

The Camden Confederate.

VOLUME I.

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NUMBER 2.

The Camden Confederate

IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY BY
J. T. HERMAN,
AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE INVARIABLY HALFWAY IN ADVANCE.

Terms for Advertising:
For one Square—fourteen lines—ONE DOLLAR for the first, and FIFTY CENTS for each subsequent insertion.
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Three Squares 3 mos.,	16
" " 6 " "	24
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LINES ON THE DEATH OF WILLIE.

We heard the lid of coffin rise,
With a sound that arowell said;
And drear and sad the sighs that rose
As the pall was o'er her laid.
We shed no tear, but spirit bowed
Like a bush whelmed by gale;
Oh, thou laidst as if with thy shroud
As a flower with vale.
We heard the murmur of voices,
And they seem'd say, " 'Tis gone;"
And sadly we wove morn'ning
They bore thy coffin on.
And though we by thou art above—
And thy death a heaven birth—
Yet we mourn thee as thy childish love,
Which smil'd our home earth.
Our days are but, and we med the world
Had more of below;
But grief its bath hath now arled
To float o'er the mid of wol
Yet is it not by far, to
In the dawn life's first bl
And dwell with hosts of els on high,
Than to live Sorrow's ml?
And when we on the yard grave,
Then we thowen we arad,
The flowers across o'er us i wavo
As they dove thy head
Give us the joy ou hast in tomb,
And sweet our slumbe;
For we know t out of its sing gloom
We should be to be cheezy thee.

The New Orleans Navy.

New Orleans it seems, pairing of help from the Confederate Government, is about to get ready a new ironclad. The *Delta* says: A project is in contemplation, by some of her wealthiest and most public-spirited citizens, for building a set of iron-clad steamships, one latest most approved model, to be used exclusively in defending New Orleans and relieving the blockade. The project conceived, brilliant one, and has, besides the substantial merit of being entirely practicable. It is proposed to effect a subscription of \$2,000,000 with that sum construct ten steamships of the class indicated, here at New Orleans in the Mississippi river, the docking and building facilities are unsurpassed anywhere in the world. It is contemplated after the steamships, to send them to the Confederate Government for use in war, with condition that they shall be employed a month of the Mississippi river or in the baying waters of the Gulf. New Orleans, it is estimated, lost half a million by the blockade, would be repaid five times the cost of the fleet in less than a month if it was brought into service.

The Safe Arrival of our Ministers at Havana.

Enthusiastic Reception—Presentation of Flags to the Steamer and to Hampton's Legion—The Return of the Theodora, etc., etc.

AUGUSTA, October 31.—The Charleston *Mercury* of this morning, furnishes an interesting account of the departure of the Ministers of the Confederate States from that port, and the return of the steamer *Theodora*. The party, consisting of Hon. J. M. Mason, Minister to England; Hon. John Slidell, Minister to France; Mr. McFarland, Secretary of Legation to Mr. Mason; Mr. Eustis, Secretary of Legation to Mr. Slidell; Mrs. Slidell and two daughters, Mrs. Eustis, daughter of Mr. Corcoran, the well-known banker of Washington, who is now in Fort Lafayette; Colonel Lamar and others, left Charleston on the 11th inst. They arrived at Nassau that night, at Cardenas on the 16th, and Havana on the 17th, where they were enthusiastically received. The ladies of Havana presented to the steamer a flag, and the ladies of Matanzas sent a flag to Hampton's Legion.

The *Theodora* returned to the Confederacy with a valuable cargo. She reports that the steamer *Keystone State* had captured and gone to New York with a Southern steamer loaded with arms and ammunition.

Capt. S. J. Short of the British Navy, has resigned his commission, and arrived in Savannah, and has tendered his services to the Confederate Government.

Several South Carolinians, lately arrived from Europe, report that the feeling in England and France is warming up in favor of the South.

A valuable cargo of coffee, ammunition, saltpetre, sulphur, and small arms, has recently arrived at a Confederate port.

VIRGINIA.—In no spirit of vain glory, says the *Richmond Dispatch* of the 1st instant, but from sheer sense of justice, we propose ere long to publish some facts concerning the contributions of Virginia to this war, which we think will silence the mouths of those who are disposed to criticise this noble old State. She has given herself for the battle ground of one and all; she has furnished nearly every pound of powder and most of the heavy ordnance that have been used between the Potomac and the Gulf of Mexico; she has seventy-five thousand men in the field. In this connection we may add that the labors of her Governor in the common cause has been incessant. He has given himself, his time, his talents, and his energies without stint to the glorious work. We are persuaded that the Confederate Government can find no fault with Virginia nor will her Governor, but will promptly acknowledge that they have been in the front rank and behind no other in toils, and struggles, and sacrifices.

MATRIMONY.—In peace or war, in days of plenty or panic; whether bacon is 12 or 25 cts. a pound, and boots \$8 or \$16 a pair; no matter what is the price of calico or fine linen, or the expense of house rent, the young people will continue to form alliances matrimonial, and take upon their inexperienced shoulders the responsibilities of wedded life. "Love rules the court, the camp, the grove," and though we have been for months engaged in a war for freedom, we still witness the spectacle of men and maidens meekly submitting to be bound with cords, which, though silken, are not easily severed. The clerk's register shows that eighteen marriage licenses have been issued in this City during the month of October, which we suppose, is equal to the average of previous years.—*Richmond Dispatch*.

An exchange says that down in New Orleans it requires three persons to start a business firm: one to die with the yellow fever, one to get killed in a duel, and the third to wind up the partnership business.

