

The Camden Confederate.

VOLUME II

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The Camden Confederate,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR,
PAYABLE INVARIABLY HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE

Terms for Advertising:

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No deduction made, except to our regular advertising patrons.

J. T. HERSHMAN, Editor.

Latest from the West—the Siege of Vicksburg.

JACKSON, June 12.—An officer who left Vicksburg on the night of Wednesday the 10th, reports all as working well. The garrison is in fine spirits, and well supplied with provisions. So far but little damage has been done by the enemy's fire. The total loss to the garrison since the siege began does not exceed 500. Grant is still pegging away upon his parallels, but no mischief has been done so far.

Our scouts from the vicinity of Vicksburg report Grant hauling water for his troops from the Big Black, eight miles. He has mounted siege guns and opened fire. To-night the firing is incessant. Our columbiads are replying promptly. All eyes are turned to Gen. Johnston, who is in front superintending in person. Such are the secrecy of his plans, it is stated they are unknown to his commanders. The next five days will determine the fate of Grant's army.

At the latest advices Grant was compelled to burn most of his dead before Gen. Pemberton's "slaughter-pen." The Vicksburg ladies promenaded the streets during the bombardment, and at night go out to see the display, which is very fine.

We have good news from the Trans-Mississippi Department, but it is considered contraband. You may, however, soon expect to hear that Gen. Kirby Smith is at glorious work. He has undoubtedly captured Milliken's Bend, in Madison county, Louisiana, on the right bank of the Mississippi, and seventy-five miles above Vicksburg. Kirby Smith came up the Tensas, rendered navigable by Federal ditching, and is now said to be master of Milliken's Bend, Carthage and Delhi.

JACKSON'S cavalry and the enemy's had a skirmish at Edward's Depot. The enemy retired. Our loss was two killed.

GRIERSON, with a force of 2,000 cavalry, attacked Col. Logan's command of 400 men, near Clinton, on the 4th inst. The enemy was handsomely repulsed and driven off, with a loss of 80, including 50, prisoners. Our loss was 3 killed and 14 wounded.

Rumors that Magruder is marching on New Orleans are current, but are not credited in official circles.

Marmaduke has captured one transport and sunk another near Helena, on the 11th inst. Two regiments were sent from Helena against him which he routed and drove back to the town. Gen. Price is marching on Old Town Point, 18 miles below Helena. Twenty-two companies from North Mississippi have reported for duty under the Governor's late call.

JACKSON, June 13.—An officer just from Natchez, reports that the Yankee gunboat *Arizona* grounded on bar, four miles below Natchez, on the 11th instant, and that the river has since fallen three feet. He also confirms the sinking of the *Essex* and two other gunboats at Port Hudson.

Grant's parallel approaches have now reached within 300 yards of our outer works. So far, our loss during the series of attacks has been 600; the enemy's between 40,000 and 50,000. Grant's present force does not exceed 60,000, notwithstanding heavy reinforcements have reached him. Great numbers of his men have been swept off by sickness and desertion.

Some apprehensions are entertained about the sufficiency of the supply of food at Vicksburg. The following is a statement of the daily rations now issued: 1-4 lb. bacon, 1-2 lb. beef, 5-8 lb. meal, with an allowance of peas, rice, and sugar and molasses.

The Belt of Desolation.

Day by day the track of the destroyer becomes broader. Two-thirds of Virginia, two-thirds of Tennessee, the costs of North and South Carolina, part of Georgia, nearly all of Florida, Northern Mississippi, Western and Southern Louisiana, a great part of Arkansas and Missouri, have already been laid waste, and every hour brings tidings of fresh destruction. Telegrams of Saturday informed us that the enemy had destroyed a million of dollars worth of property on the Combahee and stolen a thousand negroes; it was but a few days ago that they ravaged the county of Mathews in this State, and even while we write tidings come to us that they are burning private houses and destroying every grain of corn they can lay hands on in the country of King and Queen.

Enough has been said of the barbarism of this mode of warfare, and too much has to be confessed of the entire impunity with which it is carried on. Our outcries and our admission of the weakness or the imbecility of our forces in the field but add to the hellish joy of the foe, without stimulating troops, Government or people to the pitch of retributive vengeance. The belt of desolation widens hourly, nor is there much prospect of an abatement of the evil. Citizens complain of the Government, which in turn complains of the citizens. Meantime common inquiry is made as to the existence and present whereabouts of the organized forces of the Confederacy.

We may be sure this state of things will continue so long as the war is waged exclusively on Confederate soil. Every day the enemy remains in our territory will add to the width of the belt of desolation, and they who now fancy themselves out of danger will soon discover their mistake. If a thousand Yankee cavalry can ride entirely through the State of Mississippi, without molestation, what is to hinder a like number from going through Virginia North and South Carolina to Port Royal? Certainly unarmed and unorganized citizens will not hinder them.

