

Capt. Am. M. "Red" ...

THE CAMDEN WEEKLY CONFEDERATE.

"KNOWLEDGE IS POWER, AND THE PRESS IS THE ROYAL THRONE UPON WHICH SHE SITS, AN ENTHRONED MONARCH."

Vol. III

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J. T. HERSHMAN—Editor.

Camden, Wednesday, May 11.

The News from the Seat of War.

All interest is now centered in its greatest intensity upon the momentous events now transpiring along our whole border.

But however successful we may be the heart sickens when we reflect upon the long list of gallant spirits who have given up their lives upon the altar of patriotism.

The Daily Bulletin.

We have received the first number of the Daily Bulletin, published by W. K. ROGERS, Esq.

Kingville Hotel.

By reference to advertisement in another column it will be seen, that Messrs BATES & MILLER, have opened the above named house, with a view of accommodating the travelling public with the substantial, such as may be required to give relish and sustain life.

An Incident of Gen Longstreet

During the Mexican campaign, Lieut. Gen. LONGSTREET was in command of a company of regulars, and while engaged, observed a Mexican taking deliberate aim at him from behind the corner of a house.

A SAD INCIDENT.

The wife of a soldiers on Sultvan Island recently visited him in camp, and carried with her delicacies from home. Shells had not been thrown on the island for two or three days, but while the lady was setting in the midst of a group of friends, the enemy opened, and the very first missile descended and exploded in her lap, killed two men around her, mortally wounded another, tore off one of her arms, her limbs, and shattered her entire frame.

Latest From The Seat of War.

The Battles on the Rapid Ann—Continued Success of Our Arms—Official Despatches from Gen Lee—General Jenkins Killed and Generals Longstreet and Pegram Severely Wounded—Fighting Continued all day Friday and Saturday—Movements on James River, &c., &c.

ORANGE C. H., May 6.—We have the following additional particulars of the fighting on Thursday:

HERN'S and WILCOX'S divisions were engaged. They checked and drove back three corps and two divisions of the enemy.

LANE'S North Carolina brigade last night surprised and captured three hundred prisoners.

From 3 p. m. until nightfall there was very heavy musketry fighting. But little artillery was engaged. COOK'S brigade fought well and suffered a heavy loss. THOMAS' and MCGOWAN'S brigades (the latter consisting entirely of South Carolina troops) also suffered considerably.

The fighting has been resumed this (Friday) morning. It is reported and believed that we are driving them. About 300 more prisoners have been received here, and more are on the way.

The battle field is about twenty-five miles below here. The Richmond ambulance committee have arrived here. The press correspondent left for the battle field this morning.

LATER—THE BATTLE ON FRIDAY.

ORANGE C. H., May 6-9, p. m.—The attack of enemy this morning was very violent, but it was repulsed in every instance. A strong effort was made to turn our right. We drove them on our left; but their line resisted stubbornly on the right. Longstreet, however, finally forced them to give way.

General Longstreet received a severe wound in the shoulder, and General Jenkins, of south Carolina, was mortally wounded. Col. Brown, of Georgia, of the Virginia Artillery, was killed.

Amongst the other casualties reported are the following: Colonel James D. Nance, South Carolina regiment, killed; Colonel Miller, 12th South Carolina regiment, killed; Lieutenant Colonel Booker, 12th South Carolina regiment, mortally wounded; Lieutenant Colonel Franklin Gaillard, 2d South Carolina regiment, (and formerly editor of the Columbia Carolinian) killed.

The fighting was principally with musketry, the ground being unsuitable for the use of artillery. The battle was fought near the "Wilderness," and the enemy has been pushed back nearly to Chambersville. Everything looks well. The Yankee General Wadsworth, who was the Abolition candidate for Governor, against Seymour, in the last New York election, was killed. Up to this time seventeen hundred prisoners have been received here.

GENERAL LEE'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH. RICHMOND, May 9.—The following has just been received at the War office:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, May 6.

