

The Camden Daily Journal.

VOL. 1

CAMDEN, S. C., MONDAY, OCT. 24, 1864.

NO. 98.

By D. D. HOCOTT.

CAMDEN DAILY JOURNAL.

MONDAY MORNING OCT. 24.

LARGE YANKEE FLEET REPORTED AT BEAUFORT, N. C.—Deserters from the wrecked steamer *Aphrodite*, who lately reached Kinston, say that a large Yankee fleet is rendezvousing at Beaufort. Already sixty sail are there they say.

GENERAL BRAXTON BRAGG.—The removal of Gen. BRAGG from Richmond is not permanent. He has been ordered off only temporarily to take charge of an important Southern military post. Gen. BRAGG's office in Richmond will remain open and in charge of Lieutenant Col. ANDERSON.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS AT SAVANNAH.—The *Richmond Whig*, of the 17th inst., says: We suppose we will not have hereafter regular arrivals of a flag of truce boat at Varina as Captain HATCH of the Bureau of Exchange will go sometime during the week to Savannah, to superintend the exchange of ten thousand prisoners to be made at that point.

The *Guardian* of Saturday says: "We regret to learn, that in an engagement Oct. 13th, in the Valley of Virginia, near Strasburg, Gen. James Conner lost a leg, and Col. W. D. Rutherford, of the 3d Regiment, was killed. His remains have gone up to Newberry for burial."

The telegrams of this morning say Gen. CONNER was wounded in the leg on the 13th, but makes no mention of his wound causing amputation. We hope it may prove but slight. South Carolina has sent no purer patriot or accomplished officer, to fight her battles, than Gen. CONNER.

FROM WILMINGTON.—A gentleman from Wilmington says the blockade of that port is as effective as Yankee ingenuity and an unlimited force of gun-boats can make it. They have now established two lines of picket boats in the offing, to give the alarm of the attempted egress of blockade-runners, and as soon as the latter make their appearance, the boats throw up rockets and burn blue lights. The Yankee arrangements for blockading the port are good, and will hold so perhaps a month longer, when they all will be swept away by the rude blasts of winter. This North Carolina coast is, in winter, the most dangerous in the world; and when the winter sets in, the blockaders must stand off to sea, or they will inevitably be blown ashore and wrecked.

FORT SUMTER AND THE YANKEES.—A Northern paper before us claims a portion of the forces made a complete circuit of Fort Sumter: it says:

It was Capt. Richard Allison, of the 127th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, who commanded the during expedition which recently made the circuit of Fort Sumter. The officers and men were all in row boats and succeeded in passing around the fort in safety, though only a few minutes prior to the rebel ram taking her position for the night. The feat has been attempted several times before, but this is the first time that the circuit of the fort has been made by any United States forces since the bombardment of the fort by the rebels in inaugurating the war.

Lieutenant General Taylor was in Jackson, Mississippi, on the 7th, in consultation with Major-General Gardner, commanding the district of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and Brigadier General Adams, commanding all the cavalry in the district. A correspondent of the *Register* says: Among the rumors afloat, is one that General Taylor is to be transferred to the "Army of Tennessee" and to take command of Hardee's corps, and one report has it that General Breckinridge is to succeed him here, and another that General S. D. Lee is to be sent back. How true these rumors are I know not, but I find it pretty generally believed that General Taylor is to go to Georgia, though public opinion is divided as to his successor here.—*Nous verrons.*

MASKING.—A new style of veiling coming into favor with young ladies is made of the fashionable black and white figured lace, with a fine elastic run through the upper part, which fits to the edge of the bonnet, and a second elastic run through the lower part of the veil, a short distance from the bottom, which fastens it under the chin, giving the effect of a street mask, transparent, but coquetish.—*Yankee paper.*

Of all the marvelous works of the Deity, perhaps, there is nothing that angels behold with such supreme astonishment as a proud man.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

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

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Oct. 22.—But few additional particulars has been received from the Valley. Our army fell back to New Market—the enemy did not pursue. Maj. Gen. Ransom was shot in the bowels—supposed to be mortal. He fell into the hands of the enemy. Brig. Gen. Bates wounded in the knee. Brig. Gen. Conner, of S. C., wounded in the leg on the 13th.

FROM THE WEST.

MOBILE, Oct. 22.—Report by flag of truce yesterday, from Decatur, says Hood had gained the rear of Sherman, by flank movement and had captured Rome, Dalton, Kingston, Resaca and Missionary Ridge, and are advancing.—The Federals were concentrating by withdrawing all unimportant garrisons. Sherman's forces are on short rations.

