

The Camden Confederate.

VOLUME I.

CAMDEN, SO. CA., FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1862.

NUMBER 28.

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

Leave Camden.....	5.20 a m
Leave Columbia.....	6.15 a m	5.30 p m
Leave Kingsville, the Junction of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad..	6.45 a m	3.25 p. m
Arrive at Charleston.....	8.00 p m	2.30 a. 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 1.248 "	Leave Manchester Junction 8.33 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.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.



EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, S. C., April 24, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS

were adopted by the Governor and Council, and were ordered to be published:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America having passed an Act entitled "An Act to Further Provide for the Public Defence," approved April —, 1862, which authorizes the President to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States between the ages of eighteen (18) and thirty-five (35) except those exempt by law, the Governor and Council, as representing the authority of the State, are induced to waive, for the present, all objections to the measure, and to give it a cheerful and energetic support, upon the ground of imperious public necessity. The operation of the Act aforesaid takes all the material of armies between the ages mentioned from the control of the State, whether for active duty in the field or for internal and police defence. To meet this new condition of things it becomes necessary that the State shall adopt further measures to organize its forces and provide for its defence. Therefore, be it

1. Resolved, That a State Reserve Force shall be organized as promptly as practicable, to consist of two corps.

2. That the first corps shall embrace all male citizens of this State between the ages of thirty-five (35) and fifty (50) years, who shall be held for active service wherever required by the State authorities, and be still subject to the performance of patrol and police duty until called into active service.

3. That the second corps shall embrace all those persons who are by law exempted from ordinary militia duty, all alien residents, and all male citizens between the ages of sixteen (16) and eighteen (18) and fifty (50) and sixty-five (65) years, who shall be held for the performance of patrol duty and for the internal defence of the State when required.

4. That to effect the organization of the several corps of reserves, it shall be the duty of the Adjutant and Inspector-General to cause a prompt and accurate enrollment of all persons embraced within the two classes specified, as well as those embraced in the said Act of Congress, specifying in each case on the roll with the names the exemptions, if any, and the causes and evidences thereof; the age, and the district, parish, regiment and beat company within which the persons respectively may reside. And for this purpose the Adjutant and Inspector-General shall employ the agencies provided in the first resolution adopted by the Governor and Council on the 6th of March 1862, to comply with the requisition made by the Secretary of War for five regiments from this State; and he will use such other instrumentalities as he may deem proper.

By order of the Governor and Council.

B. F. ARTHUR,
Secretary.

May 2

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS JUST RECEIVED A good article of HOLLAND GIN, and an excellent article of N. E. RUM. A lot of good RYE WHISKEY; also, a few barrels of North Carolina Extra, at the "Old Brick Corner."
January 31 T. S. MYERS 3mo

Notice.

WE WILL SELL GOODS DURING 1862 FOR cash only. No books or memorandums will be kept. No goods will be allowed to leave the store until fully settled for. No orders will be filled unless accompanied by the cash. This notice is intended for one and all; and we very much hope that no one will ask us to depart from this rule, as we are determined to adhere to it without respect of persons.
Dec 20 3m MARONEY, BOSWELL & BRO.

Guano.

TWO TONS PERUVIAN GUANO. ALSO A small lot of Patagonian Guano, for sale by
February 28 E. W. BONNEY.

Seed Oats.

SEED OATS FOR SALE AT THE "OLD CORNER," by
February 28 E. W. BONNEY.

From the Charleston Mercury. Is Charleston to be Saved?

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury: The Mercury asks this question, and asserts that, with 2,000 more laborers for four weeks, the city could be saved.

If the people could but be convinced that anybody was in earnest about it, and that Charleston—not the mere bricks and mortar, but the site—where commerce has her seat, and history has been made in other days—the place where, more than in any other equal area, the pledge of Carolina's honor is bestowed—that this Charleston is to be defended to the last extremity; not two thousand, but ten thousand laborers could certainly be had.

Feeling thus, there are many to whom the elaborate fortifications in the rear of Charleston are simply a grievance and a provocation; they are a guarantee to our enemies that when they have entered by the front door (the harbor) they shall have the best means of closing the back door against us, at our expense.

Nobody doubts that the city ought to be defended; but there is only one way of proving that it will be—that is, sending away the women and children. Let the Governor and Council order away the families of the wealthy; let them take a rough but large estimate of the poor families; let them give notice to every District which is accessible by railroad, through the Soldiers' Board of Relief, that so many families will be sent them in so many days, to be sheltered and fed, that pole houses must be built and food found for them. Let this pledge be given, that our generals shall not be besieged, in the critical moment, by weeping women and their babes; and we shall know that there is an object before us, worthy the costliest sacrifices.