Early this morning, as the divisions of General Hill, engaged yesterday, were being relieved, the enemy advanced, creating some confusion; but the ground lost was recovered as soon as our fresh troops got into position, and the enemy was driven back to his original line. Afterwards, we turned the left of his fresh line and drove it from the field, leaving a large number of dead and wounded in our hands—amongst them General WADSWORTH.

A subsequent attack forced the enemy into his entrenched lines on the Brook Road, extending from the Wilderness Tavern, on the right, to Trigg's Mill. Every advance on his part, thanks to a merciful God, has been repulsed.

Our loss in killed is not large; but we have many wounded—most of them slightly, the artillery having been little used on either side. I grieve to announce that Lieutenant General Longstreet was severely wounded, and General Jenkins killed. General Pegram was badly wounded yesterday. General Stafford, it is hoped will recover.

(Signed) R. E. Lee.

SATURDAY'S DESPATCHES.

RICHMOND May 7.—The chief Monitor of the enemy's fleet in James River is the Onondaga, which has just been finished in New York. The Yankee gunboat destroyed by one of our torpedoes yesterday was blown into fragments. The official despatch says that hardly a piece as big as a rowboat was left. After the explosion, the rest of the fleet stopped.

Nothing has been heard of the situation of affairs on the Rappahannock this morning. Grant's plan was to turn our right and get between Lee and Richmond. Longstreet turned the enemy's left and was pushing him back steadily when he received his severe wound. He was shot, owing to a mistake, by some of our own men, of Mahone's brigade, and Gen. Jenkins was killed by the same brigade. Gen. Kershaw commanded McLaws' division with distinguished honor. Battle's Alabama and Gordon's Georgia brigade suffered severely.

SATURDAY'S FIGHTING

[An interruption of telegraphic communication with Richmond on Saturday afternoon, which was not restored, until a late hour Sunday night, has prevented the receipt of the expected press despatches in regard to the operations of Saturday. Private telegrams, however received on Saturday, before the interruption took place, render it certain that the conflict still continued on that day, with encouraging results.—Ed. Mercury.]

LATEST OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. LEE.

Gen. Gordon turned the enemy's extreme right yesterday evening, and drove him from his rifle pits.

Amongst the prisoners captured are Generals Truman, Seymour and Shalloe. A number of arms were also taken.

The enemy has abandoned the Germania Ford Road, and removed his pontoon bridge towards the Ely's Ford Road. There has been no attack to-day; only slight skirmishing along our line.

(Signed) R. E. LEE

A despatch from Chaffin's Bluff says that one of the enemy's gunboats had been attacked and disabled, and afterwards boarded and burned on the 7th instant. Two iron clads bore down on our forces, but subsequently withdrew. We have no further particulars.

RICHMOND, Sunday, May 8.—The following was received at the War office this morning:

JACKSON, Miss., May 5.—Officers, who left Gen. Taylor's camp, five miles from Alexandria, on the 29th ult., confirm the news of Banks' retreat to Alexandria. The Yankee gunboat Eastport had been blown up and two transports had been captured. The rest of the enemy's fleet was above the Rapids, with no chance of escape. Taylor has certainly captured 4000 prisoners.

The success of Gen. Price is complete. Marmaduke had captured Steele's wagon train; and Steele being surrounded, Gen. Price demanded his surrender. Steele consented, on condition that his negro troops should be treated as prisoners of war. Price refused to grant these terms, but referred the matter to Gen. Kirby Smith, who replied that the negroes must be sent back to their owners. Steele refused to capitulate on these terms. What further action had taken place was unknown; but it was believed that the whole Yankee force would ultimately be compelled to surrender, as Smith was reinforcing Price.

Summit, Miss., May 7.—A gentleman who crossed the river below Bayou Sara on the 2d instant says the Louisiana forces had pursued the enemy down Red River, recapturing Fort De Russy and Chedville. On the 25th the enemy made a stand at Markham, where they were attacked and defeated with heavy loss, estimated at not less than ten thousand men.

Yankee transports going up Red River with reinforcements had been whipped back at Fort De Russy since we re-occupied the post. The Yankee wounded had been sent to Vicksburg.

