

The Camden Confederate.

VOLUME II

CAMDEN, SO. CA., FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1863.

NUMBER 30

The Camden Confederate,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR,

PAYABLE INVARIABLY HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE

Terms for Advertising:

For one Square—fourteen lines or less—ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each insertion.

OBITUARY NOTICES, exceeding one Square, charged to at advertising rates.

Transient Advertisements and Job Work MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

No deduction made, except to our regular advertising patrons.

J. T. HERSHMAN, Editor.

Administrator's Sale.

I WILL SELL ON THE 30TH DAY OF MAY, JUST fifteen miles above Camden, at the mill of Thomas Cauthen, the following property, belonging to the estate of Thos. J. Clyburn, deceased, viz: One Turpentine Still a lot of Rosin, &c., also a lot of Spirits of Turpentine, Bricks, Spirits Barrels, and one Watch, at the Caston place. Terms cash.

May 15 3 S. C. CLYBURN, Adm'r.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of W. M. F. PERRY, deceased, are earnestly requested to come forward and make payment—cash preferred—and all having demands will present them duly attested, to Wm. M. Billings, at Camden, or to the undersigned, at Flat Rock.

The creditors are anxious to be settled with, and I am desirous of closing up the business of the estate.

May 15 4 D. D. PERRY, Adm'r.

Proclamation by the Governor.



STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, May 5, 1863.

WHEREAS INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED at this Department that "TERRELL," a slave, the property of C. F. Hinson, of Lancaster District, convicted by a court of magistrate and Freeholders, on Saturday, the 25th day of April last, of burglary and rape and sentenced to death, did, on his way to the jail of the said District, escape from the Constable who had him in charge.

"The said Terrell is six feet three inches high, well proportioned of black complexion and his front teeth much decayed; quick spoken, with heavy beard under his chin; the whites of his eyes inclined to a yellowish cast; and was dressed in a frock coat of a dark color, with pantaloons of similar material."

Now, know ye, that to the end that justice may be done, and that the said negro, Terrell, may be brought back to confinement to await the execution of the sentence, I, MILLEDGE L. BONHAM, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the state aforesaid do issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for his apprehension and delivery into any jail in this state.

Given under my hand and the seal of the [L. S.] State, at Columbia, this the fifth day of May A. D. 1863.

M. L. BONHAM
W. R. HUNT, Secretary of State
May 6

Lancaster Ledger will insert three times, and all other in the state once.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA



ADJ'T & INSP GENERAL'S OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, April 30, 1863.
CIRCULAR.

IN answer to the many inquiries addressed to the Adjutant and Inspector General in relation to the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly entitled "An Act for better organization of the Militia and for other purposes, passed at its late session, it is hereby made known that, according to the construction of said act as adopted at this office, persons only between the ages of eighteen and fifty years are now liable to ordinary militia duty, which duty they are required to perform under the command of the militia officers without regard to the organization of companies formed for active service, in accordance with General Orders No. 10, issued from this office, and that the Patrol Laws have in no wise been altered by the recent acts touching the militia.

A. C. GARLINGTON,
Adjutant and Inspector General South Carolina.
May 15 1
Papers of the State copy once.

DR. JOHN MCCA

OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE CITIZENS of Camden and surrounding country.
Office two doors above the Branch Bank, Camden, So. Ca.
January 30

Highly Important from the West.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, BY THE ENEMY—SUBSEQUENT RECAPTURE OF THE CITY—THE ENEMY DRIVEN BACK.

The telegraph, thus far, has brought us no tidings of the capture of Jackson, Miss., by the enemy. Vague rumors of that disaster, however, have been rife since our last issue. The Montgomery Advertiser, which was received at a late hour last evening, contains some definite information obtained from an officer who reached that city on Friday night. His advices from Jackson were derived from refugees who had escaped and telegraphed from Brandon and other points. The Advertiser says:

"It appears from these accounts that the fight begun at an early hour Thursday morning, some eight miles southwest of Jackson, and continued nearly all day, our troops commanded by Johnson and the enemy by Grant. We were finally driven back to Jackson, and fought them through the streets until overpowered by greatly superior numbers, and were compelled to evacuate the city, the enemy's force amounting to about 20,000 or 30,000, and our own only to about 9,000. Gen. Johnston then retreated on Canton, twenty-four miles due north of Jackson, situated on the wagon road connecting thence by Vaiden to the road running due east to the Yazoo River, and leading directly to Vicksburg, some seventy miles from Jackson by this route.

