

The Camden Confederate.

VOLUME I.

CAMDEN, SO. CA., FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1862.

NUMBER 36

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.

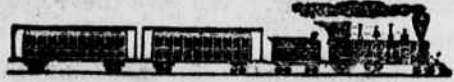
Announcing CANDIDATES, three months, Five Dollars over that time, the usual rates will be charged.

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	7.30 p m
Arrive at Kingsville.....	2.45 p m	3.15 a m

Leave Kingsville.....	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 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 Clarkson's 8.20 "
Leave Claremont 1.248 "	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. 8-4f	Arrive at Camden, 10.20
	H. T. PRAKE, 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.

GREAT BATTLE OF RICHMOND.

OUR VICTORIES ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY—
GEN. LEE'S DESPATCH—JACKSON IN THE REAR OF THE ENEMY—MCLELLAN. CUT OFF FROM HIS COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE PAMUNKY RIVER—THE PRISONERS, BOOTY, &c.

RICHMOND, Saturday, June 28.—The following is the official despatch of Gen. Lee, announcing the result of the fighting of Thursday afternoon and Friday:

HEADQUARTERS, June 27, 1862.

To His Excellency President Davis:

MR. PRESIDENT: Profoundly grateful to Almighty God for the signal victory granted to us, it is my pleasant task to announce to you the success achieved by this army to-day. The enemy was this morning driven from his strong position behind Beaver Dam Creek, pursued to that behind Powhite Creek, and finally, after a severe contest of five hours, entirely repulsed from the field. Night put an end to the contest.

I grieve to state that our loss in officers and men is great. We sleep on the field and shall renew the contest in the morning.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

ROBERT E. LEE.

The *Dispatch* of this morning says that the results of yesterday may thus be summed up: We have driven the enemy six miles, beaten him twice in a close fight, captured eight or ten batteries and some thirty pieces of artillery, vast quantities of stores, much clothing, with many prisoners and small arms. Stonewall Jackson, it is said, has been doing great damage to the enemy, for, being completely in their rear, he has cut off all their means of communication with the Pamunky River, besides capturing five hundred prisoners and many stores.

The *Examiner* says that the action became general in the vicinity of Coal Harbor about five o'clock in the afternoon. It is estimated that seventy-five thousand Confederate troops were engaged with an equal, if not superior force of the enemy. From the best and most reliable information it can obtain, the *Examiner* concludes that the field on Friday was undecided, and that the fighting will be renewed this morning. The field of battle is about twelve miles below Richmond.

The *Whig* says that the enemy fell back, for the most part, in good order, and succeeded in getting off the most of his artillery as well as the greater part of his dead and wounded. "To-day," adds the *Whig* "will probably witness the general and decisive battle."

The *Enquirer* says: "At twelve o'clock last night we conversed with an aid to one of our generals, who informs us that we have driven the Yankees from all their strong positions, and taken a large number of prisoners, a great many cannon, etc. McClellan is now represented as being almost completely hemmed in. His telegraphic wires have all been cut, and the York River Railroad in his rear is doubtless torn up before this. In answer to the enquiry whether there was no way by which McClellan could get to his gunboats, our informant replied there none under heaven that he could see, except with his balloon. In short the fight yesterday was a glorious victory.

(Second Despatch.)

Saturday afternoon.—No accounts have been received from the field of battle to-day except meagre reports, all indicating that the Confederate forces are vigorously following up their successes. About two thousand prisoners had been taken up to last night, including Brig. Gen. Reynolds, and at least a hundred Yankee commissioned officers. It has been found necessary to largely increase the prison accommodations here. The prisoners have been arriving all the forenoon. It is reported that two other Yankee Generals have been captured.

(Third Despatch.)

Five o'clock, p. m.—The whole number of prisoners taken up to this morning was about

thirty-six hundred, including Brig. Gens. Reynolds, Saunders and Rankin, and a large number of field officers. The constant arrival of prisoners produces a lively excitement about the streets.

All reports from the field confirm the news of the thorough discomfiture of the Yankee army, and many expect that McClellan will capitulate. Several batteries were taken to-day. We have lost no general officer; but Gen. Elzey has been wounded, mortally, it is feared. The gallant Major Wheat, of the Louisiana "Tigers," is among the killed.

(Fourth Despatch.)

SUNDAY MORNING, June 29.—Only a few brigades of the attacking column of the Confederate army were engaged yesterday. Magruder's and Huger's divisions were still held in reserve on the west side of the Chickahominy; where it is understood that McClellan was yesterday massing large bodies of troops.

A renewal of the contest was expected this morning. Two regiments of Magruder's division (the Seventh and Eighth Georgia) suffered severely yesterday in attempting to take a battery near the Seven Pines, defended by at least two brigades of Yankees. Col. Lamar, of the Eighth, was wounded and taken prisoner. Lieut. Colonel White, of the Seventh, was wounded in the neck. The casualties in the two regiments amount to about two hundred. There seems to be no doubt that McClellan's communication with his source of supplies is effectually cut off.

