

The Camden Confederate.

VOLUME I.

CAMDEN, SO. CA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1861.

NUMBER 4.

The Camden Confederate

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
J. T. HERSHMAN,
AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR,
PAYABLE INVARIABLY HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Terms for Advertising:

For one Square—fourteen lines or less—ONE DOLLAR for the first, and FIFTY CENTS for each subsequent insertion.

OBITUARY NOTICES, exceeding one Square, charged for at advertising rates.

Transient Advertisements and Job Work MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

No deduction made, except to our regular advertising patrons.

ADVERTISING TERMS PER ANNUM.

One Square, 3 months,	- - - - -	\$5
“ “ 6 “	- - - - -	8
“ “ 12 “	- - - - -	12
Two Squares, 3 months,	- - - - -	13
“ “ 6 “	- - - - -	18
“ “ 12 “	- - - - -	25
Three Squares 3 mos.,	- - - - -	18
“ “ 6 “	- - - - -	25
“ “ 12 “	- - - - -	30
Four Squares 3 mos.,	- - - - -	16
“ “ 6 “	- - - - -	24
“ “ 12 “	- - - - -	30

Eight dollars per annum for every additional square.

BUSINESS, and PROFESSIONAL CARDS EIGHT DOLLARS a-year. All advertisements for less than three months CASH. If the number of insertions is not specified in writing advertisements, will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Announcing CANDIDATES, three months, Five Dollars over that time, the usual rates will be charged.

No advertisement, however small, will be considered less than a square; and transient rates charged on all for a less time than three months.

TO TRAVELLERS.

SCHEDULE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.



NORTHERN ROUTE.

STATIONS.	DAY TRAINS.	NIGHT TRAINS.
Leave Charleston.....	7.00 a m	5.30 p m
Arrive at Kingsville, the Junction of the Wilmington & Manchester R. R..	2.45 p m	3.15 a m
Arrive at Columbia.....	4.30 p m	5.20 a m
Arrive at Camden.....	4.40 p m

Leave Camden.....	5.20 a m
Leave Columbia.....	4.50 a m	1.40 p m
Leave Kingsville, the Junction of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad..	6.45 a m	3.25 p m
Arrive at Charleston.....	3.00 p m	4.20 a m.

WESTERN ROUTE.

STATIONS.	DAY TRAINS.	NIGHT TRAINS.
Leave Charleston.....	5.45 a m	2.30 p m
Arrive at Augusta.....	1.15 p m	11.15 p m
Leave Augusta.....	5.00 a m	7.30 p m
Arrive at Charleston.....	3.30 p m	4.30 a m

THROUGH TRAVEL BETWEEN AUGUSTA AND KINGSVILLE

STATIONS.	DAY TRAINS.	NIGHT TRAINS.
Leave Augusta.....	8.00 a m	7.30 p m
Arrive at Kingsville.....	2.45 p m	3.15 a m

Leave Kingsville.....	6.45 a m	2.25 p m
Arrive at Augusta.....	1.15 p m	11.15 p m

MID-DAY TRAIN BETWEEN CAMDEN AND KINGSVILLE,

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY.	
DOWN.	UP.
Leave Camden, 10.20a. m.	Leave Kingsville, 7.30a. m.
Leave Boykin's, 1.08 p. m.	Leave Clarkson's 7.46 "
Leave Claremont 1.45 "	Leave Manchester Junction 8.10 a. m.
Leave Middleton 2.10 "	Leave Middleton 8.20 "
Leave Manchester Junction 2.20, p. m.	Leave Claremont 8.45 "
Leave Clarkson's 2.43 "	Leave Boykin's 9.20 "
Arrive at Kingsville 3.00, Nov. 8—t	Arrive at Camden, 9.50
	H. T. PEAKE, Gen'l Sup't.

Oats and Cow Peas.
FOR SALE FOR CASH, AT THE 'OLD CORNER,'
November 1 E. W. BONNEY.

Election Notice.

AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY the 17th of December next, for a Keeper of the Poor House.

Applicants will hand in their proposals, sealed, to the Secretary. The Commissioners will meet on that day at 11 o'clock, at the Counting Room of Mr. E. W. Bonney.
W. HUGHESON,
November 8 3 Sec'y. C. P. Ker. Dist.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

The New York *Herald*, of the 29th ult., publishes a long editorial on the subject of the great Yankee armada. The article is interesting, as showing the Yankee impressions with respect to the strength of the expedition, their views with regard to its mode of operations after gaining a foothold on our coast, and their hopes as to its speedy results in "crushing the rebellion" and ending the war. We copy what the *Herald* says on these points:

OUR FIRST GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION—THE REAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR.

