white men, 1,500 are, and for a month past have been, doing service at the front. At Saltville, they fought well. In Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, they have frequently done good service.

NEW LAWS IN ALABAMA.—Alabama will be decidedly an unsafe State for law breakers to reside in.—Among the acts passed at the late session of the Alabama Legislature was one which makes the crimes of negro stealing, horse stealing, burglary, robbery and arson, punishable with death by hanging, without discretion of the jury. Another to punish, by imprisonment in the penitentiary, for a term not exceeding five years, any impressing officer who violates the impressment law, in any shape or form, in the execution, or pretended execution of the same.

AN ORDER RELATING TO PERMANENT DISABLED MEN.—Adjutant General Cooper has issued the annexed order in regard to permanent disabled men:

Generals commanding Reserves in the several States will, without delay, select and send officers, one to each Congressional District, empowered to summon, and after inspection, forward to the camps of Instruction, all persons holding certificates of permanent disability, and such persons assigned to light duty, as in his judgment appear likely to be adjudged qualified for active service. As such as may, upon examination, be pronounced by select Medical Boards so qualified, will be assigned to duty in the field.

The inspectors of conscription may be charged with this additional duty in the absence of other suitable officers.

The details of such men, called out by General Order No. 77, (current series) as are found by the proper Medical Boards to be unfit for field service, may be revived, and similar details may be granted to light duty men not hereto detailed, at the discretion of Generals of Reserves.

Mr. Trenholm.

The London *Index* speaks thus of our new Secretary of the Treasury:

Mr. Trenholm's acceptance of the post vacated by Mr. Memminger is, we believe, his first entrance into a political career, but it takes place under the most favorable auspices. His popularity far exceeds that ever enjoyed by his predecessor, and the people ardently press throughout the Confederacy accept him with an almost unbounded confidence in his ability and administrative talent. The head of one of the ablest and wealthiest merchant firms in Charleston, he is, so to speak, the embodiment of that magnificent idea of direct trade with Europe, which has been one of the chief causes of the war.—His firm, in connection with its European branch, may fairly claim the credit of having been the first to organize on a grand scale that trade which now sets the utmost efforts of the Federal blockade at defiance, and by their enterprise, the bold and skillful use of vast resources, subservient to a lofty sense of patriotic duty, they have undoubtedly rendered invaluable service to the country at a time when it most needed them. Such successes as theirs brings of course its pecuniary reward, and the firm has immensely added to its wealth, as well as to its prestige. But Mr. Trenholm, with the impulse and nice perception of a large minded man, has understood that wealth acquired, however honorably and patriotically, amidst and through the necessities of a suffering nation, is even more than all other wealth, a trust-fund, and he has freely given his title, and perhaps more than his title, to the poor, the wounded, the soldiers, and the many unfortunate victims of the war. The popular disfavor with which fortunes accumulated during a national struggle are generally viewed, has therefore never attached to Mr. Trenholm, and his mercantile triumphs were invested with the dignity of public enterprise.

A FEW QUESTIONS.—The Register propounds a few questions which we hope our wealthy men won't all answer at once:

Where are the poor to get wood for the winter which is about setting in?
Whose duty is it to see that the poor are fed?

Ought the wives and children of the soldiers to go half clad during the winter while the half clad soldier is in his comfortless bivouac or fighting for our homes?

TALL FIGHTING.—Of the 28,000 muskets collected from the battle field of Gettysburg, says a Yankee paper, 24,000 were found to be loaded, 12,000 containing two loads, and 6,000 from three to ten loads each. In many instances half a dozen balls were driven in on a charge of powder. In some cases the former possessor had reversed the usual order, placing the ball at the bottom of the barrel and the powder on top.