"When heard from yesterday morning, the enemy's cavalry were at Brandon, on the Southern road, twenty odd miles this side of Jackson, near which point we had a force to protect the road. This fact is official and may be relied on.

"General Johnston had arrived at Jackson 11 a. m., Wednesday, and the fight commencing so early next morning, left him no time to reorganize and concentrate the forces, and he no doubt made a desperate resistance under great disadvantages. It is stated that some days before leaving Tennessee General Johnston sent General Pemberton an order to somewhat change his plans, which was forthwith set aside by the latter as very improper dictation to so consequential a commander, whereupon General Johnston received an order at the last moment on Saturday to go to Mississippi and take command of the army. He left the same day, and arrived in unprecedented time, as before stated, Wednesday morning.—We are glad to learn that his complacent predecessor had so far anticipated the evacuation as to have the most important supplies, and the archives and other articles of value, removed. Our army has four months' provisions at Vicksburg. We have ample force in communication in Mississippi, under the masterly lead of Johnston, to meet and repel the invaders, but it may require some little time to put our forces in the proper position."

(The Latest.)

From trustworthy private despatches, received yesterday evening, and dated Mobile, May 17, we get the following important and gratifying news: The report that a part of the troops from Charleston and Savannah had been captured is without foundation. The Yankees were whipped and routed from Edward's Depot.

Lieutenant Colonel Ellison Capers, of the 24th S. C. V., was slightly wounded in the leg.

The Evacuation of Jackson.

BRANDON, MISSISSIPPI May 16, via MOBILE, 17.—Five gentlemen rode to Jackson to-day, and traversed the city. The enemy evacuated it about 2 o'clock—supposed 40,000 strong—and retreated towards Vicksburg. Firing is heard in that direction. General Pemberton is supposed to be in their rear. Before leaving they burnt the Confederate forage and depot, the penitentiary, Greens & Philips' factories, Stephens' foundry, Werner's hat factory, and the block of buildings State street, including the Medical Purveyor's office and other Gov-

ernment offices, both bridges over the Pearl River, and destroyed several miles of the railroad track. It is reported in Mobile that some of the burning was done before we retired. The Confederate houses were burned by property holders.

MOBILE, May 18.—The special reporter of the Advertiser and Register, who left Jackson on the 17th, arrived here in a reconnoitering train. He reports the previous accounts of the damages. The Catholic Church was destroyed, the Mississippian office gutted, presses broken and type thrown into the street. The furniture of the Capital was badly abused and the Governor's mansion demolished; ladies were robbed of jewelry and money. All the stores were sacked and the contents destroyed and iron safes broken open. The railroad was badly torn up for several miles and the telegraph wires torn down. About 3,000 negroes from Hinds County joined the Yankees. The country was plundered generally—damages estimated at five to seven millions dollars. There is much destitution and suffering. The enemy evacuated the city on Friday and Saturday, retreating hastily.

No serious engagement occurred. The last of the rear guard left about 2 o'clock. Our cavalry pickets dashed in and killed a Federal Colonel and captured two others. The Yankees captured and paroled 200 South Carolinians and Georgians. They left 200 wounded at Jackson and 900 at Raymond. Grant occupied Jackson in full force. His entire army is not more than 50,000. General Loring on Friday cut off and captured a Yankee supply train.

From the United States.

RICHMOND, May 16.—We have Northern papers of the 14th instant.

The Washington Chronicle learns that Vandaligham has been sentenced to two years imprisonment at Tortugas, off the coast of Florida. A minority of the Court were in favor of sending him South until the end of the war. The New York Herald pronounces this report of the Chronicle premature. It adds that if the proposed sentence were carried out, Vandaligham would be sure to be Governor of Ohio. A call for a Mass Convention of the Peace Party in that State has already been published. A "Peace Meeting" is also to be held in New York on the 3d of June. The address of the citizens calling this meeting says: "We are now for a vigorous prosecution of the policy of peace, and while we will submit to no dismemberment of the country and to no terms not justified by every principle of honor, we will go far, in a spirit of conciliation, to restore the Union."