Proclamation by the President.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, the Sovereign Disposer of events, to protect and defend the Confederate States hitherto, in their conflict with their enemies, and to be unto them a shield;

And, whereas, with grateful thanks we recognize His hand and acknowledge that not unto us, but unto Him belongeth the victory; and in humble dependence upon His Almighty strength, and trusting in the justness of our cause, we appeal to Him, that He may set at naught the efforts of our enemies, and put them to confusion and shame:

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, in view of the impending conflict, do hereby set apart Friday, the 15th day of November, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; and I do hereby invite the Rev. Clergy and the people of these Confederate States, to repair on that day to their usual places of public worship, and to implore the blessing of Almighty God upon our arms; that he may give us victory over our enemies; preserve our homes and altars from pollution, and secure to us the restoration of peace and prosperity.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

JEFFERSON DAVIS. [L. S.]

By the President:

R. M. HUNTER, Secretary of State.

FINANCES OF THE CONFEDERACY.—A late number of the *Richmond Whig* gives the following gratifying intelligence. It says: "From one in a situation to be well informed, we learn, that the financial condition of the Confederacy is far better than we had supposed. The whole expenditure of the Government, up to this day, does not exceed fifty million. This does not include the expenditures by the States and voluntary contributions. We also hear that the authorities feel no fear of not being able to raise whatever sums may be necessary for the public cause. We are glad to hear this, and it will be reassuring to the country."

This announcement will surprise everybody. The manner in which the States have come to the support of the Confederate treasury in its time of need affords some evidence of the resources and moral power of our new Government. And yet no State has seriously embarrassed itself. All could do ten times as much as they have done without oppressing the people.

Just think of it; only fifty million up to the present time, while the Lincoln government is groaning under a burden of eight millions per week! Let nations abroad think of this picture and then say how long will it take the Lincoln tyranny to conquer and subjugate us.

The *Liverpool Commercial Advertiser* says that the revenue to the British Government from the American Tobacco crop, last year, was thirty millions of dollars, and to France twenty-five millions of dollars. The greater part of this vast source of revenue, that journal says, is shipped at New Orleans. Five hundred hogsheads of the week, we notice, belonged to Belmont, the New York banker, was sequestered at Richmond.

AMMUNITION.—The cartridge factory in Richmond, under the superintendence of Lieut. J. W. SMITH, is manufacturing cartridges at the rate of 200,000 per day. The factory employs five hundred women and three hundred men.

The Governor of Louisiana has issued a proclamation exempting all officers, clerks and employees of the Confederate States, and of that State, of telegraph offices, of manufactories, dock yards and foundries, actually engaged in works for the State and Confederate Government, from the performance of military duty.

Our Naval Service—What it has Done.

From the twenty-first of April till now, says the *Richmond Examiner*, the navy-yard at Gosport has supplied with proper armaments of artillery the fortifications of nearly the whole South, and perfected a number of inventions in ordnance—among them the improvements of the range of cannon already cast, which has been lately patented by our Government.

Nor has the naval service been lacking in gallant deeds during the war. The attack of the little ordnance boat *Harmony* upon the razed frigate (now sloop-of-war) *Savannah*, off Newport News, will be, or should be, remembered as one of the most daring and gallant incidents of the war. The report of this affair, we learn, was sent to the Secretary of the Navy, with complimentary comments by the commander of the navy-yard.

Again, we have another exploit in the capture of the *Fanny* by Commodore Lynch, with two steamers armed *comme il faut*, no matter how. The expedition, too, against the *Indiana* Regiment at Hatteras was participated in by our navy, to which proper credit in the affair has not been justly ascribed. We are assured that the expedition was suggested to Commodore Lynch, and carried out by means of his little fleet, he being senior officer in command.

Lastly, the gallant action of Com. Hollins and his "mosquito fleet" at the mouths of the Mississippi, entitles our navy to that honorable and grateful recognition of its services, which has been too much omitted by the Government itself in withholding official reports as well as by the press in the popular records of the war.

GETTING ALARMED.—See the circular of Seward in another column. There can be no mistake in the matter. The Yankee Government is thoroughly alarmed at something it has heard relative to the disposition of foreign powers. It is true, Seward says that the chances in favor of our succeeding abroad in our attempt to secure the co-operation of foreign powers are less than they ever have been. But nobody can be deceived by this declaration.—He has heard something, and he is frightened. At first he said nothing to the Yankee Governors. The insurrection was a small affair—he could put it out so easily, it was hardly worth thinking about. Now however, his tone is altered. He calls on all the Governors to fortify their harbors! Why do it now rather than at an earlier period? Depend upon it, he has heard something which has greatly alarmed the Government.

The effect of this circular in New York was tremendous. Stocks of every description tumbled at once into the very dirt, and thousands upon thousands were ruined. Some are uncharitable enough to believe the reports about Seward's habits, and think he was drunk when he wrote the circular. It has been said that he has not drawn a sober breath since Manassas.—*Richmond Dispatch*, 24th instant

MORE PRISONERS SENT SOUTH.—Another party of Bull Runners, numbering 150, were marched up Main street from the prisons yesterday afternoon, and sent South by way of Petersburg. Their destination is Columbia, S. C. They were guarded by 56 men of the Charlotte Greys under of command Thomas S. Henry. The appearance of the prisoners in public occasioned little sensation, as our people have become accustomed to such scenes. Some few of the men were without hats or shoes, though the majority of them looked as well as could be expected after a confinement of two or three months. Their departure was very quiet and the small crowd at the depot let them go without using any derisive remarks in their hearing. We hope the authorities will make speedy arrangements to send off another gang, for there are still more in the Richmond prisons than the public good requires.—*Richmond Dispatch* of November 1st. London have invented a new gun they call "Bull Run."