

The Camden Confederate.

VOLUME I.

CAMDEN, SO. CA., FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1862.

NUMBER 26.

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.,	16
" " 6 " "	24
" " 12 " "	30

Eight dollars per annum for every additional square.

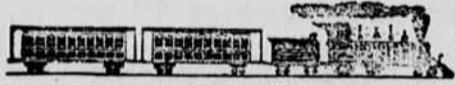
BUSINESS, and PROFESSIONAL CARDS EIGHT DOLLARS a-year. All advertisements for less than three months CASH. If the number of insertions is not specified in writing advertisements, will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

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, 11.40a. m.	Leave Kingsville, 8.5 a. m.
Leave Boykin's, 12.12p. m.	Leave Clarkson's 8.20 "
Leave Claremont 1.24 "	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—11	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.

THE CHURCH BELL.

Loosen the bolts, lower me down,
Cannon must be made;
From hill, and vale, and leaguered town
A nation calls for aid.
The joy of a country's heart is gone,
The light of a people fled;
To hearts and hearths the foe presses on
O'er the forms of the gallant dead.

No more should the tongue of the village bell
Give forth its cheerful strain,
Till freedom and peace together shall dwell
In this fair sunny land again.
So, haste! To the founders let me go,
Wheie my brazen sides may yield
A weapon of death to the insolent foe—
And then away to the field!

Transferred again to my lowly perch,
When the battle's fought and done,
A peal I'll ring from the village church
For countless glories won;
And, anon, a song for the braves who bled
Ere victory crowned the day,
And a dirge for the named of the honored dead
Who fell in the fearful fray.

INTERVIEW WITH THE FRENCH MINISTER.—

We understand, says the Richmond *Examiner*, that yesterday, Dr. Lamione, the representative of 30,000 French residents of Louisiana, held an interview with M. le Comte Henri Mercier, the French Minister to the United States, who arrived in this city, from Washington, on Wednesday. The result of the interview we have not ascertained; but it is very probable that matters were represented in their true light to the visiting minister, respecting the war, its causes and policy. Dr. Lemoine is an enthusiastic sympathizer with the South, and is looked up to by those whose sentiments he speaks with confidence and veneration.

The minister also had an interview on yesterday with Mr. Benjamin, and that for two hours Mr. B. spoke French with the utmost fluency.

The objects of the French Minister's visit have not definitely transpired; but it is said that outside of his official communications he has expressed great interest to ascertain what commercial treaties the Confederate Government was disposed to make with France.

FROM THE WEST.—By a private letter we learn that General Kirby Smith, with a large force, is at Bridgeport, Jackson county, Ala., 17 miles from Huntsville, where he will establish headquarters for the present. It was to this place that our forces, 2,000 strong, retreated, when the Yankees entered Huntsville. A gentleman just escaped from the latter town gives the very pleasing intelligence that they have found no sympathizers of their cause there, and the ladies are very naughty and indignant to both Federal officers and soldiers. As our forces now have possession of Stevenson, and are being largely reinforced, it is believed that the Yankees will soon evacuate Huntsville, as a point too much exposed to suit their purposes. General Smith is rebuilding a bridge across the Tennessee river, destroyed by our forces, and he will then, no doubt, make an attempt to form a junction with Gen. Beauregard—*Atlanta Commonwealth*.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A destructive smash-up occurred on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, four miles South of Newnan, on the night of the 15th inst. A large number of soldiers were on board, en route for Corinth, one of whom was killed (a Tennessean) and some twenty-five wounded, but not dangerously. Nine of the front cars were completely wrecked.

GEN. PRENTISS IN MOBILE.—Among the prisoners in our city is Gen. Prentiss, who acted the dog completely while here, and whose condition as a prisoner saved him—and barely saved him—from chastisement. He probably expected to be lionized and sympathized with, and gave vent to his disappointment in abusive tirades against the South generally and Southern women in particular. His insolence rendered it necessary to threaten him with close confinement.—*Mobile Advertiser*.

From Tennessee and North Alabama.

LYNCHBURG, VA., April 18.—The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Register* has a dispatch dated Bridgeport, April 16th, which states that neither Decatur nor Decatur Bridge, have been taken; and that there are only 3000 Yankees at Huntsville, the balance having fallen back, and there are none this side of the place.

The gun-boat Lookout was not taken, but is at Guntersville, with 2000 sacks of Government corn and a large lot of saltpetre on board untouched.

A man just from Nashville says that the enemy were removing their stores, sick and cannon over the river to Edgefield.

A gentleman from War Trace says that Col. Stearns killed 75 of the enemy in a late fight, and wounded many.

Only two bridges were burnt on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Our pickets went to Bellefonte, Ala., last night, but saw no enemy. From the best information, the enemy has gone back to Huntsville.

Doubtful.

