

# The Camden Confederate.

VOLUME I.

CAMDEN, SO. CA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1862.

NUMBER 16.

## 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, | - - - - - | 8   |
| " " " 6 "              | - - - - - | 13  |
| " " " 12 "             | - - - - - | 18  |
| Three Squares 3 mos.,  | - - - - - | 12  |
| " " " 6 "              | - - - - - | 18  |
| " " " 12 "             | - - - - - | 25  |
| 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    | 8.15 p m      |
| Arrive at Kingsville, the Junction of the Wilmington & Manchester R. R..... | 2.45 p m    | 3.15 a m      |
| Arrive at Columbia.....   | 4.00 p m    | 5.00 a m      |
| Arrive at Camden.....   | 4.40 p m    | .....         |

#### WESTERN ROUTE.

| STATIONS.              | DAY TRAINS. | NIGHT TRAINS. |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Leave Charleston.....  | 7.00 a m    | 6.30 p m      |
| Arrive at Augusta..... | 2.45 p m    | 4.30 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 | 3.25 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, 11.40 a. m.             | Leave Kingsville, 8.5 a. m.          |
| Leave Boykin's, 12.12 p. m.           | Leave Clarkson's, 8.20 "             |
| Leave Claremont 1.248 "               | Leave Manchester Junction 8.38 a. m. |
| Leave Middleton 1.10 "                | Leave Middleton 8.43 "               |
| Leave Manchester Junction 1.18, p. m. | Leave Claremont 9.08 "               |
| Leave Clarkson's 1.38 "               | Leave Boykin's 9.48 "                |
| Arrive at Kingsville 1.50, Nov. 8—14  | Arrive at Camden, 10.20              |
|                                       | H. T. PEAKE, Gen'l Sup't.            |

## Oats and Cow Peas

FOR SALE FOR CASH, AT THE 'OLD CORNER,' November 1 E. W. BONNEY.

### Notice.

I HAVE THIS DAY, OCTOBER 24, SOLD OUT my entire stock of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, in the town of Camden, to J. M. Springer, Esq., who will continue the business at the same stand I have occupied heretofore in the said town. All persons who are in anywise indebted to me, will please make payment of the same to said J. M. Springer, at an early day; and all who have claims against me will present them to him for settlement.  
December 13 R. SPRINGER.

## STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.



COUNCIL CHAMBER, Jan. 16, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE GOVERNOR and Council, held this day, the following rules were adopted and ordered to be published: *Rules made and established by the Governor and Council for the management of the Department of the Military of the State.*

Rule 1. It shall be the duty of the Chief of the Military Department to examine into the military condition of South Carolina, which includes the returns and present condition of the troops in service, and the militia not in service, together with the number, amount and condition of arms, ordnance, ammunition, clothing and supplies, and to report the same to the Governor and Council.

Rule 2. It shall be the duty of the Chief of said Department to keep in proper form and report regular and exact returns of the military force of the State in Confederate service and in the militia of the State, and of all military stores, arms, equipments and supplies in the magazines and other places in the State, and to order, receive and take them, and all arms, ammunition and equipments from officers and other persons in whose possession they may be, which belong to the State and are not used in actual service, and to direct them to such places as he may deem proper.

Rule 3. The Chief of said Department shall form estimates for all such stores, arms, ammunition, equipments, clothes and supplies as may be requisite for the military service of this State and the contingencies of the Confederate demand, and providing adequate magazines for the same, where such do not exist, and report the same to the Governor and Council that due provision may be made therefor.

Rule 4. The Chief of said Department shall give directions necessary to carry into operation all resolutions and directions of the Governor and Council by orders through the Adjutant and Inspector General's Department, for raising, arming, and equipping troops for the service of the State, and of the Confederate States, under the authority of the State, and for the organizing, providing and inspecting the same; and to direct the arrangement, distribution, transportation and operation of such troops (till mustered into Confederate service), as may be brought into the service of the State under and subject to the orders of the Governor and Council to provide for the transportation, safe-keeping and distribution of supplies necessary for the troops called into the service of the State, or which the contingency of the Confederate service may appear to require.

Rule 5. The Chief of the said department is vested with all such powers as are necessary for the full performance of the duties above specified, or which may hereafter be imposed, and to this end he may supervise, direct and give all proper orders to the Commissary, Ordnance, Quartermaster and Medical Departments of the military organization of the State, and to command all officers and employees in the military service of the State, and to depute to them such matter at such times as he may see proper. He is vested with further power to remove all persons employed in any of the Departments aforesaid and to appoint others in their stead, and shall be responsible for their conduct in office; but all such orders—removals and appointments—shall be done by orders through the Adjutant and Inspector-General's Department, and shall be reported to the Governor and Council at their next meeting thereafter, and be subject to the control of the same. All the vacancies in the military service of the State heretofore vested by law in the Governor, shall be vested in the Chief of the Military Department, subject to the previous decision of the Governor and Council.

Rule 6. The Chief of the Military Department shall keep a book or books, to which all orders or directions made or given by him shall be transcribed, and the same shall be submitted to the Governor and Council at each successive meeting, and to enable him to discharge such duties as are imposed, he is authorized to employ one or more clerks upon such compensation as may be fixed by the Governor and Council.

By order of the Governor and Council.

F. J. MOSES, Jr., Sec'y.

January 24

## Beauregard's Farewell to the Army of the Potomac.

In taking leave of the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Beauregard issued the following stirring and characteristic address:

HEADQUARTERS,  
FIRST CORPS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,  
Near Centreville, Jan. 30, 1862.

