

The Camden Confederate.

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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 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.

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

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, 12.13 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—11	Arrive at Camden, 10.20

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.

Punch's Account of the "Change of Base."

A copy of the London *Punch*, lately received, contains the following veritable account of McClellan's grand strategic movement!

PUNCH'S OFFICE, No. 85 FLEET street, }
 July 26, 1862. }

LATEST AMERICAN DISPATCH—BY HORSEMARINE TELEGRAPH.

Camp Chickabiddy Chokey, Monday Afternoon.
 —The Federal troops have won another splendid victory. Seeing that the rebels were approaching in great force at 6 A. M. this morning, I issued my directions for a general advance, an order which our brave fellows were prompt to carry out. The advance was made in the identical direction as that in which the rebel army were proceeding, and was achieved, I need not say, with the most complete success. Astonishing to say, the whole of our front line escaped without a hurt, and, with the exception of a few slight wounds and bruises in the rear, I really have no casualties worth mention to report. A good deal of our baggage and some few hundred stand of arms we left upon the field for a strategic purpose; and we likewise abandoned a score of field pieces, which were found to impede the rapid movement of our troops.

My next despatch will probably be dated from Richmond, which I intend to sack at half past five o'clock precisely on Saturday morning next.

[Signed] BUNKUM, Gen. Comd'g.
 To the Secretary of War, Washington.

Military Execution.

The sentence of the Court Martial on Corporal Geo. H. Burger, Company E. First Regiment S. C. Artillery, who was found guilty of an intention to desert and attempting to persuade others to desert with him, was carried into effect on Sullivan's Island Thursday, precisely at 12 M. He was shot at that hour on the open space, about two hundred yards to the East of the Moultrie House, just beyond the Beauregard battery, in full view of the blockading fleet.

The execution took place in presence of the unfortunate man's own Regiment, also Col. Keitt's Regiment a portion of Col. Duovant's Regiment and the Provost Marshall's Guard, composed of a detachment from the Forty-sixth Georgia and the Charleston Battalion.

The proceedings were under the control of the Provost Marshall, Lieut. Col. Gaillard, and were marked by great solemnity and precision. The prisoner was brought out by the guard, accompanied by the Right Rev. Bishop Lynch, who administered to him the consolations of religion and offered up a last prayer previous to the execution. Although he seemed deeply impressed with the awfulness of the scene, as he marched inside the square to the stake, the band playing the dead march, the prisoner's demeanor was perfectly composed and evidenced a calm resignation to his fate.

All the balls fired six in number, took effect in his body, and he fell perfectly insensible, although apparently alive for about five minutes afterwards.

The deceased was a native of Roundout, New York, where his parents now reside. He was but a few months over twenty-one years of age, and had been engaged previous to the war on several vessels trading between New York and Charleston. He was buried in the soldier's burying ground on Sullivan's Island.

FROM JACKSON'S COMMAND.—The following extract is from a letter received in Petersburg: CAMP NEAR RACCOON FORD, VA., August 19.

—Two great armies are now separated from each other by the Rapidan only. From present appearances we will cross the river and make the attack in a day or two at most. Longstreet is on the right, and I guess we shall cross at Raccoon Ford.

Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's Adjutant-General was captured Sunday night. The Bridle was taken off the horse of his Aid in an attempt to capture that individual, and the General escaped himself with the loss of his hat.

Late and Important from the West.

MOBILE, August 30.—The *Advertiser* has a despatch, dated Tupelo, August 29, saying that fourteen prisoners captured at Rienzi, had arrived. Three hundred of our guerillas moved in two parties against the Yankee camp, with the intention of attacking it on both sides. One party captured the pickets and took the Yankees completely by surprise, rushing headlong into their camp, which consisted of five regiments of cavalry and eight of infantry. The other failed in attacking, and our small force was, therefore, repulsed; but they succeeded in bringing off a number of prisoners. Our loss will not exceed fifteen. The attack was a reckless one, and the escape of our force a miracle. A deserter from Rienzi, who left his camp on Monday, estimates the Yankee force there at 7,000. Great discord prevails in their camp, which is overrun by stolen and runaway negroes.

The *Chicago Times*, of the 25th inst., has been received here. It contains the Message of President Davis on the re-assembling of the Confederate Congress. A despatch from Cincinnati, dated the 24th says that Gen. Buckner, with 25,000 men is encamped near Sommers, Kentucky, and that Gen. Bragg is at Chattanooga with 30,000 more. Gen. Marshall is reported at the head of Big Sandy River with 15,000 men. The railroad is in full possession of the rebels. No trains can pass to Nashville. The draft will be enforced on the 1st of September. Foreigners who have voted on their first papers, and now claiming exemption from draft, are arrested and pressed into service.

