

The Camden Confederate.

VOLUME I

CAMDEN, SO. CA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1862.

NUMBER 47

The Camden Confederate

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
J. T. BERSHMAN,
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.

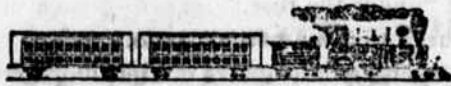
No advertisement, however small, will be considered less than a square; and transient rates charged on all for a less time than three months.

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	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, 11.40a. m.	Leave Kingsville, 8.5 a. m.
Leave Boykin's, 12.12p. 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 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.

A Doleful Picture.

The New York Times of Saturday last contains by way of leader, the following editorial jeremiad:

The summer campaign which was to have given us the rebel capital, has come to a disastrous end. Richmond is relieved, and Washington is besieged. That magnificent army, organized and drilled with so much care by McClellan a year ago, repulsed first on the Peninsula, has been again repulsed in its advance upon Richmond from the North, and now seeks safety for itself behind the forts which line the Potomac. Disguise it as we may, the Union arms have been repeatedly, disgracefully and decisively beaten. The whole campaign against Richmond has proved a failure. The rebels have resumed the offensive, and have driven our troops back to the precise position they held after the battle of Bull Run more than one year ago. Our Generals do not seem to be aware whether they intend to attack us there, or push forward on some other line of operations. One thing may be deemed certain—they will not sit down in front of Washington and attempt to reduce it by siege. They will either attempt a flank movement upon it, or what seems to us more likely, they will push a powerful column directly into Pennsylvania and strike a blow at the Union cause on loyal soil.

There is a class of public men who think it highly unwise to admit that we have suffered any serious reverses. They have copious explanations of the apparent checks our forces have sustained, and abundant assurances that they are all to be redeemed in the immediate future. We regret that we cannot share their credulous confidence. All their explanations cannot change this fact, that wherever we have met the rebels—whether behind an earthwork, as in front of Richmond, or in the open field as in front of Washington—they have beaten us. Sometimes they have outflanked us; sometimes they have got completely in the rear of our forces; sometimes they have thrown their whole force upon a single weak point of our line and so overborne us by numbers; sometimes they have drawn us into an ambush; but it matters not how, the fact remains that they have beaten us. And all that these various explanations amount to is that their Generals are more skilful and bolder, and their armies more effective than ours. This is all that anybody can ask in war. And it is worse than idle—it is childish and idiotic to shut our eyes to the glaring and repulsive fact that thus far in the war the rebels have the best of the fighting. The sooner we realize our actual condition, the sooner we shall find a remedy for it.

What is the cause of these awful disasters? Not in any lack of men, of munitions, of supplies—of all the means and appliances of successful war—for no army on the face of the earth has been so lavishly supplied with all these as ours. Not in the goodness of the cause—nor in the spirit of the people—nor in the valor and patience of our soldiers, for in all these respects we may challenge the world to surpass us. We are driven to the conclusion that the rebel Generals have been superior to ours; that the rebel Government has been better able to wield skilfully and successfully the weapons placed in its hands. Results afford the only test of military capacity. The army that conquers is always the best. Large or small, ragged or well-clad, hungry or full, armed or unarmed, the army that drives its enemy off the field is always the better of the two. Our forces have been splendidly drilled, admirably clothed and armed, and always supplied with abundant food; but they have been defeated, and that fact overrides all the others, and brands them as inferior.

We all hope that all this is to be changed; but so we have been hoping for the whole year past. The very next step was always to turn the tide. We were to have "no more Bull Run's" when McClellan took command. The

enemy was to be "driven to the wall" after he had evacuated Yorktown. The army of the Potomac it was declared, shall enter Richmond, after it had suffered defeat behind its own fortifications. And there were to be no more retreats on our side, after Pope took the lead towards the rebel capital. Yet, in spite of all the assurances, made with confidence, and eagerly welcomed by the credulous country, our armies are besieged; but all "safe," in the Potomac forts. Who can say that the tide of disaster has yet been stayed? What is there to turn it? We have fresh men in the field; but so we had before. Possibly the enemy cannot take the forts; and possibly, knowing the fact, they will not try. But, if we can judge the future from the past, they will be very likely to attempt something which they can accomplish, and the first we shall know of it shall be, that it has been done.

We see no ground for predicting better results so long as we employ the same means.—We need the strongest government the country has ever seen. And it needs no prophet to predict that, without more strength, more vigorous power, a larger grasp and more energetic mastery of the resources which the country is putting into the hands of the administration, than we have had hitherto, the Union cause is doomed to a speedy and disastrous overthrow.