The New York *Herald*, of the 14th, which published a list of what was captured on Island No. 10 and its vicinity, gives the following account of how the Island was captured:

The capture of Island No. 10, with the artillery, munitions of war, steamboats, and troops which defended it, turns out to be of far greater importance than it was deemed to be at first. The loss to the rebels is immense. The manner in which it was accomplished by the two gunboats running the gauntlet of the batteries, and by the digging of a canal of twelve miles, a large portion of which was made through heavy timber, which it was necessary to cut by hand four feet under water, reflects the highest glory upon the military genius and indomitable resolution of our troops. This victory clears the way to Memphis, the only obstructions of any account being Fort Randolph and Fort Pillow, which can be easily disposed of. Memphis captured, the descent to New Orleans cannot be resisted.

The prisoners and property captured by Gen. Pope and Com. Foote, at and in the vicinity of Island No. 10, are summed up as follows: Major General 1; Brigadier Generals, 3; Colonels, 10; Lieutenant-Colonels, and Majors, 15; Captains, 56; Lieutenants, 64; Second Lieutenants, 84; privates, 5,500; cannon, 125; arms, 10,000; steamboats, 10; floating battery, 1; horses and mules, 2,000; wagons, 1,000; besides forty thousand dollars worth of provisions and ammunition unestimated. The regiments captured were the 40th, 46th and 55th Tennessee; 3d, 11th and 12th Arkansas; the 1st Alabama, and the New Orleans Pelican Guard.

LATER AND MORE CORRECT ACCOUNT OF THE ABOVE.

The papers of the enemy contain Commodore Foote's official account of the occupation of Island No. 10, on the 8th instant. From this it appears that General Pope had succeeded in crossing the Mississippi below the Island, whereupon our forces evacuated the Island and the works on the neighboring Tennessee shore. Seventeen of our officers and 368 privates, besides some sick soldiers and employees, were taken by the enemy. Also 70 pieces of cannon and 4 steamers.

FROM LEESBURG.—Accounts from Leesburg state that the Yankees have taken possession of church, hall, court house, banks, etc., tried to force citizens to take the oath; sent a soldier to work with negroes at a wagon hauling stone; stolen and robbed teams, houses, etc.; but the people walked around the square rather than go under the Yankee flag.

The Northern papers say that among the prizes captured by the Federal soldiers at Fort Donelson, was a rifle said to be worth one thousand dollars. Its breech is inlaid with the finest gold. It belonged to a hotel keeper in Memphis, and was won by him at a horse race.

Attack on Fort Macon, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 18.—A private letter received here, dated April 17, says that the enemy attack Fort Macon last Saturday, and fighting has been going on for two days. Col. White, who is in command of the fort, sent out a part of his men on the beach, and found 300 Yankees. They killed fifteen of our men; the balance then retreated to the fort. Col. White fired canister at the enemy, killing a large number of them.

The enemy have built a battery two miles from the fort, on the beach, and planted mortars and large sized siege guns. Eleven large ships are outside. The enemy have sent to Newbern for gun-boats to operate in the sound.

The enemy is committing every imaginable outrage in Carteret and Onslow counties, N. C. The fort had not been taken on Wednesday last.

Another Skirmish on Whitmarsh.

A number of reports were current last night with regard to an affair with the enemy on Whitmarsh yesterday. From the best authority we learn the following facts, and regret that it was impossible to obtain details:

It appears that late in the afternoon the enemy landed on the island from their barges and attempted a reconnaissance in force. They had not proceeded far before they encountered a large Confederate picket that had been sent over from the 13th Georgia. Our troops attacked them vigorously, and charged upon them, when the Yankees fell back and again took their barges. We had a few killed and wounded on our side, and the loss of the enemy is said to be considerable, though no particulars have transpired.

When last heard from our picket was maintaining its ground and well supported.

The enemy are evidently seeking a place, for a battery to bear on our works on the main.—*Savannah Republican*, 17th inst.

A friend who arrived on Thursday from Savannah, gives us some additional particulars which he considers trustworthy.

The attacking party of Confederates was the 13th Georgia Regiment, Col. Marcellus Douglas, who took advantage of a good position on a bluff bank. At the first fire the Captain and several others on the Yankee gunboat were brought, and finding it impossible to use their ordnance, the Yankees surrendered, about 200 in number, with six small pieces of ordnance, and other supplies. This is another encouraging instance of what may be done with small arms against boats.—*Charleston Courier*.

FROM THE BORDER.—We learn that a gentleman from Nashville states that the Louisville *Journal* had declared for peace, that the further prosecution of the war could only result in devastation and unnecessary expenditure of money and blood.

It is also stated that Lincoln's proposed emancipation policy had completely revolutionized Kentucky.

Further, that the order for Indiana troops to quell the rebellion of the Kentucky troops did result in the firing of the latter upon the former, and the killing and wounding of four hundred of the latter.

The Yankees admit the loss of eighty-six guns in the battle at Corinth, of four thousand killed and wounded and eight thousand prisoners—twelve thousand in all.—*Atlanta Commonwealth*, April 16.

"A WEAK INVENTION OF THE ENEMY."—The bullet-proof vests of the Yankees—a new invention—did not protect them at Shiloh, from bayonet charges of the brave Southrons, who met them there face to face. A number of the dead found on the battle-field are said to have had on those patent vests. Truly, "a weak invention of the enemy."

We learn that Gov. Johnston, of Kentucky, (under the Provisional Government of that State,) was wounded and taken prisoner by the enemy at the battle of Shiloh.