General Walker's division had crossed Red River in pursuit of the retreating enemy. The Yankees had burned four gunboats above the Falls.

[Note.—In order that our readers may comprehend the state of affairs' we will explain the position of the roads and fords alluded to in General LEE'S despatch. Germania and Ely's Crossings, on the Rapid Ann, are on the roads leading from Culpeper to Fredericksburg. Germania is the crossing for the plank road, and Ely's, which is lower down the river,

for the old wagon road. These are the roads formerly used by the country people in passing from Culpeper to Fredericksburg. When the enemy crossed, he occupied both roads and both fords. But it seems that, on Saturday evening, our forces turned the right of his line, which was drawn up along the plank road, and at right angles to the course of the river. Being thus cut off from the south bank of the river at Germania Ford, the enemy appears to have withdrawn his line of battle to the old wagon road, lower down, at the same time removing his pontoons from Germania to Ely's Ford.—Ed. Mercury.]

Naval Engagement in North Carolina.

THE "ALBEMARLE" AGAIN VICTORIOUS. The following telegram from General Beauregard was received at Department Headquarters last evening:

WELDON, N. C., May 8.

To General Jonuel Jones:—General Martin reports, on the sixth instant, from Plymouth: "The iron clad Albemarle—with the enemy's raised gun-boat, Bomshell—encountered yesterday, at four p. m., two monitors from the mouth of the Roanoke and nine of the enemy's gunboats, three of them being very large ones, from the blockading squadron. The fight lasted till night. We sunk the largest gunboat of the enemy and disabled at least two monitors, without serious injury to the Albemarle; but lost the tender. The result was encouraging."

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Latest From Johnston's Army.

DALTON, May 7.—The enemy advanced in front of Tunnel Hill this morning and shelled our cavalry on the ridge this side of that place for two hours. They then fell back. They are reported as moving around to our left.

Our troops are in position.

Another Brilliant Victory in Mississippi.

MERIDIAN, May 5.—Advice from Olive Branch have just been received. After eight hours' desperate fighting our forces repulsed the enemy, driving him across Thompson's Creek. The enemy numbered 1500, and ours only 800. Reinforcement are being rapidly sent forward to our troops.

Another account, dated Cleveland, Miss., May 3, says: Col JNO. S. SCOTT, commanding a cavalry force of 500 men, engaged 5000 Yankees from Baton Rouge and Port Hudson under Gen. ANDREWS. After several hours' fighting, he repulsed them with heavy loss, including Colonel T. A. BOARDMAN, of the 4th Wisconsin Cavalry, killed. Our loss five wounded. The fight took place at Olive Branch Creek. The enemy is in full retreat towards Baton Rouge, and WINGFIELD'S cavalry are in pursuit.

LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

RICHMOND, May 9.—We have had a glorious triumph in Virginia, and the enemy has everywhere been repulsed with tremendous slaughter. Grant is retreating towards Fredericksburg.

There was no fighting at Walthall Junction today. The enemy's loss at that point yesterday was 1000 killed and wounded. Beast Butler made a narrow escape from our pickets at City Point on Friday evening.

The Confederate guerrillas made a successful raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with immense destruction of property attending it.

DALTON, May 9.—Hooker's corps attempted yesterday to carry the Big Gap by storm, but was defeated by Kentucky cavalry and Arkansas infantry, who made a desperate attack on the enemy's advancing line, inflicting heavy loss.

MERIDIAN, MISS., May 8.—Steele's army, 9000 strong, surrendered to Gen. Price, at Camden, Arkansas, on the 20th ult.

Several of the Governors of Western States are in Washington, urging upon the President the propriety of calling out two hundred thousand more men for the purpose of guarding against the invasion of States bordering on the Ohio River. It is said that the President favors the plan, and will soon call for two hundred thousand volunteers from western States only.

The Courier doubts whether the Yankees like the Hoke ache (hoe-ake) as served up at Plymouth, N. C. It is very evident that our Hoke ache gave some of the rascals an unusual stomach-ache; and that they were not at all delighted with the aquatic Cook who managed one portion of the fire. The Yankee commander evidently considered the occasion as something beyond a mere Wet-sell.