Our first great naval expedition against our rebellious "Confederate States" having set sail for its destination, we are at liberty to spread before our readers, as we do this morning, the element and materials, of the land and naval forces, of which this formidable expedition is composed. Our copious and accurate details cover a large proportion of our available space; but we cheerfully yield it to the universal and absorbing public interest which this important enterprise commands.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMADA.

Nothing to compare with it as a maritime military movement, has ever been witnessed on this continent. Ships-of-war and transports, the squadron numbers over seventy vessels, including many of the very largest in our naval and commercial service. The naval strength of the fleet is not less than 500 guns, combining, to a great extent, the heaviest calibre with the latest improvements. The land forces of the expedition, thoroughly equipped, organized and disciplined for the duties of this special service, may be set down at about twenty thousand men, exclusive of a large body of laborers. The freight of the expedition embraces horses and cavalry equipments, intrenching and building implements and materials, field and siege artillery, provisions, munitions and warlike stores of all kinds suggested by the wants of a large military colony on a hostile coast. The naval branch of the expedition is under the direction of Com. Sam'l. F. Dupont, and the land forces are under the command of Gen. Thomas W. Sherman—thoroughly educated, experienced and approved officers.

THE OBJECTS IN VIEW.

From this brief recapitulation the reader may conjecture the objects contemplated by this imposing squadron. Many millions of dollars have been required to put it afloat; but the results, we have reason to anticipate, will amply compensate us for these and all other expenditures incurred in behalf of that great and sacred cause, "the integrity of the Union." We consider this expedition, in fact, as practically marking the commencement of the war against this southern rebellion. Thus far our battles and skirmishes have been the mere preliminary reconnoissances, incidents and accidents of a great campaign. If they have revealed to us an enemy cunning and quick in all the stratagems of guerrilla warfare, masked batteries, sudden surprises and mysterious retreats, the net result is the undoubted superiority of the Union soldiers in courageous fighting and in all the other solid requirements of the tented field. Otherwise, excepting the brilliant little affair at Hatteras inlet, the campaign to this day has been nothing more than a desultory border war, with no results of a decisive character.

DESTINATION OF THE FLEET.

This great naval expedition carries the war into the vital parts of this rebellion. Where it will strike it is hardly necessary to conjecture. Among other details upon the subject, we give to-day a table of all the ports, bays, harbors, inlets, sounds and estuaries of our Southern coast, with their depth of water at high and low tide. From this table, considering the heavy ships of the expedition, and its objects of a deadly blow or two at this rebellion, the intelligent reader may take his choice of one or two from half a dozen different landing places. The naval department of

Commodore Dupont is limited between Hatteras and Key West. Within these limits there are two southern ports bearing the name of Beaufort—one in North and the other in South Carolina—each commanding a good depth of water, and the one or the other, or Charleston, or some one of the inlets of Georgia, would constitute a desirable base of operations for our army and navy, in view of future inland movements into the heart of the Cotton States.

THE PLAN OF OPERATIONS AFTER LANDING THE YANKEE TROOPS.

Let us suppose, however, that in North or South Carolina, or Georgia, this expedition has made a lodgment, the question arises, what will be its plan of operations? We presume that the land forces will be put on shore at a point of debarkation suitable for a naval rendezvous; that General Sherman will at once proceed to fortify his position against any probable land attack, and that a large proportion of the fleet will straightway return to Fortress Monroe for more troops. In this way, by the first of December, Gen. Sherman may find himself at the head of sixty thousand men, and he may eat his Christmas dinner in the centre of an army of one hundred thousand. Then, changing his programme from occupation to invasion, he may march through the heart of the Cotton States to the Mississippi river, or coastwise, with the fleet co-operating with him, to Charleston, to Savannah, to Mobile and to New Orleans.

THE EXPECTED EFFECT IN VIRGINIA.

In either event the war will now be transferred from the border Slave States to the Cotton States, where it properly belongs, and thus with or without a blow from Gen. McClellan, the great rebel army in Virginia will soon be demoralized and dispersed. Nor can there be, in any intelligent mind, the shadow of a doubt that, when relieved of the rebel forces of the Cotton States, Virginia will be speedily restored to the Union, through the spontaneous reaction of her loyal people. So with all the border Slave States. The rebel forces of the Cotton States hold them in subjection, and when they are relieved of their Southern invaders the reign of secession, even in Tennessee, will be ended; for the Union forces of the great West and of Kentucky, will be moving southward with the retirement of the rebels.