Eight thousand Germans held a meeting at St Louis on the 10th instant, and adopted a resolution recommending the removal of Halleck from the position of Commander-in-Chief, and the promotion of Fremont or Butler in his stead. The meeting was interrupted by Gen. Davidson, the commanding officer of the Department, who notified them that the discussion must not proceed, as it was their duty to support the President and his appointed agents. Nevertheless, the resolution were adopted, and the interference of military authorities with freedom of speech was denounced.

The New York Herald, alluding to the death of Stonewall Jackson, says that "he resembled Napoleon in his early career more than any other General of modern times. The victory of the rebels at Chancellorsville was dearly bought. Jackson was an universal favorite in the rebel army, and popular even in our own."

The Herald gives a lengthy sketch of his military career.

The Washington Chronicle, in noticing the same event, says: "While we are only too glad to be rid of any so terrible a foe, our sense of relief is not unmingled with emotions of sorrow and sympathy at the fall of so brave a man. Stonewall Jackson was a great General, a brave soldier, a noble Christian and a pure man. May God throw these, his virtues, in the scale against the sins of the secessionist advocate of that national crime."

Attack on Port Hudson.

PORT HUDSON, May 10.—The bombardment was renewed at 15 minutes past 10 o'clock last night and continued till half-past 11. Our loss was one man killed—head torn off by a shell—and one man severely wounded. At 4 o'clock this morning our light battery opened upon the mortar boats, causing two of them to change their position. A brisk fight and heavy fire ensued between our batteries and the sloop-of-war Richmond, which continued up to 7 a. m. We had—wounded, Lieut. Cavanor, of heavy artillery, dangerously, fragment of stone on the temple. The damage done to the enemy is unknown, but the mortar boats are certainly injured.

[It is evident, from the foregoing, which we copy from the Mobile Advertiser, that a fight had been in progress, previous to the date of the despatch.]

From the West.

MOBILE, May 18—250 New Orleans exiles are at Pascagoula and 500 more are to arrive to-night. Conveyances will be sent to them in the morning. A despatch from Pascagoula, dated New Orleans 15th, says there is a rumor that the Hartford was burned by Farragut, after being stripped.

The Advertiser and Register has a despatch from its special reporter, dated Jackson, 16th, which says a heavy and undecided battle was fought near Edward's Depot, on Saturday. The Federal were driven back to their entrenchments. Loss heavy on both sides. Gen. Tilghman killed.

Reliability of the Northern War Accounts.

It is quite time that the people of North understood that the news which comes to us from Rebel sources, respecting military operations in the West and South-west is the only news that they can be sure is true. The telegrams we get from Cairo and Memphis respecting alleged Union successes are almost invariably false, and the information vouchsafed us from official circles in Washington as to military operations in the West is not a whit more reliable.

Within the past few weeks we have been told that the Yazoo Pass expedition was a success, which was false; that twenty odd transports and 7,000 men had been captured at Yazoo Pass, which was false; then Haine's Bluff had been taken and Vicksburg evacuated which was false; that Admiral Farragut's whole fleet had passed the Port Hudson batteries, which was false; that the Indianola had been recaptured as good as new, which was false; that the Lake Providence canal was "all right," which was false; that the famous "cut" off was ready for service, which was false; and finally that union fleet had reached the Yazoo by means of the Sunflower river, which was also false.

On the other hand, the Confederate reports and dispatches have proved almost invariably to be correct. Much of this accuracy is doubtless due to the fact that the operations of the Union armies and fleets are in the heart of the enemy's country, while the Union news depots are hundreds of miles away from the scene of conflict. But this fact alone will not account for the utter worthlessness of the Union reports. What makes the matter worse is that they come to us under government indorsement as not a word is allowed to pass over the wires without the sanction of military censor—New York World, March 31st.

A M DERN AS ELDAMA.—The Richmond Examiner, after giving our total loss as probably 10,000, adds with regard to the loss of the enemy: "A gentleman who walked over the ground after the battle, informs us that for ten miles around Chancellorsville, the Yankee dead almost literally covered the face of the earth. From a casual observation, he estimates the enemy's loss at five times greater than ours."