

LATEST ARMY NEWS

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Oct. 17.—The following official telegrams has been received at the War Department:

To the Hon. J. A. Seddon:

On the 14th Col. Mosby struck the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Duffield's, and destroyed the mail train, locomotive and 10 cars—securing 20 prisoners and 15 horses. Among the prisoners were two paymasters. He secured one hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars of United States funds.

(Signed) ROBT. E. LEE.

FROM LOUISIANA.

CLETON, La., Oct. 17.—On last night our scouts burned 350 bales of cotton at sight of Baton Rouge. Canby has sent 10,000 men to Little Rock, 3000 to Natchez, and 1200 to Baton Rouge. The Texas Legislature at New Orleans elected King, Butler and Charles Smith of St. Marys, U. S. Senators. Gov. Moore, Sliedell, Benj. Moore and all the members of the secession convention are to be tried for high treason.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 17.—The Herald of the 15th has been received. It shows a democratic gains in Pennsylvania; and in Ohio shows democratic gains for Congress over the first returns. In the 10th and 11th districts, the Republicans were defeated. The Herald says Mosby got over \$200,000 in Greenbacks at Duffield station, and thinks the Roanoke has been captured in the Chesapeake, by Jeff Davis' naval officers. Nothing has been heard from Sherman or Sheridan. Price is reported at Boonville with a portion of his forces. Butler has put Confederate prisoners to work on the Dutch Gap Canal, because we have negro citizens at work.

Gold in N. Y. 212 1-4.

MOBILE, Oct. 17.—Special to the Register from Senatobia the 18th. The St. Louis Republican of the 11th and 12th has been received. Price retired without attacking Jefferson and went westward in the neighborhood of Boonsville. 2000 of his men had crossed Missouri river and was supposed to operate on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and will probably make a clean sweep of the Pacific Railroad. They burned a splendid bridge over Lemorne, and burned two bridges over California Railroad. This force estimated at from 15000 to 25000. The situation of affairs in Missouri is threatening worse for the Federal than at any time since the commencement of the war. Some papers are advising the abandonment of Arkansas to save Missouri. Sanborn is skirmishing with Price's rear. The Confederates are reported clad in new clothes, abandoning the old ones, and throwing away their worn out horses, and mounted on fresh and good ones. Several rail road trains has been burnt by Price's forces, near the California Railroad. The Memphis Argus of the 14th has later date, which confirm the destruction of Gasconade, Ossage and Moro bridges. Al join that Price has 15,000 cavalry and 10 pieces of artillery. Burbridge has arrived in Cincinnati. The Commercial admits his expedition unsuccessful. The passenger trains on the Kentucky Central Road was destroyed by guerillas. Election returns from Ohio and Indiana show the success of the Republican ticket. Morton's majority probably 20,000.—Republican congressmen was elected in place of Cox and Fendleton. Washington despatches of the 10th and 12th put Cook's loss at 3000 in the assault on Chaffin's Farm, on New Market Road. The 5th and 9th corps lost over 2000 in the advance on the South of Petersburg. Sheridan's losses in the Valley 3,400. Sheridan is at Strasburg, closely followed by Early. The Republican says affairs look gloomy. Says Staunton's fabulous despatches was made to effect the elections.

MOVEMENTS OF HOOD'S ARMY.

OXFORD, Oct. 10.—Col. BARRY, 38th Mississippi, of Sear's Brigade, has just arrived. He was wounded at Altoona on Wednesday.—French's Division attacked that place, and carried everything but two redoubts on an eminence. Our loss about four hundred; the enemy's more, as we captured in the earthworks between three and four hundred prisoners. The place had been largely reinforced the night before the attack.

Hood's army was moving North, in the finest of spirits, and no doubt crossed the Etowah, or

Hightower, on Friday. No troops but French's division were engaged at Altoona. Sherman's advance was reported at Kennesaw Mountain on Thursday.

"Forrest is on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Three hundred men, under Buford, have taken Huntsville. The Yankees would not surrender the forts at that place.—The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad has been torn up from beyond Shelbyville to Winchester. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad has been torn up from Mooresville, twenty miles south of Huntsville, to Point Rock Station in Jackson county. It was torn up through Huntsville, where the machine shops were destroyed. The Yankees returned to the forts after a portion of them were captured. The Nashville and Decatur Road has been torn up from Decatur to Duck River. Forrest has captured in all ten thousand prisoners, including two companies of Tories, commanded by Captains Harris and Dickey, deserters from our army."

I consider the above semi-official and in the main true.

W. C. F.

CHEROKEE, Oct. 10.—Generals Rosseau and Thomas are following me with about 12,000 men, and are attempting to cross below here. I have still 500 men on the north side of the river, who have gone to the hills. I think them safe.

Three gunboats and four transports came up the river to-day, as far as Eastport, and landed 2000 men, and 3 pieces of artillery. Lieut. Col. Kelly, with Forrest's old regiment, and the 12th Tennessee, attacked and drove them back, capturing the three pieces of artillery and horses, and setting one transport on fire. Washburne is reported in command of the river expedition.

I am moving my command to * * *

N. B. FORREST, Maj. Gen.

Suicide in Europe.

A paper was received a few days ago by the Academie de Medicine, from M. Legott, Director of the Office of Statistics, of France, on the number of suicides in Europe. From this laborious work, it appears that suicides increase in a more rapid ratio than population and mortality in general in Bavaria, Denmark, France, Hanover, Mecklenburg, Prussia, the Kingdom of Saxony and Sweden. Suicides are most frequent in Northern Germany, and in various parts of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, though belonging to the same race, are proportionately inferior to Denmark in that respect.

Contrary to a generally adopted opinion, England stands nearly at the bottom of the scale; and so do Belgium, Austria and Spain; France holds an intermediate position; she would rank with the three last named countries, were it possible to eliminate the suicides of Paris, which are one seventh of the total number in France. Generally, for every 100 suicides of men, there are from 20 to 30 of women. The number of suicides increase with the age of individuals, at least, until the age of 60. The number of suicides is generally lowest in January and highest in July.

As to the causes, insanity and physical suffering are about as active in producing suicide among men as among women; as to the rest the latter yield more to grief occasioned by moral causes than men; who are chiefly affected by material affection, such as loss of property, bankruptcy, &c. Drunkenness and debauchery only form an insignificant item among the causes impelling women to suicide. In Denmark, Spain and Saxony, the only countries where it has been possible to obtain reliable information on the subject; married people are the least subject to commit suicide, and widowers, on the contrary, are most liable to it; but suicide occurs most frequently among married people that have been divorced or separated.

In Prussia, in the course of two years, there were 153 suicides of Protestants per million, 51 of Israelites, and only 47 of Catholics per million each.

Suicides are much more numerous in capital cities than in the country. The general result of all these investigations shows a universal and rapid increase of suicides. The authorities is of the opinion that is attributable to unlimited competition; to the immoderate thirst after wealth; to the progress of public instruction, which excites ambition; to political agitation and to speculation.—Galvani's Messenger.

It is reported in Military circles that Lieut. Gen. R. H. Anderson is to be assigned to the command of the troops and the department from which Gen. Beauregard has recently been called by his appointment to a new and important field in the South. Gen. Anderson possesses the entire confidence of the people and the army, and if the report be true will be greeted with every mark of honor and respect the troops of his new command and evince.—Petersburg Express.

interesting to Foreigners.

The following letter, from the British Minister at Washington settles the status of British subjects within the Confederacy:

BRITISH LEGATION,

Washington D. C., August 25, 1864.

SIR: I have now received instructions from Her Majesty's Government, concerning the position of British subjects at Memphis.

Her Majesty's Government thinks, under all the circumstances, that if British subjects who are domiciled resident at Memphis have a fear of leaving it, or remaining in it without the privilege of carrying on trade or commerce, and if the military authorities really consider it necessary, for military reasons, that such an election shall be made. Her Majesty's Government cannot insist upon British subjects being relieved from it, however serious the hardships may be. Her Majesty's Government cannot undertake to secure to British subjects, who voluntarily reside in a foreign city in a time of civil war, the same rights which are incident to their natural status, in time of peace, in their own country. Such a demand is, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, unreasonable in theory, and impossible in practice. Her Majesty's Government have, therefore, directed me to apprise British subjects resident at Memphis, that if they wish to put themselves effectually under British protection they must discontinue their residence in that place, which is governed by martial law, the operation of which law, during civil war, a foreign State cannot, in ordinary cases, interfere with. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LYONS.

ADJ'T AND INSPE' 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 furlongs 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.

Special Notices.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

CENTRAL BUREAU,
Columbia, Oct. 1, 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,
Chairman Association.
Oct 18
P. S.—Boxes must be securely strapped.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

STEIRCES SALT;
10 BOXES TOBACCO;
2 cases Smoking Tobacco;
10,000 Segars;
100 doz. Fine Tooth Combs;
20,000 Fine Needles;
80 great gross Bone Buttons;
86 small boxes Tobacco;
50 doz. Colored Sewing Silk;
1 case of Boys Jackets; do. Sacks;
Four per cent. Tax Paying Bonds, for sale.
Apply to
October 19. S. A. BENJAMIN.

Headquarters,

RESERVE FORCES, S. C.,
COLUMBIA, Sept. 30, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 7.

PURSUANT TO GENERAL ORDER NO. 73, Adj. and Insp. General's Office, current series, (heretofore appended) the Brigadier General commanding Reserve Forces of South Carolina hereby assumes control and direction of the conscription service in the State.

II. Except as hereinafter specified, the organization of the Conscription Department in the State, including the Examining Boards, will be preserved; and all existing orders, regulations and instructions of the Commandant of Conscripts will be continued of force until otherwise ordered.

III. Local Enrolling Officers and Examining Boards, will report immediately to the Commandant of Conscripts, and through him communicate with these Headquarters, and will, through him, receive orders and instructions.

IV. All communications in relation to the Conscription service in the State, and all applications for exemption and detail, must be made through the Commandant of Conscripts; communications on all other subjects will continue to be made through the A. A. General of the Reserve Forces S. C.

V. The office of Congressional District Enrolling Officer being abolished, all officers heretofore acting in that capacity will report by letter to the Commandant of Conscripts for assignment to other duty, setting forth their rank, corps, position and present assignment to duty. Competent officers will be assigned as "Inspectors of Conscription" in the several Congressional Districts.

VI. With a view to compliance of Par. III. of said General Order No. 73, the Commandant of Conscripts will, without delay, order the medical examination of all commissioned officers and other persons (except those of the "Invalid Corps") employed in the enrolling service of this State. Commissioned officers, as to whom no disability is found to exist, will hold themselves in readiness to be assigned to duty in the field as soon as practicable.

VII. Application for assignment to duty as Enrolling Officers, Assistants, Clerks, and to other positions in the Conscription service in this State, will be received from officers, non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to the Reserve Forces, and from retired and light duty officers and men, and from persons not liable to service in the field. Such applications, enclosing testimonials of character, intelligence and fitness, will be addressed to Maj. C. D. MELTON, Commandant of Conscripts, Columbia, S. C.

By command Brig Gen. CHESNUT
ED. H. BARNWELL
A. A. General.

Oct 4

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State papers copy three times.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 12, 1864.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RESOLUTIONS of the General Assembly, the following persons have been appointed by the Governor to the Military Academy, and will report at the Arsenal Academy in Columbia, to Capt. J. P. THOMAS commanding, on the first day of January next:

First Congressional District.—Sergt.—Mangum, Co. F, S. C. V., B. H. Owens, Pee Dee Light Artillery.

Second Congressional District.—Sergt. A. F. O'Brien, Co. I, 1st S. C. V.

Third Congressional District.—Benjamin J. Johnson

Fourth Congressional District.—L. Yancey Dean, Co. B, Hampton Legion, S. C. V.

Fifth Congressional District.—Theodore O. Ward, Co. D, 23d S. C. V.

Sixth Congressional District.—Sergt. Madison F. Hawthorn, Co. F, 12th S. C. V.

The applicants who have not been appointed and who may desire to renew their applications for the next year, should give notice thereof to this Department.

By order of the Governor.

B. F. ARTHUR,
Private Secretary.

Oct. 18 1
Columbia and Charleston papers publish tri-weekly for two weeks. All other papers in the State publish once.

Commissary Notice

PARTIES ARE NOTIFIED THAT IF THEY will sell their syrup to the government, I will pay \$3 per gallon, and furnish the barrels.

—ALSO—

First quality of sugar, exchanged at two of bacon for one of sugar.

J. H. DEVEREAUX,
Oct. 12 2
Capt. & A. C.

Sorghum Syrup Barrels for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND AND for sale a large number of a fine article of Syrup Barrels, which can be had by making application at the Court House, at Camden.

September 1 11
D. D. HOOBT.

RAGS! RAGS!!

THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR WHITE line or cotton rags delivered large or small quantities at this office.