

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1864.

GEN. KERSEAW.

We are in possession of authentic information that this gallant soldier will shortly be promoted—if indeed his commission as Maj. General, has not been already made out.

The newspaper business is looking up in Camden, for in addition to the two weeklies we now have a daily—*BULLETIN*—edited by W. K. RODGER.

THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL.

Some of our exchanges seem to be greatly exercised upon the subject of the recent order, from the Adjutant General's Office, impressing all the railroads, between Richmond and Augusta for the use of the army, and indications are given that vials of their wrath will shortly be poured out on the devoted head of Gen. Chases. The impression of the roads doubtless causes much annoyance and some actual suffering to the community, and this is probably aggravated by the alarm to which the exercise of arbitrary power is always liable; but we are surprised that this particular measure should be selected as the subject of complaint, seeing that the order results from a military necessity which actually exists to wit; the necessity of having at command facilities for rapidly transporting troops and supplies to threatened points. Even if the order originated in mere caprice, we are at a loss to understand why it should be made the subject of angry comment. It is not half as grievous a transgression upon private right as the indiscriminate impressment of horses and mules, for these are private property, while the railroads, (that is, the right to use them,) are a public franchise. It is not comparable in wanton cruelty to the order forbidding planters to sell their surplus produce to the almost starving families in their neighborhood. It is not to be named in the same breath with the repeal, at Executive instigation, of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the claim, set up by the Executive under that repeal, to absolute power over the personal liberty of the citizen. Yet the Press of the Confederacy have not only acquiesced in the propriety of these and similar measures, but have made them the subject of adulatory comment. And when the Governor of a Sovereign State undertook to interpose the shield of State Sovereignty between usurped power and its victims, was some Press denounced him as little better than a traitor. When the constitutional restrictions upon the power of the Executive were one by one thrown down and trampled under foot, by the joint action of the Executive and Congress, and the agency at Richmond proceeded to clothe itself with the powers of absolute despotism, the Press, whose duty it was to sound the alarm, were either silent, or availed the chorus of ceaseless and servile adulation. One or two leading journals did, indeed, attempt a protest, but their voice was drowned in the general clamor of approbation, and the great majority of them persistently gave and continue to give a zealous support to every measure of the administration, right or wrong. They are therefore largely responsible for the state of things which exist and have no right to complain now that their own organs happen to be good.

Besides it is too late to effect any thing. Thanks to the aid of the Press, the reins of power are held with too firm a grasp to be lightly snatched away; and it would be an atrociously to attempt it in this supreme crisis of our destiny.

Let our brethren then, possess their souls in patience. The war can not last forever, and a time will come when we shall be able to redress all our grievances, and lighten our private and domestic quarrels, more *liberally*, in peace and quiet. And meanwhile let us all be thankful that we are not prohibited from leaving our wife on Sunday without a permit from the Provost Marshal.

We have been furnished with the following statement of the amount collected in this District under the Act of the Legislature imposing a tax for the support of soldiers' families, which will be interesting to many of our readers.

FROM FORT MONROE.	
Corn.	3,012 bushels.
Wheat.	171 "
Rye.	25 "
FROM TOLL BELLS.	
Corn.	127 1/2 "
Wheat.	20 "
Total grain.	4,076 1/2 bushels.
TAXATION.	
Leather.	257 pounds.
CONSUMPTION.	
Leather made and sold before the Law.	37
Shoes made and sold before the Law.	20.
Tar-pentine, Rosin, Turpentine.	1194.
Coppers ware.	1.75
Tinware.	320.
Money received.	\$1,581.75
Total number of Recipients.	1,004

Mr. Editor: If you can spare a small place in your paper for the enclosed receipt for Fever and Ague, which has cured many persons who have followed the directions. You will confer a favor upon contributors.

1 oz. Aloe, 1 oz. Cloves, 1 oz. Cinnamon, 1 oz. Myrrh, 1 oz. Mace, 1 oz. Ginger and Saffron each a pinch, beat the above articles fine and put in a bottle of old Jamaica Rum, or good Whiskey, to steep. Take a teaspoonful in a tablespoonful of molasses, night and morning, when there is no fever.

NEWS SUMMARY.

FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

Meridian Miss., May 9th.—Steele's army, 9000 strong, surrendered to General Price at Camden, Arkansas, on the 20th ult.

Summit, Miss., May 7.—A gentleman who crossed the river below Bayou Sara on the 2d instant says that the Louisiana forces had pursued the enemy down Red River, recapturing Fort De Russey and Cheniville. On the 25th the enemy made a stand at Markham, where they were attacked and defeated with heavy loss, estimated at not less than 10,000 men.

Yankee transports going up Red River with reinforcements had been whipped back at Fort De Russey since we re-occupied the post. The Yankee wounded have been sent to Vicksburg.

General Walker's division had crossed Red River in pursuit of the retreating enemy. The Yankees had burned four gunboats above the Falls.

Meridian, May 9.—Gen. Taylor had demanded the surrender of Alexandria, where Banks' forces are fortified. The result was not known. At last accounts the enemy was attempting to dam Red River, for the purpose of getting their gunboats over the Rapids.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Meridian, May 5.—Advices from Olive Branch state that a fight occurred on the 2d inst., between 1500 Yankees and Colonel Scott's cavalry, 800 strong. The fight lasted eight hours, and the enemy was driven across Thompson's Creek. The Yankee force consisted of infantry, cavalry and artillery, from Port Hudson and Baton Rouge and was commanded by Gen. Andrews. At last accounts the enemy was in full retreat to Baton Rouge, pursued by Wingfield's cavalry.

Demopolis, Ala., May 6.—Information from Mississippi states that the enemy, with 10,000 infantry, 2 batteries of artillery and 200 cavalry—all under command of General McArthur—were advancing towards Yazoo City. They encamped, night before last, eight miles below Mechanicsburg.

FROM GEN. JOHNSON'S ARMY.

Dalton, May 6.—General Johnson has issued an order granting a full pardon to all persons under arrest, excepting those arrested for plundering and pillaging.

Dalton, May 10.—The enemy cut the railroad between this point and Resaca yesterday evening. Grigley's brigade fought them, driving them for four miles, the enemy making a stubborn resistance. The enemy's force is estimated at ten thousand; composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery.

General Wheeler had a sharp engagement with their Cavalry on the Cleveland road yesterday afternoon, driving them and capturing ninety prisoners, including Colonel Lagrange, commanding the brigade, and ten commissioned officers.

The enemy moved last night in the direction of Resaca with the majority of their forces. Our troops are in fine spirits.

The Yankees were circulating handbills through their command yesterday, stating that "Grant had routed Lee and was marching on Richmond. The prospect of taking the place was very bright, and no fears were felt regarding the result."

The affair at Resaca was a plan of Johnson's to catch the enemy. Social's Gap was left open, but troops were sent to the rear of it and everything is prepared to meet the Yankees in front. It is not yet known whether any portion of the enemy's force has been bagged.

FROM GEORGIA.

Macon, Ga., May 6.—A disastrous fire took place here to-day, by which two large cotton warehouses, with several other buildings, were burned, besides about 5000 bales of cotton, including a small amount of Government cotton.

FROM FLORIDA.

Richmond, May 9.—The following official dispatch was received at Department Headquarters, in this city, Tuesday morning:

Near Jacksonville, May 9th,
Via Columbia, May 10th.

Another of the enemy's steamers was blown into fragments this morning by a torpedo in the St. John's a short distance below Jacksonville. She had two guns aboard, and was towing a schooner. The latter escaped. It is not known how many lives were lost. This is the third steamer which has met this fate in the St. John's within the last forty days.

PATTEN ANDERSON,
Major General.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Wilmington, May 7.—Commodore Lynch, commanding naval defenses here, went out last night with the iron-clad *Raleigh*, the gunboat *Yadkin* and the *Cope Fear*, the latter with General Whiting on board, to attack the blockaders. Only three shots were fired, and the whole fleet dispersed. This morning none of the Yankee vessels are in sight. The iron-clad *Raleigh* remains outside the bar to protect vessels and to drive away the enemy.