Nashville papers of the 17th has been received. They say the guerrillas are overrunning Kentucky. The *Louisville Journal* announces that Gen. Stand Watie attacked the Federals at Cabin Creek, in the Cherokee nation, on the 19th and fought several hours, defeating the Federals and capturing 270 wagons and 120 prisoners.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 22.—The *Baltimore American*—morning edition—of the 20th has been received by the *Whig*. Stanton's official bulletin to Dix says, another great battle has been fought on the 19th at Cedar Creek, threatening at first to be a great disaster, but finally resulting in a victory for the Union forces, under Sheridan, more splendid than heretofore, capturing 30 pieces of artillery and many prisoners. Generals Wright, Rickett and Groves were wounded, and Gen. Bonal killed. Sheridan's official report admits that his army was driven in confusion for four miles. He hastened from Winchester, where he was on his return from Washington, but darkness put an end to the fight.

A telegram from Chattanooga, of the 19th, says Sherman started yesterday in pursuit of the rebels, who were retreating southward, via Bloomtown Valley. The same telegrams claims that Rade's cavalry were routed at Rome on the 12th, by a brigade of Yankee cavalry. A party of rebels from Canada invaded a town of Vermont on the 19th, and robbed the banks, and committed other depredations. They shot several of the citizens, but 8 of the raiders were subsequently caught.

The vote for the new constitution of Maryland is yet doubtful. A dispatch from Halifax confirms the report of the capture of the *Roanoke* by the Confederates. She was bound to Bermuda, where passengers were landed.—Capt Brown then put to sea, and burned the vessel off Bermuda, where passengers were landed. The crew returned in boats, and were arrested by British authorities.

Forrest is making a raid through the Western portion of Kentucky. The Cincinnati Peace Convention adopted a resolution for peace based on the return of the States, and a general convention of all the States, and calling for a convention of all the States to settle difficulties. Glasgow, Missouri, was captured by Shelby, with its garrison on Saturday last. Great excitement on the Kansas border. Leavenworth was being fortified.

Gold in New York 205.

THE MORMONS.—The Mormons, according to their own census, are decreasing in Utah.—In 1856 they numbered 38,000; in 1857, only 31,022, and in 1858; about 30,000. They claim, however, that they are increasing in the country at large, and in the world, and they ascribe the diminution in Utah to temporary causes and absences. It is computed that there are 32,000 in Great Britain and Ireland and 7000 on the continent of Europe, besides some 5000 in Canada, 4000 in California, and several thousand in the Eastern States and South America. Altogether they number 128,000. Utah is the only place where they practice polygamy and carry out their theories of civil government, as well as of religion, and it is the only place where they do not increase.

School Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER PROPOSES TO open a day SCHOOL for boys, if a sufficient number of pupils can be procured. Terms—\$40 per month. GODARD BAILY.

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Notice.

ALL PERSONS HAVING DEMANDS AGAINST the Estate of the late Dr. Henry Canrey, will present them properly attested, and those indebted will make payment to John Canrey.

Oct. 22

MARY C. CANREY, tf.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT AND INSPECTION GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., September 26, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 75. THE TROOPS RAISED UNDER THE ACT OF Congress, approved February 17, 1864, styled "Reserves," constitute a peculiar force, auxiliary to but in a measure distinct from, the more permanent army, and are exclusively under the orders of the general officers assigned to their command in the several States, subject to the following modifications:

When a commander of active forces requires the reserves as reinforcements, application will be made to the Secretary of War or directly to the General commanding the reserves; and when reserves are assigned to a service of such application, to a district department or army commander, they become, during the period of such assignment, subject to his control, to the extent that he alone will direct their military movements, determine all applications for furlough, and be responsible for their being furnished with the necessary supplies, equipments, &c; but questions appertaining to their permanent organization into companies, battalions and regiments, the grant of discharges, details, &c, will at all times be determined by the General commanding reserves.

When reserves are assigned to the active forces by the War Department, its order will be necessary for their recall; but when transferred by the General commanding reserves, he may recall them at his discretion, the orders therefor being transmitted through the commander of the district, department or army in which such reserves may be serving; but, if their retention be deemed by him indispensable, he shall immediately submit the question to the office for the decision of the War Department, in the meantime retaining the reserves affected by such orders.

