

The Camden Confederate.

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The Camden Confederate,

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

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J. T. HERSHMAN, Editor.

Capitulation of Vicksburg—the Full Official Correspondence.

The Northern papers publish the following as the full correspondence between General Grant and Pemberton preliminary to the surrender of Vicksburg:

HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURG, }
July 3, 1863. }

Major General U. S. Grant.

Commanding United States Forces:

GENERAL: I have the honor to propose to you an armistice of—hours, with a view to arrange terms for the capitulation of Vicksburg. To this end, if agreeable, I will appoint three commissioners, to meet a like number to be named by yourself, at such place and hour today as you may find convenient. I make this proposition to save the further effusion of blood, which must otherwise be shed to a frightful extent, feeling myself fully able to maintain my position a yet indefinite period.

This communication will be handed you, under flag of truce, by Major General James Bowen.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. PEMBERTON.

To this General Grant replied as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENN., }
In the Field, near Vicksburg, July 2. }

Lieut. Gen. J. C. Pemberton, Commanding Confederate Forces, etc.:

GENERAL: Your note of this date is just received, proposing an armistice of several hours, for the purpose of arranging terms of capitulation, through commissioners, to be appointed, etc. The effusion of blood you propose stopping by this course can be ended, at any time you may choose, by an unconditional surrender of the city and garrison. Men who have shown so much endurance and courage as those now in Vicksburg, will always challenge the respect of an adversary; and I can assure you will be treated with all the respect due them as prisoners of war.

I do not favor the proposition of appointing commissioners to arrange terms of capitulation, because I have no other terms than those indicated above. I am, General,

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

U. S. GRANT, Major General.

Bowen, the bearer of Pemberton's letter, was received by Gen. A. G. Smith. He expressed a strong desire to converse with Gen. Grant, and accordingly Grant, while declining this, requested Gen. Smith to say that if Gen. Pemberton desired to see him, an interview would be granted between the lines in McPherson's front, at any hour in the afternoon which Pemberton might appoint.

A message was soon sent back to Smith, appointing 3 o'clock as the hour. Grant was there with his staff, and Gens. Ord, McPherson Logan and A. J. Smith. Pemberton came late, attended by Gen. Bowen and Col. Montgomery. He was much excited and impertinent in his answers to Grant.

The conversation was held apart between Pemberton and his officers and Grant, McPherson and A. J. Smith. The rebels insisted on being paroled and allowed to march beyond our lines hence, officers and all, with eight days' rations, drawn from their own stores, the officers to retain their property and body servants.

Gen. Grant heard what they had to say, and

left them at the end of an hour and a half, saying that he would send in his ultimatum in writing. To which Pemberton promised to reply before night, hostilities to cease in the meantime.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T. TENNESSEE, }
July 2d, 1863. }

Lieut. General J. C. Pemberton, Commanding Confederate Forces at Vicksburg:

GENERAL: In conformity with the agreement of this afternoon, I will submit the following proposition for the surrender of the city of Vicksburg, public stores, etc., on your accepting the terms proposed:

"I will march in one division as a guard and take possession at 8 a. m., to-morrow. As soon as paroles can be made out and signed by officers and men, you will be allowed to march out of our lines, the officers taking with them their regimental clothing, and staff, field and cavalry officers one horse each. The rank and file will be allowed all their clothing, but no other property. If these conditions are accepted, any amount of rations you may deem necessary can be taken from the stores you now have, and also the necessary cooking utensils for preparing them. Thirty wagons, also, with two horses or mule teams, you will be allowed to transport such articles as cannot be carried along. The same conditions will be allowed to all the sick and wounded officers and privates as fast as they become able to travel. The paroles for these latter must be signed, however, while officers are present authorized to sign the roll of prisoners.

"I am, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

"U. S. GRANT, Major Gen."

The officer who received this letter stated that it would be impossible to answer it by night, as it was not till a little before day that the proposed reply was furnished.

"HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURG, July 3.

"To Major General U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Forces, etc.:

"GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, proposing terms for the surrender of this garrison and post. In the main, your terms are accepted, but in justice both to the honor and spirit of my troops, as manifested in the defence of Vicksburg, I have the honor to submit the following amendments, which, if acceded to by you, will perfect the agreement between us at ten o'clock to-morrow. I propose to vacate the works in and around Vicksburg, and to surrender the command by marching out with my colors and arms, and stacking them in front of my present lines, after which you will take possession; officers to retain their side arms. Personal property and the rights and property of citizens to be respected.

"I am, General, yours very respectfully,

"J. C. PEMBERTON,

"Lieutenant General."

To this Grant immediately replied as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT TENNESSEE, }
Before Vicksburg, July 4, 1863. }

Lieut. General J. C. Pemberton, Commanding Forces in Vicksburg:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 3d of July. The amendments proposed by you cannot be acceded to in full. It will be necessary to furnish every officer and man with a parole signed by himself, which, with the completion of the rolls of the prisoners, will necessarily take some time. Again, I can make no stipulation with regard to the treatment of citizens and their private property. While I do not propose to cause any of them any undue annoyance or loss, I cannot consent to leave myself under restraint by stipulation. The property which officers can be allowed to take with them will be as stated in the proposition of last evening. Officers will be allowed their private baggage and side arms, and mounted officers one horse each. If you mean by your proposition for each brigade to march to the front of the lines

now occupied by it, and stack their arms at 10 o'clock, a. m., and then return to the inside and remain as prisoners until properly paroled, I will make no objection to it.