Meantime, from the last circular of Memminger, the Secretary of the Treasury of the rebel Government, that spurious government is confessedly under a financial pressure which it cannot longer sustain, while the cotton planters are are as evidently on the verge of rebellion against it. They demand relief; Mr. Memminger demands money; but how are they to get it, unless they can sell their cotton? Our blockade locks them up; they have consumed their available resources, for themselves and the rebel army in cash, clothing and shoes. The winter is upon them. What are they to do.

HOW THE COTTON PLANTERS WILL "EMBRACE THE OPPORTUNITY."

This naval expedition will settle the question. It will open one or two Southern cotton ports, and upon the test of allegiance to the Union, the Southern cotton planter will be invited to bring forward his cotton and ship it to England. Beginning within the lines of occupation of our Southern army, shipments of cotton thus secured, will soon spread a wholesome infection throughout the cotton States, to the extent of a decisive counter-revolution. We know that the majority of the substantial people of the Cotton States were dragged headlong into this suicidal rebellion. We are assured that they are anxiously awaiting the hour of their deliverance, and we believe they have had enough of Yancey's Utopia of a Southern Confederacy to rise against it, with the very first encouraging opportunity.

THE GLORIOUS AND FINAL RESULT—WHEN IT WILL HAPPEN.

This opportunity will soon be made mani-

fest, and the consequences, we apprehend, will convince even Lord Palmerston of the moral and material power of the government of the United States in this war for the Union. In a word, from this great seaboard expedition, from our still increasing armies in the border slave States, from the desperate financial straits of the rebel treasury, from the terrible exactions and sufferings which this rebellion has brought upon our Southern people, from the increasing signs of a Southern Union reaction, and from the approach of winter, with its severe necessities, there is every reason to hope that this great Southern rebellion will be utterly subdued and forever extinguished by the next fourth of March.

What the Yankees Think of Hatteras—An Enchanting Spot.

The following letter from Hatteras Inlet, says the Charleston *Mercury*, is published in the Indianapolis *Journal*. It gives a droll, but we doubt not truthful, account of how the Yankees are enjoying themselves on the North Carolina coast.

FORT CLARK, HATTERAS INLET, }
October 1, 1861. }

After two days of gloomy storms, the sun is shining down on us with tropical heat. There are many peculiarities in this isolated spot. Cut off from the main land for supplies, and suspicious of the few fishermen that visit us, we look to the ocean for every new sail that brings us food and news from home. Our band is playing "Our flag is there," and it is still there on the coast of North Carolina.

The sea bounds the view on one side and Pamlico sound on the other, and, in connection with the beauties of the spot on which we are encamped, it brings to mind the hymn,

"Lo! on a narrow neck of land,
Betwixt two boundless seas I stand!"

The verse need not to be finished, for most of us are rapidly becoming Universalists—believing that we receive our punishment as we go along. The dry Tortugas may be held up as a terror to offenders. It has no terror to us—for we are on the sandy Tortugas, where sand crabs reign supreme. When it storms the fine sand mixes in equal particles with the rain, and a fleet of horizontal rain and sand fills eyes, mouth and food, with judicious impartiality. The sugar sands itself.

Fort Clark is built of sand, piled up, covered with turf to keep it from blowing away. It mounts ten guns and is bomb proof. Going along the beach half a mile to the inlet, you come to Fort Hatteras—a little more sand, a little more turf, a few more guns. When the tide rises everything is covered with water; when it falls everything blows away. So dreary is the spot that neither will birds sing nor grass grow near it. The first night we got here we slept in the sand with no blankets. For a change we now sleep on a soft plank in a shanty. Men and officers lie spoon fashion till one side gets sore; at a signal they turn over, and remain in that posture till the other side is worn out. It is a good country for health—chills, fevers, cramp, cholera and other luxuries are plentiful. To-day I saw a tree three feet high—an evidence of the luxuries of vegetation. Some of our men had jet black beards in Indiana, but all are now a sandy hue. "Sandy" is a pet name in the regiment.

PARSON BROWNLOW.—The Nashville *Banner*, extinguishes the prospect of Parson Brownlow becoming a martyr. It says:

"A member of the Grand Jury—a gentleman of unquestionable reliability—stated to us on yesterday that the name of Brownlow has not been brought before the jury in any manner, much more in connection with his arrest. This statement is due to the Government whose integrity Mr. Brownlow's card would impeach. The noisy Parson, has but to conduct himself with proper discretion, that he may dwell in unbroken peace, so far as Confederate authority is concerned."