

# The Camden Confederate.

VOLUME I.

CAMDEN, SO. CA., FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1862.

NUMBER 34.

## 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

#### 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 Clarkston's, 9.20 "
Leave Clarendon, 1.248 "	Leave Manchester Junction, 8.38 a. m.
Leave Middleton, 1.10 "	Leave Middleton, 8.43 "
Leave Manchester Junction, 1.16, p. m.	Leave Clarendon, 9.08 "
Leave Clarkston'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 Supt.

## 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.

## CHARLESTON, JUNE 2, 1862.—

THE UNDERSIGNED would call the special attention of Planters, and others interested, in this state, to the following REGULATIONS, just received from the Treasury Department. He has also been instructed to obtain from subscribers the ARMY SUPPLIES, in kind (such as RICE, CORN, &c., &c.) which they pledged to the Produce Loan Bureau, for which payment will be made in Confederate Eight per cent. BONDS, or transferable Stock.

I. S. K. BENNETT,

General Agent for the State of So. Ca.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE PURCHASE OF PRODUCE UNDER THE "ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE EXCHANGE OF BONDS FOR ARTICLES IN KIND, AND THE SHIPMENT, SALE, OR HYPOTHECACTION OF SUCH ARTICLES," APPROVED APRIL 21, 1862.

The several Produce Loan Agents appointed in each State shall accept Cotton in kind, which has been or shall be subscribed, in exchange for Eight per cent. Bonds of the Confederate States, under the following regulations:

I. Each Agent shall, by public advertisement, call for offers to be made, setting forth the quantity, price and quality of the Cotton, and the place at which the same is deposited; and upon receiving the offers, he shall cause the Cotton offered to be examined, and the price ascertained and reported upon, by an experienced Cotton Broker, and, upon being satisfied that the purchase would be desirable, and the place of deposit is safe, he may conclude the purchase to the extent prescribed to him by the Secretary of the Treasury. When bids are equal, preference shall be given to subscriptions heretofore made to the Produce Loan.

II. No purchase shall be made of Cotton deposited on a plantation, unless the seller shall engage, in writing, to take due care the Cotton while on his plantation, and to deliver the same, at his own expense, at the usual place of shipment or railroad delivery, whenever demanded by the Secretary of the Treasury or his Agents, or his or their assigns; nor shall any such purchase be made of less than twenty bales on one plantation. Wherever purchases of less than one hundred bales are made, the Government Agent is authorized to have them collected and deposited in a warehouse, or upon some plantation where proper provision can be made for their secure custody, and for delivery at the usual place of shipment; and he shall report to the Chief Agent the arrangements thus made, with proper documents for the delivery.

III. Before completing the purchase the Government shall see that each bale of Cotton is sufficiently secured with Rope and Bagging, and is deposited in a warehouse, or if on a plantation, in some enclosed or covered building, secure from fire, to remain under charge of the seller as warehouseman. The purchase shall then be completed by the delivery of Confederate Bonds or Stock for the place in exchange for the documents transferring the property to the Confederate States, and stipulating as specified in these Regulations; and whereupon the Agent shall place upon each bale a Government mark to identify the same. In all cases he shall take the transfer of title in duplicate to the Chief Produce Loan Agent of the State wherein the Cotton is deposited, and the other to the Treasury Department of the Seat of Government.

VIII. When the Cotton is deposited at a warehouse, the form of transfer shall be in the usual and customary form in private transactions.

X. Subscribers to the Produce Loan may, any time, pay the amount or value of their subscriptions in Treasury Notes; instead of delivering the same in kind, and such payment shall entitle them forthwith to receive Bonds or Certificates of Stock in exchange.

C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of Treasury.

June 13

## Cash Store.

NO CREDIT TO ANYBODY FOR ANYTHING.

8 BARRELS STUART'S & LOVERING'S Crushed Sugar; 1 bale heavy 8 ounce Osnaburgs; 10 gross good Matches, in paper boxes; 8 dozen bottles 'Cayenne Pepper; Choice Rice: Superior Hams and Shoulders; 75 sacks super and No. 1 Flour. Lard, Brown Sugar, Spices; Preserved Peaches and Ginger Candy; Cross & Blackwell's English Pickle and Piccalilla; in store and to arrive, and for sale for cash. June 6

A. T. LATTA.

## An Incident.

A correspondent of the Lynchburg *Virginian*, in a recent letter from the camp near Richmond, relates "an incident that occurred a few evenings since, which shows how keenly alive the soldier, though the creature of circumstances, is to the memories of home—how susceptible to the kindlier and better feelings of the heart."

We were on brigade drill and were passing through a coppice of woods, when we came suddenly upon a sunny-haired little girl of some three summers, and a bright-eyed little boy apparently a little younger, reposing under the shade of an oak and deeply interested in the movements of the "muster men." Our whole command suddenly paused. We halted. The reins of our bridle dropped from our hands. A thousand recollections crowded upon our memories. The shrill notes of the fife—the rolling drum were no longer heard. Back, back, our thoughts ran, till we saw other children sporting along the streamlet's bank, amid the bright garden, plucking gay flowers, now swinging on the willow's pendent boughs—now sleeping on a mossy bank, dreaming sweet dreams. The present was forgotten. We were living in the past. The voice of command soon broke our dreams. And when we turned to our command and saw other cheeks wet with drops, other than those of perspiration—I could not but think how blissful was childhood's unconsciousness of the pains and sorrows of life. Its sky is ever bright, its flowers are ever blooming, and as we hear its joyous shout and unstudied laugh, how few of us sigh out,

"Oh what a world of beauty fades away, With the winged hours of youth."