Should no notification be made of your acceptance of my terms by 9 o'clock, a. m., I shall regard them as having been rejected, and act accordingly. Should these terms be accepted, white flags will be displayed along my lines, to prevent such of my troops as may not have been notified from firing upon your men.

I am, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,

Major General, U. S. A.

To this the subjoined answer was received:

HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURG, July 4, 1863
Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Forces, &c.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of this date and in reply say that the terms proposed by you are accepted. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON,

Lieutenant General.

The Confederacy Subjugated.

THE WASHINGTON CABINET, THINKING THE CONFEDERACY SUBJUGATED, IS CONSIDERING PEACE—MR. SEWARD WISHES TO OFFER AN AMNESTY TO THE SUBJUGATED CONFEDERATES.

—Among the richest telegrams from Washington that we find in the New York Herald is one dated on the 12th inst. Since the news from New York we rather think that an amnesty to the "rebels" in that city had better first be disposed of. The correspondent says:

I am enabled positively to announce that the question of peace has already been considered in Cabinet circles. More than that, we are actually in the midst of a Cabinet crisis, growing out of a proposition made by Mr. Seward for issuance of a Presidential proclamation offering an amnesty in the people of the South, withdrawing the emancipation, suspending the liabilities of the confiscation act, and offering, in short, full and free pardon and protection in their personal and property rights to the people of the South, only excepting the military and civil leaders in this great rebellion. Even these Mr. Seward suggests should be allowed their property, but not to be eligible to hold office under the Government. This proposition has been considered in Cabinet council so far informal; but it has developed two parties.

Mr. Bates and Montgomery Blair favor it with certain modifications, while Messrs. Stanton and Chase violently oppose it. Mr. Welles is supposed also to be opposed to it. Mr. Usher, who always votes with the President, will decide whichever way that functionary does. The President has as yet expressed no opinion on this subject; but his speech at the serenade would seem to indicate that he is in favor of trying to make good his promise to free the slaves before consenting to a peace in the present emergency.

There are a number of leading Republicans now in this city, and the matter has been brought to their notice. They have arranged a programme, which will be submitted to the President to-day or to-morrow, under which they are willing that peace should be declared and the Union restored. It embraces the following points, which it is stated, were suggested by Mr. Chase:

First—Slavery shall cease in the whole United States after the year 1876, the minors at that time to remain slaves until twenty-one years of age, and slaves over forty years old to have the option of their freedom or to remain with their masters. Provision is made for the loyal slave States receiving compensation for their manumitted negroes, but no compensation will be allowed to the rebel States.

Second—A convention shall be called to revise the Constitution of the United States, with a view to striking out the three-fifths provision recognizing slavery as a basis of representative population, and providing for the emancipation

of the slaves in accordance with the above programme.

Such is the scheme of the Republicans, and if Mr. Lincoln will consent to it, and the South is willing, we may have peace within two months. Mr. Seward's proposition is being vehemently denounced in Republican circles. He is called a traitor. Stanton insists that the rebels must be driven to the wall; that no proposition shall be made to them; that, as they opened the fight first at Sumter, so they must consent to make the first tenders of peace; that it would be humiliating after two and a half years of war, if the United States should endeavor to open peaceful relations with armed insurgents. He insists upon war to the bitter end, and is backed by the violent Abolitionists and the enormous contracting interests, which of course do not wish to see the great source of their profits swept away. This last party will exercise a most powerful influence upon the deliberations on this subject. They are all powerful here in all the departments, especially in the Navy, and War, and Treasury departments. Hence it is supposed that Mr. Welles, Mr. Stanton, and Mr. Chase can be relied upon for the strongest opposition to all means looking towards an early peace.

The influence of human example is demoralizing even the feathered bipeds of the poultry yard. The hens have reduced the size of their eggs, to keep in fashion, we suppose, with the bakers, whose loaves has shrunk away into such minute proportions that, after an inspection of the bread pills, called loaves, one remains in doubt whether the shop is that of a baker or a homeopathic physician. We have two homeopathic eggs laid by progressive and imitative hens, of which it may be said that they bear the same proportion to old fashioned eggs that currency now does to gold and silver. It would take seven or eight to make one. Who would have thought of pullets studying political economy, and laying down the law so—eggs actly. We don't admire the new movement in hen fruit. We don't look upon hens that lay marbles and call them eggs, at all honest or conscientious. The eggs before us look like the lay of the last minstrel.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Dan Collins, of New York, an old States Prison bird, is now Federal Mayor of Portsmouth, Virginia. The viler the tool the more satisfaction to Lincoln.

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.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER,

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 1, 1862.

MR. A. M. LEE IS APPOINTED AGENT OF this department, for the purchase of **Corn and Fodder**, in the Districts of **Kershaw and Lancaster.**

Planters desiring to sell, will communicate with him. Particular attention must be paid to the packing of the fodder, and no water must be used. During the past year the Government experienced heavy loss from improper packing, and all such will be hereafter rejected.

MOTTE A. PRINGLE,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

The subscriber can be found at his residence DeKalb street, next west of the Presbyterian Church October 10

A. M. LEE.

For Rent.

A DWELLING HOUSE, CONTAINING SIX Rooms, and all necessary outbuildings, yard and garden attached. For further particulars apply at this Office.
July 24