*Soldiers of First Corps of Army of Potomac:*

My duty calls me away and to a temporary separation from you. I hope, however, to be with you again to share your labors and your perils, and in defence of our homes and our rights to lead you to new battles and to be crowned with signal victories.

You are now undergoing the severest trial of a soldier's life; the one by which his discipline and capacity of endurance are most thoroughly tested. My faith in your patriotism, your devotion and determination, and in your high soldierly qualities, is so great that I shall rest assured you will pass through the ordeal resolutely, triumphantly. Still, I cannot quit you without deep emotions, without even deep anxiety in the moment of our country's trials and dangers. Above all, I am anxious that my brave countrymen, here in arms, fronting the haughty array and muster of Northern mercenaries, should thoroughly appreciate the exigency, and hence comprehend that this is no time for the army of the Potomac—the men of Manassas—to stack their arms and quit, even for a brief period, the standard they have made glorious by their manhood.

All must understand this, and feel the magnitude of the conflict impending, the universal personal sacrifices this war has entailed, and our duty to meet them as promptly and as unbendingly as we have met the enemy in the line of battle.

To the army of the Shenandoah I desire to return my thanks for their endurance in the memorable march to my assistance last July, their timely, decisive arrival, and for their conspicuous steadiness and gallantry on the field of battle. Those of their comrades of both corps, and of all arms of the army of the Potomac, not so fortunate as yet to have been with us in conflict with our enemy, I leave, with all confidence that on occasion they will show themselves fit comrades for the men of Manassas, Bull Run and Ball's Bluff.

CONFEDERATE COFFEE.—In the absence of Rio, many readers have resorted to Rye. The acceptance of that substitute depend very much on the mode of preparation, and those who wish to give the Rye a trial, will be pleased to receive and preserve the following recipe from a well known citizen, who has done the State service in various ways by his enterprise.—*Courier.*

*The best Substitute for Coffee, and a practical Receipt for its Preparation.*—Take Rye, boil it, but not so much as to burst the grain, then dry it either in the sun, on a stove or a kiln, after which it is ready for parching, to be used like the real Coffee Bean. Prepared in this manner it can hardly be distinguished from the genuine Coffee. The Rye, when boiled and dried, will keep for any length of time, and consequently can be done, at some convenient moment, so as to have it ready whenever wanted for parching.

F. W. CLAUSSEN.

BRITISH FORTIFICATIONS THREATENING DETROIT.—The Yankees are chafing under the constructions of fortifications by the British opposite Detroit. One of their papers says:

The constructions of fortifications opposite Detroit cannot be for defensive purposes, for there is little there to defend, and that would be no better place for an invading force to enter Canada than many others on the river. The fortification is merely to threaten Detroit, by placing guns within shelling distance. It is vastly more menacing than a squadron on the lakes would be. It is a violation of national comity, and a hostile act, and should be met by a prompt protest and demand for explanation by our Government.

## If I Were He.

If I were a farmer it appears to me I would devote my whole attention to the cultivation of my farm, clothe and feed my servants well, take care of my stock, mend the holes in my fences, take a fair price for my produce, and never indulge in idleness and dissipation.

If I were a lawyer, I would not charge a poor man \$5 for a few words of advice.

If I were a physician, I could not have the conscience to charge as much as they do for feeling the pulse, extracting a tooth, taking a little blood, or administering a dose of calomel and jalap.

If I were a merchant, I would have an established price for my goods, and not undersell or injure my neighbors, I would sell at a moderate profit, and give good measure and deal as honestly as possible.

If I were a mechanic, I would apply myself industriously to my business, take care of my family, refrain from visiting taverns and grog-shops; and when I promised a man to have his work done by a certain time, I would try and be punctual.

If I were a young man, I would not cut as many ridiculous capers as some of them do, playing with their watch-chains, flourishing their ratans, strutting and making a great noise with their high heeled boots—probably not paid for—and making remarks on plain and worthy people. They render themselves contemptible in the eyes of the sensible and unassuming.

If I were a lady, I would not be seen spinning street yarn every day, ogling this young fellow, nodding at another, and giving sweet smiles to a third.

If I were a lover, I would be true to the object of my affections, treat her with tenderness, and never let her conduct towards another excite jealousy in my breast; but should she ever speak of me in terms of disrespect, or treat me with coolness, I would be off, like shot off a shovel, and all her arts should never again entrap me.

If I were an old bachelor, I would make every exertion in my power to get married or hang myself.

And Mr. Printer, if I was of your honorable profession; I would never refuse to publish pieces like this.

A MONSTER BABY.—The Greenville (Tenn) *Banner* gives the following account of a baby in that vicinity.

It is only 13 months old the 26th instant, and weighs about 70 pounds. It is a female, has a well balanced round head, covered with beautiful black hair, its eyes are grey, keen, and intelligent. It is very sprightly, full of play and mischief. It measures three inches larger around the waist than its mother, and weighs twice as much as its brother, who is three years old. Its flesh is soft as silk, and from the over amount of fat, you can scarcely feel a bone about it. The flesh runs in rolls even around the fingers. It is worth going to see.

MISSOURI—GEN. PRICE.—We understand that the Missouri difficulty has been satisfactorily arranged. Gen. Price will doubtless be commissioned a Major-General, and the Missouri troops received into the Confederate service as twelve months volunteers. A large number of these troops have already entered the service.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The Charleston *Courier* says that all the sufferers by the great fire in that city, who were in straitened circumstances at the time they were burned out, are now much better off than they were then, by the liberal appropriations distributed among them from the relief fund.

GEN. ZOLLICOFFER.—Gen. Zolicoffer was a noble man, both by descent and by profession. He was a scion of a noble Swiss family, and, better still, he was a printer by trade.