The Fort Pillow Affair—Refutation of Yankee Slanders.

From Governor Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, who accompanied, and has just reached this city, in return from the expedition of Forrest into West Tennessee, we get the following true version of the late attack upon Fort Pillow. In view of the perverted accounts of the Yankee papers, this official narrative of the whole proceeding will be found as interesting as it is necessary to vindicate the truth of history.

Arriving in the vicinity of Fort Pillow, General Forrest having previously arranged his plans and issued his instructions for the attack, rapidly advanced his lines, and gained, after a brief, sharp contest, the outer works of the enemy. Having possessed himself of this position, he threw forward a line of skirmishers, in a sort of ravine between the outer works and the fort, which line was protected from the Federal sharpshooters by his reserve line in his outer defences.

He then sent in a flag of truce to the commander of the garrison demanding the unconditional surrender of the fort and garrison, with all the stores and munitions, stating the advantage of his position, his determination to carry the fort, and announcing that if his demand was not complied with, he did not feel certain that he, himself, would be able to control his men when they entered the fort, after having been forced to take the risks of assault.

Having, after the note was despatched and before answer to it was received, that the Federals believed the demand for a surrender a ruse de guerre and that Forrest, in person, was not in command of the assailants—Gen. Forrest himself rode up within hailing distance, announced to the enemy in person that he was Gen. Forrest, and verbally demanded the surrender.

A reply was sent back, couched in defiant language, declining to accede to the demand.

The assault was commenced, and in five minutes after the bugle sounded the flag the fort was in possession of our men. Our advanced skirmishers went over the works pell-mell, all around them, each man lifting his fellow by the leg, and mounting on the shoulders of their comrades until the fort was filled with Confederates.

Col. Booth, commanding the garrison, was the first man killed; and not an officer of the negro regiments was left alive.

It is true that a few, black and white, threw down their arms and made signs of surrender—but at the same time the men on each side of them still retained their arms and kept up a constant fire and show of resistance. In the heat, din and confusion of a fire at such close quarters there was no chance for discrimination. In less than five minutes after our men sealed the esplanade, the fort was cleared of the enemy, the main body of whom fled to the edge of the river leaving the fort colors still flying. At the river they still kept up the fire, until the number was fearfully reduced, and until, as General Forrest states himself, he absolutely sickened to witness the slaughter. He ordered the firing to cease, and dispersed his staff along the lines with orders to that effect. It was next to impossible to effect an immediate cessation of the firing; the enemy themselves still fighting. General Forrest rode up and down the lines ordering the men to cease firing, and finally stopped the carnage. The survivors of the garrison were all taken prisoners.

The maximum aggregate force of the Federal garrison was 800. About 500 were buried by Gen. Forrest's men. About fifty of their wounded were paroled and sent upon a gunboat to Memphis. Two hundred prisoners were brought away, and among the number about thirty negroes.

There is not the semblance of a shadow of truth in the Federal exaggerations of wholesale slaughter. The above are substantially the facts of the capture, coming directly and officially from the prominent actor in the bloody drama.—Atlanta Confederacy.

Lincoln Means to Hold Over.

It is intimated in the North that Lincoln means to hold over for another term elected or not. The Washington correspondent of the World, speaking of a plot going on for this end, writes:

Every one in Washington understands that the removal of Pleasanton, French, Newton, Sykes, and the other Generals from the Army of the Potomac, is a blow to McClellan's theory, aimed by Secretary Stanton, though apparently executed by others. That purpose is to use every means to control the vote of the Army of the Potomac in the coming Presidential election. Now, the army would vote for General McClellan if he were a candidate, almost en masse, in spite of all the blaudishments of Mr Lincoln. There are those here who believe, and do hesitate to assert, that it is the intention of the Administration to perpetuate its power in any event, whatever the result of the November election, and that the plans are laid, wide and deep, to accomplish that result.