The belt of desolation serves many purposes of the Yankee nation. It opens a way to free labor and Northern settlers; it diminishes production and concentrates Southern population within limits inadequate to their support, it prepares a place for Yankee emigration if peace on the basis of separation is declared. But this is not all. It answers the purposes of war as well as peace, by interposing a country destitute of supplies between our own and the Yankee border. Thus it is a safeguard against invasion. If Lee should advance, he must move through a desert, dragging immense trains of food behind him. The case is the same with Bragg, with Johnston, with Price. Indeed we hear that Price will on this account find it difficult, if not impossible, to enter Missouri. In front of all our large armies lies a waste, where there is food for neither man nor beast. Girded by a belt of desolation, the North is safe from invasion; the broader the belt the greater its security. As the months wane and the years roll on the South, unless something be done, will become, in the language of scripture, "the abomination of desolation." We believe that something will be done—the necessity of the case demands it imperatively; would that we could be sure that it will be done speedily. This cup can be returned to the lips of the North drugged with ten fold bitterness. Mercy to ourselves demands this act of retributive justice to them.—*Richmond Whig.*

STONEWALL JACKSON'S FAMILY.—The Savannah *Republican*, noticing the proposal to erect a monument to General Jackson, says:

We have heard that the widow and child, who should be adopted by their country are left in very moderate circumstances, and if this be so, while we approve the project for a monument, we are first for placing them in circumstances entirely independent. This is the first duty we owe to the memory of Jackson.

Mr. Vallendigham has arrived in Wilmington N. C. enroute for Nassau.

PROCLAMATION.



STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, April 18, 1863.

WHEREAS, THE PRESENT SUPPLY OF provisions in this State is needed for the subsistence of the people thereof and the soldiers of the Confederacy thereon; and whereas it is deemed important to prevent the exportation of the same for speculation:

Now, therefore, I, MILLEDGE L. BONHAM, Governor of South Carolina, by virtue of the power vested in me under the Constitution of this State, do issue this my proclamation, and forbid all persons, for the space of thirty days from this date, from exporting beyond the limits of this State, any Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Wheat, Flour, Rice, Peas, Potatoes or other provisions of any description whatsoever. The following persons are excepted, viz: Quartermasters, Commissaries and other agents of the Confederate Government purchasing provisions for the army, who must exhibit satisfactory evidence of their official character and authority; persons from other States who purchase for their own private use and consumption, and not for resale, who shall make oath to that effect before the next magistrate previous to the removal of the articles purchased, which oath the magistrate shall preserve and furnish for the use of the Solicitor of the Circuit when required; agents of counties, towns, corporations and Soldiers Boards of Relief of other States, who exhibit satisfactory proof of their authority to purchase such provisions in behalf of such counties, towns, corporations or Soldiers Boards of Relief, for public use of for distribution at costs and charges, and not for resale or profit.

Salt made by non-residents and cargoes entering our ports from abroad, are also excepted.

It is enjoined upon all sheriffs, magistrates and constables, and all good citizens are appealed to, to aid in the enforcement of this proclamation, and also of the Act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to enforce any proclamation of the Governor, prohibiting the exportation of provisions," ratified the 10th day of April, A. D. 1863.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this eighteenth day of April, [A. D.] in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

M. L. BONHAM.

W. R. HUNTER, Secretary of State.
All papers of the State publish once a week for one month.
May 22

AN ORDINANCE.

TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE PASSED ON THE 8th day of May, 1862, imposing a tax upon country produce, poultry, &c.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the Intendant and Wardens of the Town of Camden, in Council assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from, and after the passing of this Ordinance, the following Tax shall be levied upon all Country Produce, Provisions, and Poultry herein enumerated, if bought for sale in other markets, when the same has been purchased within the corporate limits of the Town, by any resident or non-resident, or when such has been purchased by any citizen or transient person from any party outside the limits of the Town, who may be on their way to this market with the intention of exposing the same for sale.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Flour per bag of 98 pounds, | \$5.00 |
| Corn per bushel, | 50 |
| Peas per bushel, | 35 |
| Oats per bushel, | 25 |
| Turkeys each, | 75 |
| Geese each, | 60 |
| Ducks each, | 60 |
| Chickens each, | 50 |
| Eggs per dozen, | 25 |
| Bacon per pound, | 30 |
| Beef per pound, | 20 |
| Mutton, per pound, | 20 |
| Pork per pound, | 25 |

SEC. 2. Any person violating the above Ordinance, or refusing to comply with its provisions, shall be fined in a sum not less than Five Dollars and not exceeding Twenty Dollars, in addition to the tax—the same to be collected by Council, when within their jurisdiction, otherwise by due course of law.

