

THE CAMDEN WEEKLY CONFEDERATE.

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

Vol. III

CAMDEN, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1864.

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The Confederate

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BY

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Yankee and Confederate Generals—A Play upon Names.

Celerity is considered a big thing in war. So is promptness. We believe there is only one General in the Southern army who always gets up Early, albeit there was one, who resigned, who was habitually Pryor in rising. Though the rebel officers are rather noted for rapid movements, there are two decided Polks among them, and one who is continually Cumming, yet does not come along.

But we have a Slocum ourselves, and though we may have a General Hunt after the rebels, some of our commanders, including that of Hunter himself, occasionally fail to bag the rascals, seeing which General Ketcher ought to resign unless he can prove that he knows Howe. By hanging to the enemy's rear, it seems to us that General Hindman, at least, ought to be caught.

This war has brought forward, more or less conspicuously, several military names. There are Pickett, of Virginia; Battle, of Tennessee; and Slaughter, of Alabama, on the rebel side—Phifer would do to put in the band, and Fields isn't inappropriate for the scene of operations.—Steele is not so bad either, and Steele we find common to both armies. There is no use for Shields in our modern warfare, at any rate since the Shenandoah Valley campaign of 1862, though the rebels continue to employ Archers.

Mountains as same parts of the South, there are two Hills down there that seem to be particularly hard to get over, and a Breckinridge. Dense Forrests, heavy Woods, and difficult Rhoads are occasionally to be seen. Boggs and Brooks diversify the prospect though it must be stated that the latter are not produced by Rains of North Carolina, and of course not by the Rains that fell at Stone River. We don't know much about the rebel Line, but are advised that this is different from the somewhat famous Longstreet. How long that is we are not apprised, though we have seen the mention of Miles. In our army we have no General Hills. We have a Mead, a Parke, a Woods, a Brook, and a Tower; the latter, however, not remarkably tall.

There is no whiskey in the Southern army, owing, we suppose, to the difficulty of procuring that article. There is, however, or lately was, Kimmel, and whatever else can be got out of Adams. As to our own army, though we keep a Butler, we don't indulge in anything stronger than Meade. There is a Porter on the list, though he is out at present. This refers to the Andrew brand. Fitz John (not demi John) Porter, the Administration swore off from in November, 1862. What with the laws of Congress in regard to the abolition of sailors grog and Gen. Grant's temperance order in the army of the Potomac, we may perhaps look for total abstinence some of these days. George Washington Morrell is one of our brigadier generals we wish all brigadier generals—and major generals too, for that matter—were as moral as George Washington.

As the rebels seem to have thrown the Lees of their society into the war, the mechanics and trade people are remarkably well represented. There are two Coopers, a Gardner, a Leadbeater and a Taylor or two. The rebels have their Parsons and we have our Pope. The only working men represented among our generals are the Potters and Taylors, always excepting the Smiths, and the Confederates, by the way, have them, too.

We don't see how the enemy can want food as long as they have Hogg, Mouton and Greens. On the other hand, if we should ever get out of beef we can fall back on our Viole. We hear that General Pike, who resigned the Confederate service some time ago, is making overtures for pardon. His ease will probably be turned over to Provost Marshal General Fry.

There has been a great deal of talk about National Banks carried on through the Treasury Department. It will not, however, escape notice, that the War Department also has its National Banks located in Louisiana and Texas.

If the Administration fails to put down, cut to pieces, and bore out this infernal rebellion, it will not be for want of tools. We have Sickles and we have Shears, nor must we forget the old Barlow. We don't just now remember whether much has been done by our Augur, but we have had several that would not bore. We might make some sharp remarks about General Blunt, but punning disagrees with us.

The rebels have a general named Tremble.—He must be a relative of our Gen. Ricketts. They also have a Gen. Withers; we hope he will be wrong. Let

the galled jade wince." General Wise is a well known Confederate. We can beat that; we have Gen. Solomon. There is, we believe, only one Gen. Cheatham in the enemy's forces by name, though a large number in point of fact. We are afraid that there is more than one Gen. Hooker in the Federal ranks. The Confederates say they are fighting for their homes. Until recently Holmes was fighting for them, but none to hurt. Jeff Davis has just put a Price on Arkansas land, but we reckon Red River will run redder yet if he stays in vicinity. They say the stream is coming up, but it is Rank, and the latest quotations reported Steele going down.

They have a general in the South named Cross. He had better go to Toombs. The seceders have buried two Garnetts. The Federals have a brilliant Stone yet above ground.

To us it has always seemed singular that Briggs and Wessels should not be in the navy. Well, let that pass. It is a matter for Welles.

The rebel army is bad off for shoes. Part of it was at one time Frost-bitten. Our army might be able to get along without Schurz.