The latest style of hoop skirts is the self-adjusting, double-back-action, bustle—strucan face-expansion, Piccolomini-attachment, gossamer, indestructible polioctomoran. It is said to be a very charming thing.

Copperheads—The Northwest Rife for a Revolt.

The following despatch from Washington is significant:

Information received here confirms suspicions of a wide spread conspiracy in the Northwestern States to inaugurate armed resistance to the Government, the object of this organization, of which we have frequently heard so much, is to accomplish Vallandigham's idea, and to force the country into compromise with the Southern rebel. Crawford county, Ohio, the headquarters of a gang of Butternuts, has been placed under martial law, and other counties in that State will probably soon be put in the same position. Ohio, Southern Indiana, and Southern Illinois contain the principal portion of these insipient rebels, whose leaders only await a disaster to the National arms to give the signal of revolt.

Fluttering.

We chronicle, with no little pleasure, symptoms of a decided relaxation in prices. The market is in an unsettled condition, but the tendency is downwards. The new crops will add to the depressing influences at work, especially as they will be coming in when the heavy tax due the Government necessitates the use of money. Our citizens want money now. As the Mason Telegraph pertinently remarks:

Every man who has anything to sell will then see it would have been better to have pressed his stuff upon the market and taken April prices in the 'depreciated five's' than to have 'waited for the new issue'—for his actual loss will be far beyond the discount. So now the policy is to sell as soon as possible, for the prices will fall gradually from day to day, just as certainly as the value of the commodities for sale have to be measured by a contracted instead of an inflated currency.

We know it is set up by some that the scarcity of food supplies will prevent a decline; but that is a false hope of the speculators, because the same scarcity entered as a condition into the price while the currency was inflated. The scarcity, whatever it may be, is not a thing of today, but existed months ago; and besides, we have no idea that it is actual and natural, but affirm and believe it is, for the most part, a purely artificial scarcity, occasioned by hoarding and clamor against the currency.

Furthermore, when the actual experiment of every household (except speculating men, who have or had more money than they knew what to do with,) has satisfied him that a community may diminish its consumption of food one-half without detriment, scarcity becomes a mere relative term. Let no speculator in food, therefore, pin his faith upon "scarcity" to combat the inevitable tendency of a vast reduction in the volume of the currency. If he does he will lean upon a broken reed. Prices must go down, and when producers, who are waiting for the new issue, are able to get it, then they will have to wait for higher prices, and then they will have finally to sell for lower prices. The days of four dollars per pound for bacon and lard—nine dollars for butter—fifteen dollars for peas and potatoes, and so on, are numbered with the past.

TALL PRICE.—One thousand dollars is the price now asked for ladies' spring bonnets. Within the past week, a number have been bought at that figure by fashionable females of Richmond.

EARNINGS OF SEAMSTRESSES.—Army drawers are given out by contractors to be made in Portland, Maine, at five cents a pair. A woman sewing all day could not make more than two pairs a day. If the thread given out with the drawers falls short, as it is apt to do, the poor seamstress is told that she must supply the deficiency.

Forrest's Plunder.

One of Forrest's men called upon a tailor in Mobile recently to have a suit of clothes made of materials from Paducah. He represents, says the "Register," the spoils of the expedition as immense—quite beyond his means to estimate. At the different points successfully attacked vast stores were found, and horses and mules in large numbers. This being the case, every vehicle of whatever description was harnessed and loaded, and only such of the plunder destroyed as it was impossible to bring away. Of jeans alone at Paducah, they took enough to load completely a long train of army wagons.—There must, he says, have been enough to clothe all Gen. Johnston's army. The Yankee story of 5,000 horses and 2,900 wagons brought off, may be less of an exaggeration than we think.

There is a good story told of Medhaj, the native East India general. His followers took from the English a lot of hermetically sealed provisions, in tin cans, and not having seen anything of the kind before, he mistook them for canister shot, and fired nothing from his guns for three days but fresh lobsters, pickled salmon and other delicacies, thus supplying the British camp (which he was trying to starve into a surrender) with a shower of the freshest of English provisions.\*