SEC. 3. Free negroes shipping any of the above articles, shall be charged double the rates specified; Provided there is nothing in the above Ordinance to prevent regularly appointed agents from shipping provisions for the government, or parties from the country from shipping their own produce.

Any ordinance or part of an ordinance hitherto in force, and repugnant to the above, is hereby repealed.

JAMES DUNLAP, Intendant.

R. M. KENNEDY, Recorder.
May 1

SWEET,

FIREY, AND

TOBACCO.

N. O. MOLASSES, CRUSHED AND BROWN SUGAR;

500 dollars worth Matches, best quality;
Tobacco—Common, Medium and Fine;
Rice—good and fresh Rice Flour;
Salt—Confederate and Turks Island;
Smoking Tobacco and good Cigars;
Pepper Sauce, Spices of different kinds;
Jars and Jugs, various sizes;
Nails, coarse Shoes.

May 22, 1863.

A. T. LATTA.

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS HAVING DEMANDS AGAINST the late Mrs. Sarah Ciple, are required to render an account thereof to the undersigned, according to law; and those indebted to her to make payment to June 12 3 J. M. DESAUSSE, Exr.

Lost.

MY NOTE, PAYABLE TO B. COOK OR ORDER, for seven hundred and ninety-five dollars, dated about the 13th of February last. Having given a duplicate for said note, payment for the original will be refused; and all persons are hereby warned against trading for it. GEO. ALDEN.
June 12 1

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF KOOPMAN & SOMMERS is, this day dissolved, by mutual consent—either party will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

All persons indebted by note or account, will please make payment to the undersigned, or their authorized attorney, Mr. M. DRUCKER.

M. KOOPMANN.

L. SOMMERS.

Camden, June 1, 1863.

June 12

KERSHAW—IN EQUITY.

John Gaskin, et. al. vs James Bruce, et. al.—Bill. IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER PASSED IN above stated case (Bill) at June Term, A. D. 1863, I will offer for re-sale at public outcry, before the Court House door, in Camden; S. C., on the 1st Monday in July next, at 12 o'clock, m., the Tract of Land described in the pleadings in said case (Bill), to-wit: The Sand Hill Tract, conveyed by Daniel Gaskin, sr., to D. T. Malhaffey, Trustee for the children of John C. Baskin.

Terms—So much cash as will pay the costs of resale and a proportion of the costs of proceedings—the balance on a credit until the first of January next, A. D., 1864. Said balance to be secured by bond, with at least two good sureties, with interest on the same (payable annually) from day of sale, and a mortgage of the property. Purchaser to pay for papers. Said tract of land to be sold at the risk of the former purchaser. W. M. R. TAYLOR, C. E. K. D.
Commissioner's Office, June 10, A. D., 1863. 4

South-Carolina---Kershaw District in Equity.

Thomas Lang, vs. Edward M. Boykin and Mary C., his wife, Sallie W. Boykin, Harriet M. Lang, John C. Lang, Theodore Lang, Sam'l. W. L. Lang, Cornelia A. Lang and Edward B. Lang.—Bill of Supplement and Revivor.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John C. Lang, Theodore Lang and Cornelia A. Lang, and her infant son Edward B. Lang, four of the above named defendants, reside beyond the limits of the State of South Carolina—on motion of Richardson & Gay, complainant's Solicitors, it is ordered that the said John C. Lang, Theodore Lang, Cornelia A. Lang and Edward B. Lang, do appear and plead answer or demur to the said bill of supplement and revivor on or before the 18th day of September next, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* against them.

And it is further ordered that this order be published for three months before the time above appointed for the appearance of said defendants in the Camden Confederate, a newspaper published in the town of Camden.

W. R. TAYLOR, C. E. K. D.

Commissioner's Office, June 9th A. D., 1863.

June 12

3m

Alabama

Fire Insurance

COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, as Agent for the above Southern Insurance Company, is prepared to issue policies of Insurance against loss by Fire on all Buildings, &c.

November 1

W. L. DEPASS.

Closing up Business.

BEING ANXIOUS TO CLOSE UP MY PRESENT business, the remainder of my stock will be disposed of at low rates for cash. Persons wishing supplies would do well to call and look at the goods.

February 20

E. W. BONNEY.

Council Notice.

INFORMATION HAVING BEEN RECEIVED by the authorities, that certain parties are in the habit of injuring, and defacing ornamental and shade trees, on the public squares and streets of the Town, by stripping them of bark, to make dye stuffs.

This is to give warning that all persons found guilty of this misdemeanor, shall be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law, and a reward of Five Dollars will be paid, to any one giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender.

Surely there are trees enough in the wood, without resorting to such wantonness, as the destruction of some of the handsomest oaks within the limits of the Town.

R. M. KENNEDY, Recorder.

Council Chamber, February 26, 1863.

March 13