Weldon, May 8.—To Gen. Samuel Jones: General Martin reports, on the 6th inst., from Plymouth that the iron-clad *Albemarle* with the enemy's raised gunboat *Bomb Shell*, encountered, yesterday at four p. m., two mortar-boats from the mouth of the Roanoke, and nine

gunboats, three very large, from the blockading squadron. The fight lasted till night. He sunk the largest gunboat of the enemy, and disabled at least two others, without serious injury to the *Albemarle*, but lost his tender. The result was encouraging.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Goldsboro, May 9.—The expedition to Newbern returned on Sunday morning, the orders to attack that place having been countermanded. We captured 63 prisoners. Our loss was slight.

The enemy evacuated Washington on the 1st inst. Before they left they fired the town, and a large portion of it was consumed.

FROM VIRGINIA—FROM THE SOUTH-SIDE.

Richmond, May 5.—Information has been received at the War Office that four monitors and five gunboats (including two iron clads) and fifty transports are in James river this morning, coming up.

Richmond, May 7th.—The Yankee fleet in James River came up on Thursday to Bermuda Hundreds, above City Point, and landed several regiments. The enemy's force there is estimated at 9,000 men.

The steamer *Schultz*, with Yankee prisoners for City Point, was turned back by the enemy this morning. It is reported that additional transports, with troops, came up the James River to-day, and quite a large force has been landed on the south side of the river opposite City Point.

A despatch from Chaffin's Bluff says that one of the enemy's gunboats had been attacked and disabled, and afterwards boarded and burned. Two iron clads bore down on our forces, but subsequently withdrew.

Richmond, May 8.—A despatch from Chester, on the line of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, midway between the two cities, says: "The Yankees have been repulsed from this point with the loss of 1000 killed and wounded."

LATER.

The enemy in Chesterfield county have withdrawn from the railroad to their entrenchments.

Gens. Bakley Smith and Q. A. Gillmore are commanding the expedition, with their headquarters at City Point, where a negro brigade is entrenched.

There was no fighting at Walthall Junction to-day. The enemy's loss at that point yesterday was 1000 killed and wounded. Beas Butler made a narrow escape from five of our pickets at City Point on Friday evening.

Richmond, May 9.—Nothing definite has been heard from Chesterfield to-day, except that the enemy shelled our works at Fort Drewry this forenoon.

FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond, May 5.—The flag of truce boat brought 39 officers and 325 privates for exchange.

Richmond, May 9.—Gen. Staffor's funeral took place this morning, and Gen. Jenkins this afternoon. The members of Congress attended in a body.

The Congressional news is unimportant.

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

Richmond, May 4.—Burnside's whole corps with the exception of a negro brigade, left at Manassas, crossed the Rappahannock on Monday.

Orange, C. H., May 4.—A body of the enemy's cavalry crossed at Ely's and Germania Fords last night, and are reported this morning moving from the neighborhood of Chancellorsville towards Fredericksburg. The whole Yankee army is moving from Culpeper Court House towards Ely's and Germania Fords, over which they have thrown pontoon bridges, across which their infantry are reported to have been passing all day. Some slight skirmishing with small arms took place to-day at the fords. The enemy withdrew his pickets on our front at the upper fords last night.

THE FIGHT ON THURSDAY.

Orange C. H., May 6.—A considerable engagement occurred yesterday on the plank road near Packer's Store, in Spottsylvania county, about twenty miles below here, between a part of Ewell's corps and Fifth Yankee army corps (infantry), including the division of United States Regulars under Maj. Gen. Sykes. The contest lasted from noon until nightfall. Our forces repulsed the enemy hand-somely, capturing 981 privates and 40 commissioned officers. The prisoners have arrived here.

Gen. J. M. Jones and Col. Warren, of the 10th Virginia regiment, were killed, and Gen. Stafford mortally wounded.

GENERAL LEE'S OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Richmond, May 6.—The following official despatch was received at the War Office this morning.

HEADQUARTERS,
ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, May 5.

To the Honorable Secretary of War: The enemy having crossed the Rappahannock at Ely's and Germania Fords, two corps of this army moved to oppose him—Ewell by the old turnpike, and Hill by the plank road. They arrived this morning in close proximity to the enemy's line of march.

