

# 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:

For one Square—fourteen lines or less—TWO DOLLARS for the first insertion, and ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS for each subsequent.

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.

### War Tax.

As anything relating to the War Tax is interesting we subjoin the following notice from the collector for South Carolina:

#### WAR TAX OFFICE,

Columbia, S. C., June 13, 1862.

MR. EDITOR: Will you allow me the use of your paper to state:

I. That all letters that have been received asking information on any subject connected with the Confederate War Tax Act shall in due time be answered, recognizing it as the right of every citizen to be fully informed when called upon to pay a tax to the Government. At present, I am engaged in organizing the Tax Office in this State, and putting it in proper working trim.

That all persons who may desire information will please put their point or points in writing, and address communications to this office, when they shall be carefully considered and most respectfully answered. A rambling verbal discussion on the whole Tax Act and the policy of its provisions can result only in the loss of much time, that could be otherwise very usefully employed.

Very respectfully,

JOS. D. POPE, State Col'lr.

Carolinian.

A FOREIGNER'S OPINION OF SOUTHERN LADIES.—"The more I see of the Southern ladies," writes a Charleston correspondent of the *Times*, "and the more I hear of their actions, the more I wonder at their heroism and self-sacrifice. Words, indeed, cannot express my admiration for them. The war could not have gone on without them. The women of all classes have sent, without a murmur, their husbands, sons and those they hold most dear, to the war; and in the absence of the men they have tilled the fields, made clothes for the troops, and nursed the sick. When I contrast the firmness of purpose and spirit of self-sacrifice with the empty bragging and indifferences so prevalent in the North, I have no doubt of the issue of the struggle."

### THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE BRIDE.

—As the Emperor was returning from the review of the National Guards, he met a wedding party. The bride, decked out in bridal attire, gazed out of the carriage at the Emperor with natural curiosity. The Emperor said—"Madame, the bride, I greet you. You are very pretty. I wish you every happiness, and plenty of children." The young bride, for she was only eighteen—her husband was a pork butcher!—blushed up to her eyes, but instantly she replied, "Sire, I will place my first child under your protection." "Very well," replied the Emperor, smiling; "come and find me at the Tuilleries next year; I shall most likely be there, and I will stand godfather to your first born."

YANKEE DRINKS.—A gentleman recently returned from New York, says that in the principal hotels and bar-rooms, labels are exhibited naming the popular drinks of the day. Among these are "Charleston Cobblers," "Sumter Bumpers," "Stonewall Punches," "Jeff. Davis Cocktails," etc., etc.

The Pension Office at Washington has lately recorded the nineteenth thousandth application of Yankee wives made widows by this war.

### N. P. Willis on the South.

We extract the following from a letter written by Willis to the *Home Journal*, about the beginning of the secession movements. It contains more of truth than the majority of his writings;

Politics, trade and sectional differences quite out of the question (and "News" knows the branches of the question are sufficiently discussed in the other papers), we are sustaining a great social loss in the estrangement of the South. In all the larger and more refined circles of our American society—at Saratoga and Newport, in our gaieties of the cities, and on our routes of fashionable travel and resort, the Southerners unquestionably the class most sought and admired as "the nicest people." It would be hard to find a cultivated "society man," probably, any where at the North, who does not number many of his most valued friends and pleasantest acquaintances in this class. Explain it by what social alchemy you please, too, the Southern amalgam in any alembic of politeness at the North, exceedingly improves the metal—party, no doubt, from the corrective given by the more generous and graceful qualities of the South. The American travellers who shine most at foreign courts and in foreign society, are from the South. They are, in fact, our country's natural patriots. And—abused though they are at a distance, by some of the Northern Newspapers, as an offensive oligarchy—the tribute of preference and admiration is paid to them by these very Northerners, at this very time, whenever they come personally in contact. And so, with all the momentous issues of secession left to more gregarious discussion, may we now fairly own, that, individually, Northern men are regretting exceedingly the social estrangement of the South.

THE RESULT OF THE INVASION IF SUCCESSFUL.—The *Philadelphia Inquirer*, commenting on the invasion of the State, has a very warm sermon—"I told you 'twould be so," being the text. It thanks Heaven that it never underrated the strength of the rebels—it never credited the reports about their being ragged and half starved, and tired of the war—and now in spite of its warnings here's the thing itself come at last. It draws the following very sad picture:

If it is made apparent to the world that we cannot overthrow the rebellion that seeks to secure its end by "rendering certain the breaking up of the Federal Union," then we stand before the world shorn of all our national dignity. If twenty-one millions of men, with resources and facilities such as ours, cannot conquer a rebellious faction of five and a half millions of men, holding some four millions of slaves, then is our national banner trailed in dust, and every American citizen humiliated in the eyes of the world.

BUZZARDS.—We saw a solitary buzzard yesterday, the first for a long time; he was steering North-west. A gentleman informs us that he saw one a few days since alight upon one of the chimneys of the Battle House, and after resting awhile, (he seemed to be very much fatigued,) resume his flight in the same direction. These are the only ones we have seen or heard of for a considerable time, though we have made particular inquiries, our curiosity being suggested by their total disappearance, so far as our observation extended. What has become of them we do not know, but we rather think they have gone to a big dinner party in Mississippi, given by Gen. Grant; the delicacies of the feast consisting of raw Yankee and roast Yankee.—*Mobile Advertiser and Register*.

Up to the 1st June eight hundred and fifty five vessels have been captured by the Yankee blockading fleet.

Admiral Farragut has been relieved at his own request, and Admiral Dahlgren put in his place.

