

The Camden Confederate.

VOLUME I

CAMDEN, SO. CA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1862.

NUMBER 43

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, | 12 |
| " " 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.

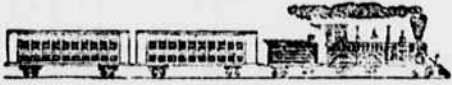
No advertisement, however small, will be considered less than a square; and transient rates charged on all for a less time than three months.

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..... | 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 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 Clarksville, 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 Clarksville, 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 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.

The New Confederate Ram Fingal—the Yankees in Great Trepidation.

The Federal forces at Hilton Head, South Carolina, have been recently thrown into a perfect fever of excitement on account of the completion of, and anticipated attack from, the new Confederate steam ram Fingal. Instead of anticipating a life of ease and indolence the summer through, both the land and naval forces at Port Royal are in momentary expectation of an exchange of compliments with this new and unsurpassed specimen of Southern enterprise. From the Hilton Head correspondence of the New York Herald, under date of August 2, we extract the following:

The note of alarm has been sounded. Unless some Monitor comes to our succor the fair weather yachts now reposing on the placid bosom of Port Royal bay have before them an excellent opportunity of learning what it is to be blown out of the water. The rebels have completed their ram. It has been manned and armed, and is now ready for sea. With an enterprise, perseverance, and determination, which are yet to be met by a corresponding activity on the part of our Government, but with resources insignificant in comparison with our own, they have again succeeded in constructing an engine of war whose advent will find us powerless for resistance.

For several days we have noticed a growing boldness on the rebel side. We have seen them defiantly coming down the Savannah river, replacing the buoys, taking soundings, and making most careful and minute observations. Through the strong glasses of the signal station at Fort Pulaski we have watched the crews of the blockaded ships as they bent their sails at the city wharves, and have noticed the unusual activity with which flat boats were multiplied and lighters have increased. Word has come to us, too, of the condition of the naval monster, and the fact that it was to be used against us at an early day has not been unknown.

Day before yesterday she first came under fire of Fort Pulaski. She was feeling her way, apparently unmindful of the shot from our heaviest guns. Of course the intelligence was not long in reaching Hilton Head. From that moment such preparations as we have been able to make for a proper reception have been in progress. The heaviest of our transport steamers have been placed under the orders of Admiral Dupont. Gunboats have been stationed at each approach, and new signal lines have placed them in instant communication with Headquarters. We shall know when the ram passes Fort Pulaski, what direction she takes, and what her evident purpose is, long before we see her. Meanwhile the rebels are concentrating at Bluffton, at Hardeeville, and at Grahamville. It is their plan first to destroy our fleet, and then to move the Fingal around to Seabrook, and there cover the landing of their forces.

How the Admiral proposes to meet the Fingal is not proper for me to reveal. It is sufficient for me to state that he believes at once the impregnable nature of the craft, and in the reckless daring of her commander. Whether—in the event of her advent—he will remain on board the rudderless, helpless old Vermont—which at present is his flag ship—or betake himself to some one of the steamers in port, I do not know. I do know he thinks that, unless some other means than those now at his disposal are supplied, there is dire disaster in store for him.

To-night every transport has its fires lighted and steam ready; all are lying on spring cables, ready to move at a moment's notice. All civilians have been placed on shore, and to every man remaining on board has been given a life preserver. The gunboat Conemaugh, one of the new "double enders," lies quietly down the channel. Lanterns are swinging from the signal station, and from every elevated spot anxious eyes are peering through powerful lenses down the bay. Every body is on the rampage about the ram.

The new rebel vessel has been constructed from the British steamer Fingal, which ran into Savannah early in the spring with a cargo of Enfield rifles, Blakely cannon, gray uniform cloth and salt. The Fingal was then a new and staunch craft, just out of the shipyard at Glasgow; and was understood at the time that she had been purchased by parties in Savannah, ultimately to become a portion of the Confederate navy. The secessionists at once begun the work of transforming her into an impregnable iron-clad—their object at that time being, apparently, the preservation of Fort Pulaski.

The armament of the Fingal is as follows: Two one hundred pound rifled guns; four fifty pound rifled guns; six ten inch columbiads; two twenty-four pounders for grape and canister—in all, fourteen heavy pieces. In shape she is like the Merrimac—differing from the latter, however, in her draught of water, which is much less than that of her ill-fated predecessor. She is heavily armored, and her port holes are protected by heavy wrought iron lids, so arranged as to close at the recoil of every gun—she has a massive beak at either end, and is, moreover provided with a scalding apparatus, to repel any attempt to board her. Her commander is J. Pembroke Jones, formerly of the United States Navy.

The Kentucky Rangers Again in the Saddle—Another Order from Morgan.

The following document reads as if Morgan was about to start again on the war path:

HEADQUARTERS, MORGAN'S CAVALRY, }
Knoxville, August 4, 1862 }

SOLDIERS: Your country makes a fresh appeal to your patriotism and courage!

It has been decided that Kentucky must be freed from the detested Northern yoke, and who so fit to carry out this order as yourselves?

The road is well known to you. You have already taught the tyrants, at Tompkinsville, Lebanon and Cynthiaana, that where Southern hearts nerve Southern arms, our soldiers are invincible.

To an enemy be as tigers—to our Southern brethren be as Lambs! Protect their homes, respect their property! Is it not that of your fathers, mothers, sisters and friends?

Soldiers! I feel assured that you will return with fresh laurels to enjoy in peace the fruits of your glorious victories. In the meantime, let your avenging battle-cry be "Butler!" but shout "Kentucky" to your kindred and friends.

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Colonel Cavalry, C. S. A.

THE "RESOLUTIONS" OF THE WASHINGTON WAR MEETING.—We give below the substance of the resolutions adopted at the Washington War Meeting, held under the eye of old Abe himself:

The first resolution declares the dismemberment of the Union an event not to be contemplated in any contingency whatever, and deliberately and solemnly declares that, rather than witness its overthrow, the North will prosecute the war until its towns and cities shall be reduced to ashes, its fields desolated, and all that is dear shall have perished. "Let the Union," says the resolution, "be preserved, or the country made a desert."

LINCOLN'S DECISION ABOUT BLACK REGIMENTS.—The Boston Traveller gives the following version of President Lincoln's remarks, explanatory of his refusal to receive negro regiments into the Yankee service:

He had made up his mind not to arm negroes at present, and the intimation was given that he should probably never do it. He gave his reasons without any attempt at concealment. He felt it to be his duty to keep Kentucky in the Union. When Kentucky should withdraw the Union was lost, he said. When she withdrew, 50,000 bayonets, now on the side of the Union, would go over to the side of the rebellion, for when Kentucky became traitorous the border slave States would all be apt to follow her example.

From East Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., August 16.—The Chattanooga Rebel learns that three discharged Confederate soldiers were shot by General Nelson, at McMinnville, Tenn., in retaliation on the bushwhackers. One was a wounded Georgian.

General Tilgman arrived here last night, en route for Vicksburg. General Buckner will be here to-night.

CHATTANOOGA, August 17.—Morgan turned up at Gallatin, Tenn., 20 miles from Nashville, last Tuesday, captured the place and 300 prisoners, blew up the railroad tunnel, destroyed three trains of cars and immense amounts of commissary stores. He then sent a despatch to Mayor Smith, of Nashville, saying he would call on him shortly, as he has not seen him since he (Smith) got beat for an office in the Confederate army. Morgan camped the next night at Hartsville.

By an arrival from Nashville, we learn that Neill S. Brown claims to be true to the South, and is anxious to be put right on the record.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., August 16.—There was slight skirmishing by Gen. Stevenson's forces, six miles from Cumberland Gap. Fifteen prisoners were taken. A rumor prevailed that the enemy were evacuating Cumberland Gap.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., August 16.—Information from Cumberland Gap states that General Morgan, Commanding the Yankee forces at that place, is retreating, leaving behind only the renegade Tennessee regiments.

From the Valley of Virginia.

RICHMOND, August 16.—On Monday last, twenty-two Virginia cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Baylor, made a brilliant dash into Front Royal, in the face of a thousand Yankees. He captured the Provost Marshal, and thirty of the Provost Guard, and eleven horses. Lieut. Baylor's men were charged upon by two companies of Yankee cavalry and a body of infantry, when twenty of their prisoners escaped. Ten prisoners, with the eleven horses captured, were brought into Harrisonburg Tuesday night. Our loss was one man killed, two wounded, and four horses killed.

SICKNESS CAUSED FROM "EXPOSURE TO A DRAFT."—The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald says it never knew it so sickly before at Newburyport as it is now. The disease effects only males between the ages of 18 and 45. The cases are very distressing. Several have occurred where men have nearly lost their sight; they say that bad as they hate the Confederates, they could not see one across the street, and spectacles are in demand. Some are badly ruptured, but were never troubled by it till last week; and others are lame. This affects the mind as well as the body. They see war in a different light than formerly, and some of the foremost Abolitionists begin to think that they would be willing to abandon the negro if the war could only be closed at once. This is a terrible disease and widely spread.

Another effect of the "exposure to a draft," is thus noticed by the N. Y. Tribune.

We are pained to notice a great decline in the price of one article of merchandise, and an entire stagnation in the business within a few days. The Late proclamation of the President has produced this prostration in this business. It has annihilated the trade in hair dye. The stock, good-will, and fixtures of all the hair-dye establishments are for sale. Nobody, except some ancient female, has used hair dye since the call was made for all men "under 45 years of age." Gray hairs are not only honorable, they are fashionable. How suddenly some men grow old!

CHINESE COTTON.—An English journal says that a cargo of 26,600 bales of Chinese cotton is expected at Liverpool from Shanghai—the first Chinese cotton ever sent to England.

The execution of John Richardson, alias Louis Napoleon, convicted in Richmond of counterfeiting Confederate Notes, has been finally fixed for the 22d of the present month.