A strong attack was made upon Ewell, who repulsed it, capturing many prisoners and four pieces of artillery. The enemy subsequently concentrated upon Hill, who, with Heth's and Wilcox's divisions, successfully resisted repeated desperate assaults. A large force of cavalry and artillery, on our right flank, was driven back by Rosser's brigade.

By the blessing of God we maintained our position against every effort, until night, when the contest closed.

We have to mourn the loss of many brave officers and men. The gallant General J. M. Jones was killed, and Brigadier-General Stafford, I fear, mortally wounded, while leading his command with conspicuous valor.

R. E. LEE.

THE BATTLE ON FRIDAY.

Orange, C. H., May 6—9, p. m.—The attack of the enemy this morning was very violent, but it was repulsed in every instance. A strong effort was made to turn our right. We drove them on our left; but their line resisted stubbornly on our right. Longstreet, however, finally forced them to give way.

General Longstreet received a severe wound in the shoulder, and General Jenkins, of South Carolina, was mortally wounded. Col. Brown, of Georgia, of the Virginia Artillery, was killed.

Amongst the other casualties reported are the following: Colonel James D. Nance, South Carolina regiment, killed; Col. Miller, 12th South Carolina regiment, killed; Lieutenant Colonel Bookter, 12th South Carolina regiment, mortally wounded; Lieutenant Colonel Franklin Gaillard, 2d South Carolina regiment, (and formerly editor of the *Columbia Carolinian*), killed.

The fighting was principally with musketry, the ground being unsuitable for the use of artillery. The battle was fought near the "Wilderness," and the enemy has been pushed back nearly to Chancellorsville. Everything looks well. The Yankee General Wadsworth, who was the Abolition candidate for Governor against Seymour, in the last New York election, was killed. Up to this time seventeen hundred prisoners have been received here.

GENERAL LEE'S OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

Richmond, May 6.—The following has just been received at the War Office:

HEADQUARTERS,
ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, May 6.

To the Secretary of War: Early this morning, as the divisions of General Hill, engaged yesterday, were being relieved, the enemy advanced, creating some confusion; but the ground lost was recovered as soon as our fresh troops got into position, and the enemy was driven back to his original line. Afterwards, we turned the left of his fresh line and drove it from the field, leaving a large number of dead and wounded in our hands—amongst them General Wadsworth.

A subsequent attack forced the enemy into his entrenched lines on the Brook Road, extending from the Wilderness Tavern, on the right, to Trigg's Mill. Every advance on his part, thanks to a merciful God, has been repulsed.

Our loss in killed is not large; but we have many wounded—most of them slightly, the artillery having been little used on either side. I grieve to announce that Lieutenant General Longstreet was severely wounded, and General Jenkins killed. General Pegram was badly wounded yesterday. General Staffor, it is hoped, will recover.

R. E. LEE.

Our loss, thus far, is about 5,000, of whom a large proportion were slightly wounded. The fight occurred in a densely wooded country; hence little or no artillery was used.

Gen. Kershaw commanded McLaw's division with distinguished honor.

THE BATTLE ON SATURDAY.

Richmond, Sunday, May 8.—The following was received at the War Office this morning:

HEADQUARTERS,
ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, May 8.

To the Secretary of War: Gen. Gordon turned the enemy's extreme right yesterday evening, and drove him from his rifle pits.

Amongst the prisoners captured are Generals Truman, Seymour and Shaller. A number of arms were also taken.

The enemy has abandoned the Germania Ford Road, and removed his pontoon bridge towards the Ely's Ford Road.

There has been no attack to-day; only slight skirmishing along our lines.

R. E. LEE.

THE CAVALRY FIGHT ON SUNDAY.

Richmond, May 9.—The following has just been received at the War Office:

Near Spottsylvania C. H. Va., May 8,

To the Hon. J. A. Seddon:—After a sharp encounter with the Fifth Army Corps, we were attacked by Warren's and Terrell's division's of Cavalry. Gen. R. H. Anderson, with the advance of our army repulsed the enemy with heavy slaughter and took possession of the Court House. I am the more grateful to the Giver of all victories that our loss is small.

R. E. LEE.

Richmond, May 9.—A despatch from General Lee, dated 9, p. m., on Sunday, says: