

The Camden Confederate.

VOLUME I.

CAMDEN, SO. CA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1862.

NUMBER 17.

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.

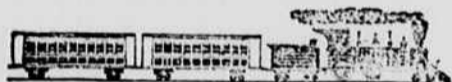
No advertisement, however small, will be considered less than a square; and transient rates charged on all for a less time than three months.

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	7.00 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 Camden, 12.12 p. m.	Leave Kingsville, 8.20 "
Leave Boykin's, 12.12 p. m.	Leave Clarkson's, 8.20 "	Leave Camden, 1.24 "	Leave Manchester Junction, 8.38 a. m.
Leave Middleton, 1.10 "	Leave Middleton, 8.43 "	Leave Camden, 1.15 p. m.	Leave Camden, 9.08 "
Leave Camden, 1.15 p. m.	Leave Camden, 9.08 "	Leave Camden, 1.38 "	Leave Boykin's, 9.48 "
Leave Camden, 1.38 "	Leave Boykin's, 9.48 "	Arrive at Kingsville, 1.50 "	Arrive at Camden, 10.20 "
Arrive at Kingsville, 1.50 "	Arrive at Camden, 10.20 "	Nov. 8—11	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.

Charleston Correspondence.

CHARLESTON, February 13, 1862.

Our people—that is the people of this Confederacy—have not, until very recently, realized that the war, in its most frightful aspects, was at our doors. From the inception of this great struggle for civil and religious liberty, we have been building (*chateau Espagne*) "castles in the air," and trusting too much upon probabilities. Instead of acting, we have been speculating, and our bloody foe has taken council of our folly, and profited by our dilatoriness. The unparalleled magnanimity and chivalry evinced prior to and at the fall of Sumter, has crippled us not a little; and to the exercise of this spirit, we owe it that we are without a navy, and therefore powerless on the seacoast. The many steamers flying to and from this port and Northern cities, those at Savannah and elsewhere, could have been detained, possessed and converted into formidable war vessels. Chivalry and magnanimity gave them to the enemy—Southern Stockholders were told to whistle for their Shares, and these very steamers have been blockading our ports and shelling our towns. While the enemy worked day and night to add strength to his navy, we slumbered. The moral of the foolish and wise Virgins comes in very well here. We could have procured oil for our lamps; we could have built many war vessels in the time allotted; but we were speculating upon the intention of the foe, and looking hopefully to European Nations for recognition. Blind; blind have we been; and even now, when every breeze whispers fresh disasters, and desolation marks our borders, our people are not fully aroused.

I am no General and am very modest in my pretensions to military knowledge, but I have my opinions, and these I hold dear. It is a sweet privilege that we may think without molestation; and give away our thoughts for whatever value the receiver may feel disposed to accord them—much, little, or naught. I have eagerly watched the progress of the contending hosts, have trembled with anxiety when our army advanced, and exulted over every victory obtained. I have grieved over our inactivity, and want of discernment in certain localities, and shed tears over defeats consequent thereon. In this progressive age, when every man is striving to outdo his neighbor in inventions of death dealing engines and missiles, four or eight walls form but little else than man traps, be they composed of granite, brick or earth. Hatteras, Port Royal, and Tennessee have spoken plainly on this point. We have built batteries, with the certainty that we would be shelled out of them; and we have sacrificed hundreds of lives, when wisdom dictated that no such sacrifice was necessary. If bomb proof forts could not be constructed, why have expended money, labor, and sacrifice of life, to make tenable untenable works? The Stevens Battery placed 1200 yards from the terrible fire of Fort Sumter, resisted its heaviest shot. It was tested, and proved to be the thing. Have any like batteries been erected elsewhere? The Floating Battery was a success. Would not three or four such in the Tennessee River, in addition to Forts Henry and Donelson, have sent the enemy off with a flea in his ear. Would not twelve of them at Port Royal, have been of effectual service? Would the price have been too great? The planters left cotton and other property to the Yankees enough to build 25 or 30 of them.

These are my reflections. I am no dictatorial scribbler, and do not wish to be enrolled among those fault finding Editors and correspondents, who are recommended to the positions of Major Generals. It is well for to look upon the past, and wherein we have erred, let us set about a reformation at once. God grant that our eyes may be opened to the great dangers which menace our wives and little ones, our homes and our country.

This war has entailed many evils upon us—

not the least of which emanate from a class of men, who have proved themselves as dangerous as our enemies—*extortioners!* men without hearts, who have sold themselves to the devil by their acts. I know of parties selling tea at \$3.50 per pound which cost them 75 cents; others are offering paper at \$15 per ream, which cost \$2.25, and other things in proportion. Salt, which was laid down here at 62 1-2 cents per sack is selling at \$25. Is this not virtually taking advantage of the necessities of a community? One honorable exception I take delight in noting. Mr. HENRY S. TEW, at Mt. Pleasant, C. C. Parish, is retailing salt at the same price it cost him, for the benefit of the people. He will dispose of but one quart at a time to any one person, and no inducement can force him to violate his rule. By this generous proceeding the families of Mount Pleasant are exempted from imposition. It is not alone in the article of salt that Mr. Tew's honesty extends—but every article is governed by a very modest profit. I have gone from the city stores to Mount Pleasant to make purchases, knowing that I had an honest man to deal with—more than I can say for the majority of store-keepers.

Among the many Southern enterprises put in operation since the war, I must mention that of Dr. WM. JETSON, of this city. At his Laboratory, corner of Tradd and Church sts., he puts up thousands of gross of a really valuable medicine for children, compounded from native productions, which has found ready sale here and elsewhere. It is called the "Southern Soothing Syrup," and puts in the shade the far-famed Mrs. WINSLAW, who had such a run prior to the blockade. Some parties (evidently Yankees in disguise) have endeavored to revive Mrs. Winslow's medical patronage, by palming off an article styled "Mrs. Winslow's Southern Soothing Syrup," in apposition to Dr. Jetson's article. But the Southern people are not so easily gulled as in days of yore—and as Mrs. Winslow hails from Massachusetts the counterfeit "won't go down."

Alligator boots are all the go now; and these hitherto worthless and detested divers are above par. Messrs. BROWN & HYAMS are offering a large lot of tanned skins for sale. Mr. CUMMINS' Tannery is turning out these and calf-skins in large quantities. The Messrs. REYNOLDS are busily engaged in the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, and other branches of industry are in active operation. The war has thrown the South upon its own resources; and those who predicted that we could not get along without the "great Yankee nation," have been forced to swallow their assertions.

I do not doubt that the South will ultimately triumph. When peace shall have spread her pinions over us, the black traces of the invader will remind us of our duty—that of shunning the serpent, and building and working among ourselves. The darkest hour is just before the dawn; and though surroundings are gloomy, yet I look for a brilliant sun to illumine our political sky.

I have just read an excellent article in that popular paper, (of the 13th) the *Charleston Courier*. It is headed "Our Reverses." A Christian spirit and a lofty patriotism pervades every line. I opine it comes from the pen of the Rev. U. SINCLAIR BIRD, whose beautiful and able articles have graced the *Courier's* columns for some time past. I hope to see the article in question, as well as Sir JAMES FERGUSON'S "North and South" article (in *Blackwood*) copied in THE CONFEDERATE. In the language of the *Richmond Whig*: "This article is the best and most dispassionate view of the contending parties which has been presented to the European mind, and cannot fail to produce a favorable impression in behalf of the South."

Gen. JOHNSON'S appeal to the twelve months volunteers on the Potomac, will have a good effect. The language is irresistible; and

I am satisfied McCLELLAND will be disappointed in his expectations of their going home.

This month will be pregnant with events, and big with the fate of this Confederacy; and hourly do we look for a gleam "on our side," and the deepest anxiety is everywhere manifested. Doubtless ere this reaches you, more disasters will be chronicled—perhaps to the enemy. 'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished.
RAMBLER.

Proclamation of the Federal "Governor" of North Carolina.

STATE OF N. C., EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
HATTERAS, January 22d, 1862.

To the people of North Carolina.

The invincible arms of the Republic at length revolt against popular rights, and the national authority which has essayed to rob you of your American citizenship, and to enslave you to the will of relentless domestic tyrants, the holy banner of the Union, consecrated anew through its baptism of tears and blood, is borne by loyal hands, the symbol and pledge of your final and complete enfranchisement? Your silent and tearful prayers to God for rescue from the despotism that enthralled you are heard, and the hour of your deliverance approaches.

The brave men who come among you are not foes but friends, and their mission is one of mercy and relief. The war they wage is not upon North Carolina and her people, but upon the rebels and traitors who have invaded your territory, and who hold you in constrained and protesting submission to their arbitrary power.

To co-operate with those who now proceed to your liberation, and who seek to restore to you your ancient and inalienable rights, is your sacred duty, and a privilege which you will accept with eagerness and joy.

A portion of your brother North Carolinians are already rejoicing in the restoration of their freedom under the protecting ensign of the nation. Side by side with that glorious flag they place the re-erected Standard of loyal North Carolina, and acting in concert with citizens of other sections of the State, they have proclaimed a Provisional Government for the Commonwealth.

An opportunity will soon be offered you to participate in the enjoyment of these precious and long accustomed privileges. And that there may be no complaint in any quarter that your brethren first liberated from rebel thralldom have forestalled your action or anticipated a decision in which you had a right to share, I do now, by these presents, notify and require the voters of this Commonwealth to attend at the usual voting places as established by law, on Saturday, 22d February, 1862, an anniversary second in hallowed memory only to that of the proclamation of our national independence, at which time the ordinances of the Convention of November 18, 1861, a draft of which is hereto appended, will be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection.

And in order that the State may forthwith resume her participation in the Councils of the Union, I do furthermore direct that, upon the same day aforesaid, the polls be opened for the election of representatives in the Congress of the United States to fill existing vacancies.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and cause the great seal of the State to be affixed, at Hatteras, this 22d of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

MARBLE NASH TAYLOR.

The Empress Eugenie has declared that court dresses of ladies must be hereafter two feet wider and longer than hitherto. A new kind of court dance adapted to this expansive garment has been invented. The new ordinance is not received with favor by the wives of the under officials.