During the assignment of reserves with the active forces the commanding officer will have punctually transmitted to the General commanding reserves a monthly return of such reserve troops, similar to that required by Paragraph 445, Army Regulations, to be made to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

When reserves are serving with active forces, no discrimination in the issue of rations and supplies of equipment between the two classes of troops will be permitted.

The following prices, being the average of late schedules established by Commissioners for the States East of the Mississippi River, with cost of transportation included, will be charged for subsistence stores sold to officers under the Act of February 17, 1864, and amendments, in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, until further orders:

Bacon	.....	\$2.50 per lb.
Fresh Beef	.....	70 cents per lb.
Flour	.....	40 00 per barrel
Corn Meal	.....	4.50 per bushel of 50 lb.
Rice	.....	30 cents per lb.
Pens	.....	6.50 per bushel of 60 lb.
Sugar	.....	3.00 per lb.
Coffee	.....	6.00 per lb.
Candles	.....	3.25 per lb.
Soap	.....	1.00 per lb.
Vinegar	.....	2.50 per gallon.
Molasses	.....	10.00 per gallon.
Salt	.....	30 cents per lb.

III. Non-commissioned officers and privates are allowed rations for their own use, but this privilege does not authorize the sale or other disposition of them. If it is impracticable to use the ration, commutation may be drawn in lieu thereof.

By order.

S. COOPER, A. & I. General. State papers copy once and send bills to these headquarters.

By command Brig. Gen. CHESSNUT.

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ED. H. BARNWELL, A. A. General.

Terms of Subscription.

Daily paper per month \$3.00
" " for Six Months \$15.00
Weekly, \$6.00

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.

BRANDING THE YANKEE TROOPS.—The "suggestion," officially made by the chief medical officer of the volunteer service, provost marshal's bureau, that all accepted recruits should be marked with the letter I in the small of the back has created a good deal of indignation among some of the Yankee papers. The *Chicago Times*, commenting on it, says:

"The farmer brands his cipher upon his hog; the slave driver, in case of an incorrigible slave, brands a letter upon his hand; the French, in their days of barbarism, branded the infamous T. E. P. upon the shoulder of the galley slave; but to-day the only white men on earth who are forced to undergo what civilization long since rejected as too scandalous and ignominious are the people who call themselves Americans. Is it not utterly shameful that men to whom has descended the heritage of Washington and the Patriots of the Revolution should to-day be not only the abject slaves of a coarse, brutal tyrant, but that his minions should brand upon their backs marks which have ever distinguished the vilest criminals? If the once proud sovereigns of this country must become impoverished, and lose their lives in obedience to the miscreant at Washington; can they not be allowed to seek poverty and find their graves without bearing upon their bodies the infamous brand of criminals?"

A SUBSTITUTE.—A Wealthy gentleman in New Jersey, a few days since, enlisted as a substitute a stalwart and patriotic Canadian, paying him \$300, and expending a considerable sum for an outfit. When they parted, the recruit promised, at the request of his principle, to write at the first opportunity. The gentleman was a little surprised at receiving a letter from his man dated Quebec, informing him that his money had enabled the substitute and his wife to set up a corner grocery, and that they were doing well, and that if his patron would give him a call, he should have a drink gratis.—*Yankee paper.*

WEARING APPAREL NOT TAXED.—Readers will breathe more freely after reading the following decision, which we hope will keep the hands of tax collectors off from our shirts:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., }
RICHMOND, October 12, 1864. }

Col. Thompson Allen, Commissioner of Taxes.—Sir:—In reply to your communication of the 3d inst., returning the letter of Mr. Lyon, with your opinion of the question presented by it, I beg leave to say that I do not think it was the purpose of Congress to tax the necessary wearing apparel of the people of the Confederate States. Such an interpretation of the law would be without precedent and its execution would be annoying and offensive to the last degree to the public, whilst the tax derived from it would be utterly insignificant.

I respectfully request, therefore, that you will instruct, if it be necessary, your assessors and collectors to forbear laying or demanding any tax upon necessary wearing apparel.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE FRENCH IN MATAMORAS.—According to the *Houston Telegraph*, the French occupied Matamoras on the 2d inst. The capture of that city and Monterey gives them possession of that city and Monterey gives them possession of the Northern States of Mexico, and leaves no ground for the Juarista party to occupy. At last reports Cortina had fled, Juarez had fled, Quitaga had submitted, Vidauri was expected to do likewise, and hostilities have accordingly, ere this, ceased in that part of the new empire.