OUR SLAVES.—I remember to have seen a letter from a Missionary in Africa, in which he says speaking of the slaves and of the South, "Would that all Africa were there; would that tribes of this unhappy could be transferred to the privileges which the slaves of the South enjoy. I would rather take my chance of a good or bad master, and be a slave at the South, than be as one of these heathen people. In saying this, I refer both to this world and the next." I need not say, he is an enemy to the slave trade.

A missionary who spent much time among the Zulu people, was appealed to by a zealous antislavery person to commiserate our slaves as being so much worse off than the Zulus. "Madam," said he, "if our Zulus were in the condition of your slaves, eternity would not be long enough to give thanks."—Rev. N. Adams, D. D., of Boston, in "The Sable Cloud."

HOW POWDER IS TESTED.—Powder is tested at the Bridgesburg Arsenal (Philadelphia) in the following manner:

A piece of artillery—one of a large calibre generally being used—is placed in position, a small hole being drilled through the side near the breach. A spring plug, made of steel and containing a plunger, is tightly screwed in the hole made, the plunger working loosely, and connected with the interior of the piece. Attached to this plunger is a sharp piece of steel knife shaped. A circular piece of copper is fitted in the plug, and tightly wedged there. On the piece being discharged, the force of the explosion drives the plunger outwards, the knife attached striking the circular piece of copper fastened in the plug, the strength of the powder is made manifest by the depth of the incision made.

FIRING THE THAMES.—Setting the Thames on fire is a scheme proposed in London by one Mr. McIntosh, in view of a possible foreign invasion. He proposes to float a sheet of some combustible hydro carbonaceous liquid over the water that sustains an adverse fleet, to ignite this combustible liquid, and thus to envelope the enemy in flames.

How would a sheet of 150 yards whisky do?

## A Yankee "Gal" to Her "Levier."

We have before us many samples of the epistolary trophies brought from the battlefields below Richmond—so gloriously won (in a horn) by McClellan—and among them we find the following out-pouring of some damsel's "gizzard" into the sensibilities of her Yankee warrior:

"CHERISHED NED: Your letter, dearest Ned, a welcome found indeed, it helps to cheer my lonely hours, also reminds me of thee, it seems as though you were here once mo, as I hope you will be ear long. I had about made up my mind that for you was dot going to write for me. I begun to feel a little jelus, fearing that Amanda was getting all the letters from you, but at last I received one, so you see I feel a little better, now do not allow me to have a chance to get jelus agin."

And so on she continues. Sweet nymph! skeercely dost thou think as how thy Ned is fur, fur away from whair you thinkest. Prebly he may be reclining on the damp kushons of the Chickenomine; may be he have scooted to the distant shows of the Atlantic, thair to be wafted to the fur side of the rivyer Jording; misfortunatly, he mite have been kild, and is now no mo.

There was a lock of hair in this letter, plaited and plastered (so that the plait would stick) with a solution of gum Arabic.

The *Herald*, of the 11th inst., says that Fremont telegraphs to Stanton that he engaged Jackson's entire force on the 8th inst. "The battle lasted with great obstinacy and violence for five hours. The loss on both sides was very great, the casualties among the Federal officers being quite numerous. The Federal troops fought occasionally under the murderous fire of greatly superior numbers. The bayonet and canister shot were used freely, and with great effect by the Federals. Milroy commanded the centre; Schenck the right; Stahl, with all his brigade, the left; Blenker, Bohren, and Sternucker's brigades composed the reserves. The whole Federal force consisted of at least 30,000 men. The 8th New York was badly cut up, losing three hundred. The total Yankee loss is stated to be six or eight hundred killed, wounded and missing. The Federal forces, though greatly outnumbered at all points, have occupied the rebel lines and forced them to retreat.

"THOSE MURDERERS OF OUR CAUSE."—In a letter written in 1779 to Joseph Reed, "President of Pennsylvania," Gen. Washington, in writing of extortioners who were then, as the same class is now, profiting on the public necessity, said:

It gives me sincere pleasure to find that the Assembly is so well disposed to second your endeavors in bringing those murderers of our cause, the monopolizers, forestallers and engrossers, to condign punishment. It is much to be lamented that each State, long ere this, has not hunted them down as pests to society, and the greatest enemies we have to the happiness of America. I would to God that some one of the more atrocious in each State was hung to gibbets upon a gallows five times as high as the one prepared for Haman. No punishment, in my opinion, is too severe for the man who can build his greatness upon his country's ruin.

NEWSPAPER LOAFERS.—There is "an evil under the sun" which we would like to see removed, and it is the newspaper loafer—the man who does not spend his money for a paper, but takes occasion to borrow yours before you have read it, or annoy you out of your life to get to see it. There is no comfort or pleasure in paying for a paper for the benefit of yourself and family when you have no security that you can pass one of these gentry without having to give it up.—And of all men to grumble about failure of mails, want of news in papers, lying dispatches, &c., &c., these non-paying gentlemen are the loudest in their criticisms.