And if this is not done—if our rulers have not the moral courage, and are not ripe for heroic emergencies—then, in the name of common sense and the country, pour a little nitric acid into your guns, mine the forts—above all, level your fieldworks—send our armies to Virginia or Tennessee, where we know some fighting is to be done.

We know the question is asked, as though it were unanswerable: "Where is the wisdom of doing the enemy's work for him?" And: "If we destroy the city, what do we gain by defending the desolated site?" We reply: that destruction, which would be a crime if it were not necessary, becomes heroic when it nullifies a victory. Let everything be preserved, of course, while it can be defended. But how easily those questions can be retorted! Where is the wisdom of furnishing ready-built cities to our worst enemies—the very thing they covet? And if we destroy the city, what will the vandals gain by taking the empty site?

Is there no advantage in making one harbor absolutely impregnable, and thus maintaining a communication with the world? Or, suppose we lose it after all, if the enemy should attempt to hold the ground, is there nothing in having made it untenable, by reason of the sickness the ruins would breed? Nothing in the proof that there is desperate earnestness somewhere in the Confederacy?

In a word, then, preserve every street, and lane, and shed, while it can be defended, but send off, at once, those who will render decisive impossible. Thus you will convince all—friend and foe, and idle lookers-on—that we are locked together in a perfect covenant to conquer or perish together. Thus you will arouse the spirit of the State, exercise the jealousy and suspicion that so readily spring amid disasters, and show that the gage is thrown down in Charleston, that the utmost chivalry of the whole people must redeem.

I am, Sir, &c., A. CHARLESTONIAN.

A critic says that the flag proposed by the joint committee of Congress, as represented in the newspaper cuts, is suggestive of the pirate's flag—bones a la saltier and skull in centre.

Latest from New Orleans.

RICHMOND, May 4.—Authentic information has been received here by telegraph from New Orleans, that the garrison at Fort Jackson had mutinied and spiked some of the guns, when General Duncan surrendered. The Louisiana, which was found to be unmanageable, was at Fort St. Philip, anchored as a floating battery. She received one of the enemy's heavy broadsides at the distance of thirty feet, without sustaining any injury. She was then blown up by Commander McIntosh, who had his arm and leg torn off by the explosion.—About thirteen of the enemy's vessels came up before the surrender of the forts. Among them was the Brooklyn and three other vessels of her class. The enemy is believed to be in full possession of the city. Previous to the surrender, the French Commander of the Militarie gave notice to the enemy that he would require sixty days notice to remove French citizens, in case a bombardment was to take place. The city is now quiet, though great excitement prevails. The people are thoroughly loyal to the South. All the cotton and shipping at New Orleans and Baton Rouge has been burned. The cotton thus destroyed amounts to 32,000 bales.

How the Yankee Soldiers Behave in a "Female Rebel's" House.

A Yankee correspondent says: Mrs. Farrenhold has deserted her house, and the soldiers have taken complete possession.—Her secession proclivities have made her what she is—a ruined woman. Her slaves say they will not be hired out. She has no land to cultivate, Her husband is in the rebel ranks and she a wanderer. Many say she is a spy, left here purposely by the enemy to gather information.—She is somewhat of the "strong-minded" sort.

We popped into her mansion this morning, and found a score of soldiers making "Johnny Cakes," at the parlor fire-place, using green venetian shutters for fuel. On the walls the soldiers have scribbled all sorts of devices—many of them quite meritorious in the way of drawing. Some are quite comical and full of point. One represents a mule, and is marked "Government beef." Another is a Zouave sitting on the ground, with a square biscuit in his hand, underlined "one square meal a day." Many of the soldiers have written their names, and those belonging to the fire companies have added the name of their favorite "machine." The "Knickerbocker" Fire Company, of New York, the "Weccacos" Engine, of Philadelphia, &c., appear in large capital letters.

The Fight at Cumberland Gap.

Our information from Cumberland Gap is that the Federals, in large force, commenced an attack about noon on Tuesday. They were gallantly received by our forces, and three times repulsed. In the last attack we learn that they charged up to the breastworks of the fortifications. The enemy's loss 130 killed and about 400 wounded. Our loss was 17 killed, and about 30 wounded. The last repulse was an effectual one, and sent the Federals, to use one of their own phrases, "skedaddling." They had not, at our last account, renewed the attack.

Gen. Stevenson, who has command of the forces at the Gap, has proved himself the man for the place; and, we learn, possesses the entire confidence of our troops. The fortifications have been approved by all experienced military men who have examined them; and, as the enemy's gunboats are not likely to ascend the Cumberland Mountains, we may hope that this victory—by no means an unimportant one—is not the last that will be achieved by the heroic band who have so long and gallantly defended that post, barring the door of East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia against the hosts of Lincoln invaders.

Gen. Price has been assigned to the command of Fort Pillow at Randolph, Tenn.