

# The Camden Confederate.

VOLUME I.

CAMDEN, SO. CA., FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1862.

NUMBER 31

## 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 "	28
Four Squares 3 mos.,	16
" " 6 "	24
" " 12 "	30

Eight dollars per annum for every additional square.

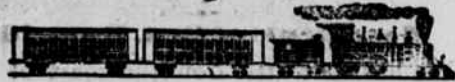
BUSINESS, and PROFESSIONAL CARDS EIGHT DOLLARS a-year. All advertisements for less than three months CASH. If the number of insertions is not specified in writing advertisements, will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

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 Kingville, 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 Kingville, the Junction of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad..	6.45 a m	3.25 p. m
Arrive at Charleston.....	3.00 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 KINGVILLE

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

Leave Kingville.....	6.45 a m	8.25 p m
Arrive at Augusta.....	1.15 p m	11.15 p m

#### MID-DAY TRAIN BETWEEN CAMDEN AND KINGVILLE, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY.

DOWN.	UP.
Leave Camden, 11.40 a. m.	Leave Kingville, 8.5 a. m.
Leave Boykin's, 12.12 p. 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 Kingville 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.

### 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.

### Yankee Rule in New Orleans—How the Ladies are Treated.

The Mobile Advertiser contains the statements of a lady just from New Orleans, which confirm other accounts, and the tenor of Butler's orders, to the effect that the conquerors are making the unhappy citizens feel the iron heel of his power. Every day the Military surveillance becomes more rigid, and the regulations more stringent. Butler, as the most infamous of his orders indicates, is levying fierce warfare upon the ladies. They grievously offended his Yankee highness by wearing as trimmings of their bonnets, &c., semblances of the Confederate flag, and the Southern colors, red and white. Picayune ordered them to indulge no more in such demonstrations of rebellious sentiment, under penalty of condign punishment. Mrs. J. B. Walton the lovely and accomplished lady of Col. J. B. Walton, of the Washington Artillery, is now in close confinement, because she refused to remove the little flag which formed part of the trimming of her bonnet. It is thus that the valorous Picayune avenges so much of the route at Bull Run as was due to the well served guns of the Washington Artillery. Persons were being arrested and consigned to dungeons at the whim of the Yankee despot. Fifty thousand men had been landed in the city, and were quartered within and about it, and garrisoning the works of the coast, lakes and rivers. A great deal of sickness, and of a very fatal type, was prevailing among the unacclimated Yankees of New England, and seventy dead invaders were carried out from one hospital and buried in a single night. Large numbers of buildings are being converted into hospitals for the accommodation of the great number of sick, who, if they do not die from actual disease, probably do from fear, their imaginations being tormented with terrible visions of Yellow Jack. It was common talk among the Yankee officers that Mobile would soon be attacked, and they said that the city would be shelled without hesitation if any resistance was made after their gunboats were in range. When the lady applied to the Yankee Provost Marshal she tendered a Confederate note in payment of the fee exacted. The official took it and hurled it violently back into her face. Obtaining other money, she paid the amount.

### The Badge of Honor.

In the following orders, general Beauregard announces that hereafter the merits and gallantry of those true heroes of the war—the private soldiers of the Southern army—are to be recognized and recorded:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, Corinth, Miss., May 18, 1862. }  
General Orders No. 43.

I. To do full justice to the private soldier, who is seldom accorded his meed of praise, and who rarely receives full credit for his gallant deeds; and to place him, in this respect, more nearly on an equality with the commissioned officer, the Commander of the forces has determined to distribute a badge of merit, in person, in presence of the troops, to every officer, and every private soldier, who shall greatly distinguish himself in any engagement with the enemy.

II. The badge will have inscribed on it the name of the battle in which it was won. During war it will be a proud testimonial of the wearer's heroism, and will place his name upon the list of those entitled to promotion in the army; and when the invader is driven back and our independence secured, it will gloriously prove his title to his countrymen, and to the highest civic honors.

III. Commanders of Corps, Divisions, Brigades, Regiments and Companies will, immediately after each engagement, carefully report their bravest men to a military commission, to be appointed for the purpose, upon whose report that their conduct has been pre-eminently brave, they will receive this reward of patriotism and courage from the hands of their General!

G. T. BEAUREGARD,  
General Commanding.

### The Battle of Shiloh.

The following interesting extracts are taken from Gen. Beauregard's official report of the battle of Shiloh:

"It remains to state that our loss in the two days in killed outright was 1,728; wounded, 8,012; missing, 959—making an aggregate of casualties of 10,699.

This sad list tells in simple language of the stout fight made by our countrymen in front of the rude log chapel of Shiloh, especially when it is known that on Monday, from exhaustion and other causes, not twenty thousand men on our side could be brought into action.

Of the loss of the enemy I have no exact knowledge. Their newspapers report it as very heavy. Unquestionably it was greater, even in proportion, than our own on both days, for it was apparent to all that their dead left on the field outnumbered ours two to one. Their casualties, therefore, cannot have fallen many short of twenty thousand in killed, wounded, prisoners and missing.