### Claims for Payment due to Deceased Soldiers.

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 30, 1861. *Regulations for the Payment of Claims for Arrears of pay due to Deceased Soldiers.*

1st. When an Administrator is legally appointed, the payment must be made to such administrator upon his filing in this office the proper certificate of the Clerk, under seal of the Court.

2d. When the amount due exceeds one hundred dollars, administration will be required otherwise not.

3d. When there is no administrator, payment will be made first, to the widow, second, to the child or children, (or if a minor, to the guardian producing the paper certificate under the seal of the court;) third, to the father, fourth, to the mother, fifth, to the brothers and sisters, and, lastly, to the general heirs.

4th. The claiming heir must produce his or her affidavit, and that of two disinterested persons, stating the relationship, and that there is no other person entitled to claim.—For instance, if the claimant be a mother, the affidavit must state that there is living neither wife, child nor father of the deceased.

The Magistrate administering the oath should certify to the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the Court should certify, under seal, that he is such Magistrate.

Claims prepared in compliance with the foregoing instructions, and transmitted to this office by mail, or otherwise, will receive as prompt attention as the press of business will allow.

W. H. S. TAYLOR, Auditor.

LEWIS CINGLER, Comptroller.

Direct to W. H. I. TAYLOR, 2d Auditor, Treasury, Department, Richmond, Va.

ORDER FROM GEN. EWELL.—The following is the General Order of General Ewell, asking the officers and Chaplains of his command to return thanks to the Almighty for the victory gained at Winchester:

HEADQUARTERS 2D CORPS, June 13, 1863.

[General Order No. 44]

The Lieut. Gen. Commanding asks the men and officers of the corps to unite with him in returning thanks to our Heavenly Father for the signal success with which He has crowned the valor of this command.

In acknowledgement of Divine favor, Chaplains will hold religious services in their respective regiments at such times as may be most convenient. With wonderfully small loss—less than 300 killed, wounded and missing—we have carried strong works, defended by an abundance of superior artillery, capturing over 3,000 prisoners, and large quantities of military stores and supplies. Such a result should strengthen the reliance in the righteousness of our cause, which has inspired every effort of our troops. By command of.

(Signed) Lieut. Gen. R. S. EWELL.

A. S. PENDLETON, A. A. G.

It is refreshing to meet an editor who is not a constructor of campaigns, and a general censor of Gen's. Take, for instance, the following from the Fayetteville (N. C.) *Observer*:

What may be Gen. Lee's plans are doubtless known only to himself. We are quite content that it should be so. He understands his business. We do not. We have not thought it our duty to grumble that the North has not been made to feel the horrors of this war, because we believed that Gen. Lee would long since have carried the War into the enemy's country if he could have done so advantageously. We have no misgivings now that he has done so, because we believe that, under God, he has arranged all that is necessary for success.

On the whole, apart from the joy that follows every victory, the news to day is decidedly cheerful.

The Yankee soldier's who have just been released from service are not to be drafted.

### From Bragg's Army.

ATLANTA, June 28.—On Wednesday the enemy appeared in force at Hooper's Gap, 16 miles from Shelbyville, where he met the 1st Georgia Regiment. The Georgians lost about 200 killed and wounded; but were reinforced on Thursday, and, after a skirmish, held their ground. On Thursday the enemy took possession of Liberty Gap, six miles above Wartrace. A general engagement is not expected. The weather is stormy. We have had heavy rains for five days past.

### The Right Spirit.

A gentleman of this county was called upon by a speculator from a neighboring city, a few days since, for the purpose of buying corn:

"Got any corn to sell?" asked the speculator.

"Yes," replied the farmer.

"How much?"

"Some 500 bushels."

"Give a dollar and a half for it."

"Can't take it."

"Two dollars,"

"No?"

"How much will you take for it?"

"You can't buy it at all, sir. There are in my neighborhood numbers of families whose husbands, sons and fathers are in the army fighting for me and you sir. They need corn, and they shall have it at \$1 25 per bushel, but you can't get a grain at any price."

Somebody left about that time with a flea in his ear. If all our farmers would act thus, speculation in corn and bacon would soon be put down. Compared with it, legislation is nowhere, try it.—*Central Georgian*.

VOLUNTARY DEATH TO SAVE A LEADER.—It is said that upon a retreat of the Confederates, at one point in the fighting, our men were so near them as to plainly distinguish General Hill, and at the moment a rifle was leveled at him, when one of his soldiers was seen to step before the General and fall after the discharge. History has but few instances of a devotion like this. During this melancholy war, a similar case is known to have occurred, in the voluntary death of a young man in Missouri, who took the place of another who had a dependent family, but who was a total stranger to the youth who thus saved him at the expense of his own life.—*Hartford (Conn.) Times*.

## INSURANCE.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENT FOR the Insurance Company of the State of Virginia, I am now prepared to take Risks

### Against Loss or Damage by Fire.

Persons wishing to insure their property, will have a favorable opportunity of doing so, in perhaps as safe a Company as there is in the Confederate States.

May 22

N. D. BAXLEY, Agent.

## DEKALBHOUSE,

Camden, S. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER INFORMS HIS FRIENDS and the travelling public that he has leased this commodious HOUSE, so eligibly situated in the growing town of Camden.

His personal superintendence and best efforts, aided by competent assistants, will be devoted to the comfort and satisfaction of guests and visitors. He confidently asks a continuance of the favors of all who have visited the DeKalb House, and calls from a list of his friends who visit Camden.

January 16

J. H. JUNGBLUT

### Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL PAY FIVE DOLLARS to any person giving information that would insure the arrest of the thief who stole the sides of leather out of my tan vats, on last Saturday night or Sunday night. The leather was in the first bark. The thief will have to tan the leather made, or get some one to tan it for him.

W. E. HUGHES.

June 10