(Fifth Despatch.)

Noon.—The latest reports from the lines represent that there has been no fighting up to eleven o'clock to-day. Our army was, at that hour, in line of battle, and it was expected, would soon advance upon the enemy. The anxiety to hear from the battle field is intense, though everybody is confident of a decisive victory. Citizens are excluded from the lines, and reliable information in regard to the progress of events is very difficult to obtain.

(Sixth Despatch.)

Eight o'clock p. m.—The remnant of McClellan's army is now on this side of the Chickahominy. The bridges were destroyed to prevent pursuit by the Confederates on the north. It is reported here that McClellan is retreating towards the James River, where his troops may embark in transports under the protection of gunboats. The latest reports from the lines give this information and state that our army is pursuing the enemy and hope to capture many of them before night.

Highly Important from Europe.

THE QUESTION OF INTERVENTION—DISCUSSION OF BUTLER'S PROCLAMATION IN PARLIAMENT.

RICHMOND, June 29.—The *New York Herald* of the 25th inst., says, that the intelligence from England by the steamship *Arabia* foreshadows the intention of the Emperor of the French, in co-operation with England, to interpose an armed intervention in the American war, and to enforce peace on the basis of separation between the North and the South.

The *Herald* says that "the United States will know how to deal with these powers should they attempt to interfere in our domestic concerns." The *Herald* calls upon Congress to pronounce against this, as a nefarious scheme of European Powers to break up the Republic of America.

The Paris correspondent of the *London News* says it is affirmed that France has determined to ask England to join in mediation, which would be refused just at this juncture.

Other correspondents speak as if France was already assured in the co-operation of England in her scheme for intervention. One of them, writing on the 10th inst., says that "after two discussions in the French ministerial councils, one of which was held yesterday, within a few hours of the Emperor's departure from Fontainebleau, mediation was resolved upon, and that simultaneous propositions should be made by England and France, at Richmond and Washington, and that, in case of their refusal,

either by the North or South, the two powers will impose peace upon the belligerents by force of arms."

In the House of Lords on the 12th, Earl Carnarvon called attention to Gen. Butler's proclamation relative to the ladies of New Orleans. He condemned it in severe terms as without precedent in the annals of war, and asked if the Government had information of its authority, and if it had protested against it. He also asked if there was any truth in the rumors of the mediation of France and England. The success of such mediation would depend greatly upon the manner in which, and the time at which it was offered; but he trusted that the Government was in a position to give the subject a favorable consideration.

Earl Russell hoped the American Government would, for its own sake, refuse its sanction to it and disavow it—(the Butler proclamation.) The proclamation was important to the whole world. The usages of war should not be aggravated by proclamations of this character.—He thought such a proclamation, addressed to a force which had just captured a hostile city, was likely to lead to great brutality. He thought there was no defence for this proclamation.

Sir J. Walsh denounced the proclamation as repugnant to the feelings of the nineteenth century.

Lord Palmerston thought that no man could read the proclamation without feelings of the deepest indignation. (Cheers.) It is a proclamation to which he did not scruple to attach the epithet of INFAMOUS. (Cheers.) An Englishman must blush to think such an act had been committed by a man belonging to the Anglo-Saxon race. If it had sprung from some barbarous people not within the pale of civilization, one might have regretted it, but would not have been surprised. But that such an order should have been issued by a soldier—by a man who had raised himself to the rank of a general—was a subject not less of astonishment than pain. He could not bring himself to believe that the Government of the United States would not, as soon as they had notice of the order, have stamped it with their censure and condemnation. Her Majesty's Government received a despatch yesterday from Lord Lyons, enclosing a copy of a proclamation of Gen. Beauregard, in which allusion was made to the order of General Butler.—There was no objection to lay the despatch on the table. With regard to the course which the Government might think fit to take, that was a matter for discussion; but he was persuaded that there was no man in England who would not show the feeling so well expressed by Sir James Walsh and Mr. Gregory.

Mr. Gregory deprecated any fusing or meddling interference with the affairs of foreign States, and entirely disapproved of the homilies which were being continually read to foreign powers by her Majesty's Government.—This, however, was an exceptional case. A proclamation had been issued by a General of the United States, repugnant to decency, civilization and humanity, which was to be put in force against a people to whom we were connected by every tie of family, language and religion. It was the duty of the Government to protest against such a proclamation, and appeal to the moral sense of the world against an outrage so wicked, so inexcusable and so useless.

The *London Post*, of June 11, denounces, in the strongest terms, the proclamation of Butler. It is regarded as the grossest insult that could be offered to the Federal army, and thinks the government is bound to recall Gen. Butler and have him court-martialed. Such an act as that of Butler's, says the *Post*, if not promptly disavowed, would soon turn the scale; finally and decisively, in favor of the Confederate cause.

The *Knoxville Register* reports that Col. John H. Morgan is en route to Virginia, to supply the place of Stonewall Jackson's army made vacant by the death of the brave Ashby.