Through information derived from many sources, including the newspapers of the enemy, we engaged on Sunday the divisions of Gens. Prentiss, Sherman, Hurlbut, McClernand and Smith, of 9,000 men each, or at least 45,000 men. This force was reinforced on Sunday night by the divisions of Gens. Nelson, McCook, Crittenden and Thomas, of Major-General Buell's army, some 25,000 strong, including all arms. Also, Gen. L. Wallace's division of Gen. Grant's army, making at least 33,000 fresh troops, which, added to the remnant of Grant's forces, on Monday morning amounting to over 20,000, made an aggregate force of some 53,000 men, at least, arrayed against us on that day.

### THE YANKEES WORKING THE NEGRO AT PORT ROYAL IN CHAIN GANGS.—The New York Herald, of last week, says:

We observe it stated in a New York journal "on authority," that the negroes at Port Royal are chained together in gangs, in order to compel them to work, as their minds were so perverted by the false teachings of fanatical missionaries that they thought they would have to work no more, and that in future the white men would work for them, and spoon-feed them besides. This only proves what we have often said—that the negro will only work on compulsion. If the legal owners of these lazy blacks had chained them in the manner described, there would be a loud outcry against their inhumanity. We do not believe there are any examples of the kind—an evidence that the Southern planter knows better how to manage the negro, and can make him work with less cruelty, than Northern men, who do not understand his nature, and are less kindly to him. If the statement be true, nothing can more clearly demonstrate the impossibility of giving freedom to the negroes of the South without such coercive laws as will force them to work. The negro's idea of Freedom and of Paradise is to have nothing to do.

THE FATE OF RICHMOND.—The next few days may decide the fate of Richmond. It is either to remain the Capital of the Confederacy, or to be turned over to the Federal Government as a Yankee conquest. The Capital is either to be secured or lost—it may be feared not temporarily—and with it Virginia. Then, if there is blood to be shed, let it be shed here; no soil of the Confederacy could drink it more acceptably, and none would hold it more gratefully. Wife, family and friends are nothing. Leave them all for one glorious hour to be devoted to the Republic. Life, death and wounds are nothing if we only be saved from the fate of a captured Capital and a humiliated Confederacy. Let the Government act; let the people act. There is time yet.

If fate come to its worst, let the ruins of Richmond be its most lasting monument.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

### Latest From New Orleans.

We have dates from New Orleans to Friday last. The Delta has learned from a copy of the Jackson Mississippian of the battle of Elk River and the evacuation of Norfolk. We clip the following local items:

Tarnal Hot.—This forenoon the thirteenth Connecticut regiment was marched from levee out Poydras-street to St. Charles, down St. Charles to Canal, and thence to the Custom House. As they marched along under their heavy knapsacks, sweltering in their heavy woollen clothing, the very looks of the men said, as plain as language could have done; "It's tarnal hot." The sun did come down pretty warm; but it was nothing to what it will be in the course of a month or two.

Provisions.—Two steamboats came into port yesterday, with provisions from Red River, and others are expected soon to follow. These arrivals, with the beeves which are arriving from Texas, must bring a speedy change in the condition of our domestic market places.

It appears that Picayune Butler intends to regulate the religion of the people of New Orleans. Apprehending that they might do some obnoxious praying on last Friday he issued the following order. Butler, by his brutal orders, is doing good service in the Southern cause:

#### NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF THE GULF,  
New Orleans, May 13, 1862.

General Order No. 27.

It having come to the knowledge of the Commanding General that Friday next is proposed to be observed as a day of Fasting and Prayer, in obedience to some supposed Proclamation of one Jefferson Davis, in the several churches of the city, it is ordered that no such observance be had.

"Churches and religious houses are to be kept open, as in times of profound peace," but no religious exercises are to be had upon the supposed authority above mentioned.

By command of Major-General Butler.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. General.

### The Policy of the War.

From an article in a recent number of the New York Herald we take the following:

By precipitating battles at the two places named (Corinth and Richmond), we risk, in case of a disaster, the indefinite protraction of the war. By closing the Confederates with a net-work from which they cannot escape, and starving them into submission, we gain two objects which the country would be gratified to accomplish—that of sparing the further effusion of blood, and capturing and punishing the rebel leaders. This line of policy cannot be entrusted in better hands than those of Generals McClellan and Halleck. If the Government consults the interests and feelings of the country, it will support them in pursuing it.

HON. JERE CLEMENS.—The numerous admirers of the gifted Alabamian will learn with feelings of deepest regret that he has forsaken the Confederate cause, and given in his allegiance to the Lincoln government. He was in Huntsville at the time of its capture by the Yankees, and made no effort to escape. Only a few weeks after their arrival he became very intimate with the commanding general, and now goes about the streets representing the Southern cause in its worst light, and endeavoring to persuade all his friends to join with the Federal cause. So far he has only found four of the citizens of Huntsville who were so destitute of principle as to link their destiny with the destroyers of our homes and our peace. This comes from a source entitled to the highest credit.—*Atlanta Commonwealth.*

FEVER.—There were said to be three cases of yellow fever at New Orleans at last accounts—two at the Charity Hospital and one in the French part of the city.

Why was the surrender of Norfolk a sheepish affair? Because it was surrendered by Mayor Lamb to Gen. Wool.