The Rebel Advance Against Cincinnati and Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, of September 4, thus comments upon the exciting news from the Ohio River:

It has been less than six weeks since the voice of Gen. Lew. Wallace was heard at the great war meeting in Cincinnati, warning the citizens of their danger, and beseeching them to avert it in time. To-day he is in command among them as military ruler, martial law has superseded the municipal authority, places of business are closed, and anxious citizens are harrying to and fro, consulting together how they may best save the beautiful Queen City from bombardment or conflagration. General Wallace has had personal experience of the fierce determination with which the rebels are waging this war in the West. When the meeting mentioned above was held he urged the people, in tones of solemn and pathetic fervor, to anticipate events and prepare for the coming crisis. Too many, unfortunately, were indisposed to bestir themselves from their fatal lethargy. The result will now be seen in hurried, extemporaneous, perhaps unavailing efforts at self protection. They vainly imagined, like numbers among ourselves, that war could never approach their doors, and that Cincinnati could be saved by successful skirmishing along the river sides and amid the mountain passes of Kentucky. Let the people of Philadelphia take heed, and be wise in time. Let them not imagine that the battle for their personal safety is to be fought only at a distance, on the banks of the upper or lower Potomac. It may happen, in the changefulness of this strife, that we may be compelled to wage it on these very fields that lie around us, now clothed with verdure or waving with harvests, but soon, it may be, to be drenched with blood.

We have no fear that our fellow-countrymen of Cincinnati will be found unequal to the emergency. Hamilton county, in which the city is situated, it said by its inhabitants to contain a population about equal in number to the entire white population of the State of South Carolina. It is quite impossible that a people with such vast resources at control should be unable to hurl back the assault which now threatens them, even if their fears should not be exaggerated, which is doubtless, to some extent, is the case.

Covington and Newport, on the opposite sides of the mouth of the Licking river, and both opposite to Cincinnati, contain a population of over 20,000, and although largely made up of people who do business in Cincinnati, yet there is much reason to suppose that the native Kentucky element is latently infected with secession.

From Maryland.

Since the Grand Army of Virginia crossed the Potomac last Friday, nothing is authentically known of their movements. The following rumors and speculations are taken from the Richmond Examiner of Wednesday:

It was reported in the city yesterday that from Fredericktown, Maryland, a column was advancing on Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, while the main body had already reached the Relay House, nine miles from Baltimore. But late last night no official information confirmation of this rumor had been received here.

Gentlemen who left Leesburg last Sunday, and reached this city yesterday evening, add nothing to the stock of our information. At the time of their departure, it was rumored at Leesburg that our army had marched the day before from Fredericktown towards the Relay House. There were also rumors of a desperate riot in Baltimore on Saturday, in which the Provost Marshall and several other Yankee officials had been killed by the citizens. The occasion of the riot was said to have been the attempted removal by the Federals of the government stores from the city to prevent their falling into the hands of our advancing army.

Since the above was written, we have had an interview with a gentleman who left Baltimore on Friday night last. At the time of his departure great excitement existed in consequence of the rumored design of the Government to remove its stores to Philadelphia. This was construed by the Baltimoreans as a preparation to shell the city from Fort Mchenry, in case it should be entered by the Southern army, and hence the excitement.

It was believed that Confederate cavalry scouts had been, on Friday, seen at the Relay House, and that to impede the Confederate advance, the viaduct over the Patapsco at that point had been blown up. It was also reported that Stuart's cavalry had passed to the east of Baltimore and burnt the bridge over Back River, thus cutting off railroad communication with Philadelphia. After leaving Baltimore, our informant heard of the rumored riot, mentioned above, with the additional report that Provost Marshal Van Nostrand and his assistant, McPhall, had been hung by the populace.

Montgomery county, which our forces entered on crossing the Potomac, is said to have given Stuart 150 recruits, who furnished their own horses and equipments. The excitement throughout Maryland is intense in consequence of the Lincoln draft and the passage of the Potomac by the Confederate armies.

From Chattanooga.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS OF GEN. BRAGG. CHATTAHOOGA, September 10.—A congratulatory order from Gen. Bragg to his army on the recent successes of the Confederate arms has just been received. It is as follows:

SPARTA, TENN., September 5, 1862.

COMRADES:—Our campaign opens auspiciously. The enemy is in full, retreat with consternation and demoralization devastating his ranks. To secure the fruits of this condition we must press on vigorously and unceasingly. Alabamians! your State is redeemed. Tennesseans! your Capitol and State are almost restored without firing a gun. You return conquerors; Kentuckians! the first great blow has been struck for freedom. Soldiers from other States share the happiness of our more fortunate brothers, and will press on with them for the redemption of their homes and women.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.

WHERE IS BRAGG'S ARMY?—This is a fruitful theme of speculation about these times, and many are the conclusions come to. It is probable that this is a question not to be answered in one word; that is, the army is not all in one place, but our readers may rest assured, says the Mobile Advertiser, 9th instant, that a portion of it, at least, is more than a day's march beyond the Kentucky line, heading North, and devouring the distance which separates them from the Ohio, at the rate of twenty miles a day.