MASS MEETING.—One of the largest audiences ever gathered in Columbia, on last night, in the City Hall, and subsequently adjourned to the Court House square, to consider the letter of Mr. Boyce. Speeches were made by that gentleman, Messrs. Tradewell, Pope, R. M. Johnson, Capt. J. U. Adams, Gen. Martin and Col. Cunningham, after which resolutions condemnatory of the policy of Mr. Boyce, and inviting him to resign his seat in Congress, were adopted. We shall publish a report of the proceedings in another issue.—*Carolinian of Tuesday.*

FROM THE VALLEY.—Official dispatches report Sheridan still moving down the Valley.

A large force of his cavalry was attacked by a portion of ours on the 7th, and handsomely driven, losing several wagons, ambulances, nine forges with their teams, and a number of horses, besides about 50 prisoners and a considerable number killed and wounded.

The negroes of Philadelphia are insisting on their right to ride in the city cars. In New York, the privilege is granted.

Fremont's withdrawal is considered favorable to McClellan in Illinois. The Germans cannot swallow Lincoln.

John Van Buren has come out for McClellan, on the ground that "his election will secure peace and prosperity to the land."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

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

NORTHERN NEWS.

MOBILE, Oct. 19.—The New Orleans *Times* of the 11th has been received. O-syka claims great success for Leas raid in eastern Louisiana in the destruction of property and the capture of prisoners. Accounts agree nearly with our own previously forwarded. It says additionally that Lieut. Earle, commanding detachment of scouts, captured a Major, en route for Richmond, with 15 battle flags, taken on the Red River expedition, together with a large number of important dispatches for the Confederate War Department. Several prisoners, including Commissary rank Major. Earle reports the capture of Woodville and a large number of prisoners, by a force from Dana's command. It is reported that the rebels would not surrender to negro troops—it resulted in many being killed.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Oct. 19.—Tuesday Capt. Amus, commanding a company 15th Confederate cavalry engaged near Milton Florida, five hundred Federals, which lasted four hours, and drove them back. Federal loss from 30 to 40 killed and wounded. Confederate loss three wounded.

DIABOLICAL ROBBERY.—An atrocious and diabolical deed was perpetrated on Friday last, in Lexington District, within a few miles of this city, by a runaway negro, only fifteen years old, belonging to Mr. J. N. McElwee, Jr. He attacked, with a hatchet, a young soldier, named Rucker, who was returning to his home, and after beating him to the ground, robbed him, and left him in a ditch in a dying condition.—He was conveyed to the Ladies' Hospital, in this city, horribly mangled; but we learn today that he is still alive. The negro, on his apprehension, coolly confessed the crime, and we learn, boasts it is not the first of the like committed by him. The matter will be promptly investigated, and the young fiend will duly meet his reward.—*Carolinian.*

Special Notices.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

THE FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES OF Mrs. S. A. JOY and family are requested to attend the funeral services of her daughter RACHEL JOY JOHNSON (Thursday) morning at 10 o'clock, at the Methodist Church, October 19.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

CENTRAL BUREAU, Sept. 24, 1864.
Columbia, Oct. 17, 1864.
HEREAFTER, CARS WILL BE DISPATCHED regularly for Lee's and Beauregard's Armies on every Wednesday; for Hood's Army on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month; for Charleston and the Coast on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month.

M. LABORDE, Chairman.

It is again requested that boxes be properly secured by wooden hoops, and that molasses jugs and bottles be excluded from the boxes.

Oct 18

Papers of the State please copy.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

CENTRAL BUREAU, Sept. 24, 1864.

Prisoners of War.

THE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION WILL FORWARD packages, containing Clothing and Tobacco, for PRISONERS OF WAR, to Colonel Jones, Commissioner of the State of South Carolina, who will forward them to the point of exchange below Richmond. All charges on this side of the line, will be paid by us; the charges on the other side, must be paid by the receiver. Also, all open letters of one page for PRISONERS OF WAR will be forwarded by us.

M. LABORDE,

Oct 18

Chairman Association.

P. S.—Boxes must be securely strapped.

Carolinian insert daily for one month; Papers of the State please copy.