CAMP, RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, August 21.—A cavalry skirmish took place yesterday. The Federals lost three hundred and five prisoners. Earthworks have been thrown up, and bridges constructed, to enable the batteries to cross the river. The first New Jersey regiment was surrounded by the rebels, and half of them captured.

MEMPHIS, August 22.—A guerilla band, numbering 500, came within ten miles of the city yesterday, and destroyed large quantities of cotton and the bridges over the Wolf and Hatchie Rivers. Five new companies were recently raised in West Tennessee. It is much feared that bands of guerillas are committing depredations in the vicinity of Mound City, Adair county, Mo. Col. McCullough, of Porter's Guerillas, was sentenced to death as a traitor, and shot; also, fifteen guerillas accused of breaking their paroles. Gov. Gamble, in a speech at St. Louis, declared that guerillas were robbers and murderers, and that he would treat them as such. The Yankee account of the late fight says that 800 of their men attacked 1700 under Morgan, and were defeated with a loss of 300, including Johnson. The remaining 500 escaped. No telegraphic communication is had South of Russellville, Ky.

One hundred and forty Missippians left Camp Norton, Indiana, for Vicksburg, on the 23d. 800 Kentuckians and Tennesseans have been released.

THREATENED SUPPRESSION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.—The New York correspondent of the *National* (Washington, D. C.) *Republican* says:

The suppression of the *New York Herald* is a good deal talked of. That sheet is out this morning with the treasonable declaration that this war resulted from the invasion of Southern rights by Abolitionists. This is a wholesale and point blank justification of the rebels, and it is really wonderful that it should have been ventured upon within two days after the magnificent demonstration in Union Square.

The opinion gains ground that the Jefferson Davis Cabinet employ secret service money in subsidising Northern newspapers to distract and delude the Northern public mind, by eulogies upon Generals from whom the rebels fear nothing, and by assaults upon everybody who favors an energetic prosecution of the war.

Another Account of Morgan's Exploits.

KNOXVILLE, August 27.—On the 20th Gen. Morgan returned to a point near Galatin, with a force of only seven hundred, and engaged twelve hundred of the enemy under General Richard A. Johnson, formerly a lawyer of Paducah, Kentucky. The enemy were routed with a loss, in killed and wounded, of one hundred and eighty men, and two hundred taken prisoners, among whom are general Johnson and two officers of his staff.

The loss in Morgan's command was five killed and eighteen wounded.

THE REACTION IN NEW YORK.—A gentleman who has arrived at his home in the South, after a sojourn of about six weeks in New York—having been taken with a captured vessel in attempting to run the blockade—says the reaction for peace is making swift, though silent progress.

Meetings of secret organizations and parties were held nightly. One of these parties, said to comprise a very large number of the most influential citizens, have put forth the following remarkable propositions for a termination of the war:

- First. A cessation of all hostilities or armistice.
- Second. Each party to pay its own debt.
- Third. The resignation or deposition of Abraham Lincoln, and a new election in all the States for a new President.
- Fourth. All the rights of the South to be guaranteed by special amendments to the Constitution and a reconstruction of the Union.
- Fifth. Failing in the above, a General Convention to be held and terms of separation agreed upon, with a treaty offensive and defensive.

Referring to the military execution of two deserters, the *Richmond Dispatch* says: "We hope the President will take this occasion to issue a proclamation offering pardon to all deserters who will return to their colors by a named day, and distinctly declaring that he will not interfere to prevent the death penalty in any case of conviction for the same offence hereafter. We hope, too, that Congress will pass some law enabling him to get rid of unworthy and incompetent officers. It is they who are the really guilty parties in most cases of desertion. It is their criminal neglect of duty that occasions the entire relaxation of discipline which leads to it. If their is no law let one be made."

The Yankees have invented a new sewing machine. It is represented as being a marvel in its way. Its size and weight are such that it can be carried in the pocket without any inconvenience, and it screws on a table in a manner not unlike that of the pretty old fashioned "sewing bird," which it also resembles in its "bijou," ornamental appearance. It operates by turning a small crank, using only a needle, and produces a running stitch, very neat and even in its proportions, and exactly adapted to running up skirts, hemming, tucking, gathering and many other kinds of work which cannot be done on other sewing machines, and which enter largely the elements of family sewing.

REBELS IN CONNECTICUT.—The following placard, according to the *New York Express*, was posted about the streets of New Haven on Wednesday night 27th ult:

"Let the standard of the Confederate States be carried beyond the boundaries of the Confederate States of America, that we may demand from the Federal Government our rights and our recognition, and that the traitor Lincoln shall kneel to us while we dictate to him terms."

Another was as follows:
 "If we are drafted, we shall be treacherous to the Government."

Southern independence or Death!
 The other:
 "The Federal army is again defeated!
 GOOD!

Long live Stonewall Jackson!
 Down with the Abolitionists!"