We have a Couch and the enemy a Pillow. If they were together we reckon the former would be on top.

Ch, pskaw! This is all nonsense, Let's quit.—Missouri Republican.

The New York papers furnish the following recent correspondence between Generals FOSTER and JONES:

LETTER FROM GEN. JONES TO GEN. FOSTER.

HQ'S DEP'T SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND FLORIDA, Charleston, June 13, 1864.—General: Five general and forty-five field officers of the United States army—all of them prisoners of war—have been sent to this city for safe keeping. They have been turned over to Brig. Gen. Ripley commanding the first military district of this department, who will see that they are provided with commodious quarters in a part of the city occupied by non-combatants, the majority of whom are women and children. It is proper, however, that I should inform you that it is a part of the city which has for many months been exposed, day and night, to the fire of our guns. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES, Major Gen. Commanding.

Major Gen. J. G. Foster, commanding United States forces on the coast of South Carolina, Confederate States.

GENERAL FOSTER'S REPLY:

HQ'S DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Hilton Head, S. C., June 16.

Major General Sam. Jones, Commanding Confederate Forces, Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida:

GENERAL: I have to acknowledge the receipt this day of your communication of the 13th inst., informing me that five Generals and forty-five field officers of the United States army, prisoners of war, have been turned over by you to Brig. General Ripley, with instructions to see that they are provided with quarters in a part of the city occupied by non-combatants—the majority of which latter, you state, are women and children. You add that you deem it proper to inform me that it is a part of the city which has been for many months exposed to the fire of our guns. Many months since Major General Gillmore, United States army, notified General Beauregard, then commanding in Charleston, that the city would be bombarded. This notice was given that non-combatants might be moved, and thus woman and children spared from harm. General Beauregard, in communication to Gen. Gillmore dated August 22, 1863, informed him that the non-combatant population of Charleston would be removed with all possible celerity. That women and children have been since retained by you in a part of the city which has been for many months exposed to fire is a matter decided by your own sense of humanity.

I must, however, protest against your action in thus placing defenceless prisoners of war in a position to constant bombardment. It is an indefensible act of cruelty, and can be designed only to prevent a continuance of our fire upon Charleston. That city is a depot for military supplies. It contains not merely arsenals, but also foundries and factories for the manufacture of munitions of war. In its shipyards several armed iron-clads have already been completed, while others are still upon the stocks in course of construction. Its wharves and the banks of the river on both sides of the city are lined with batteries. To destroy those means of continuing the war is, therefore, our object and duty.—You seek to defeat this effort and by means not known to honorable warfare, but by placing unarmed and helpless prisoners under their fire.—I have forwarded your communication to the President, with a request that he place in my custody an equal number of prisoners of like grade to be kept by me in positions exposed to the fire of your guns, so long as you continue the course stated in your communication.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. FOSTER, Major General Commanding.

D. C. Wager, A. A. G.

J. T. HERSHMAN—Editor.

Camden, Wednesday, July 13.

The Yankees have destroyed nearly every house at Decatur, Ala. Not more than half a dozen are left standing.

The Louisville Journal learns that Gen. Butler has been severely wounded—in his military reputation.

Agents in Alabama are offering for sale the five hundred million loan bonds at 1.35, the price said to be fixed by the auction sale at Columbia.

The First Lieutenant General from South Carolina.

The Mississippi, of the 29th ultimo, says Gen. Stephen D. Lee has been appointed Lieutenant General, and will be retained in command of that Department.

The Front.

The positions of the two armies are such, at present, as to make it imprudent and impolitic to define them. When the proper occasion arrives, our readers will receive a satisfactory explanation for the present silence in regard to army movements.

Secret Criminal Combination.

Some of the North Carolina papers contain accounts which expose the existence of a secret criminal combination of traitors in that State and extending into Georgia, Alabama, and perhaps Virginia and the army.

Acknowledgements.

The President of soldiers Rest gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following articles through Mrs. J. Jones of Camden: from Mrs. Perry and Miss Lizzie Brown of Liberty Hill 2 hams, 1 peck of rice, 21 eggs, 1 gal syrup, 1 peck of wheat, for coffee, and condensed.

We hope our country friends will continue to remember us. Any article of food will be acceptable, as we have soldiers at our Rest all the time.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, July 9.—Ransom is reported to command the rebel cavalry and Early the infantry. The rebels are believed to have reached Hagerstown by the 6th, preparing for an extensive raid in Pennsylvania. Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation saying, the enemies of the country, in desperation, are threatening Pennsylvania, with an armed force, with the hope that Gen. Grant may be withdrawn from before Richmond. The number of the rebel forces, not known. Seigel is safe by timely flight.

A great naval engagement between the Alabama and the Kearsage is reported in Northern papers, which represent that the Alabama was sunk—the engagement lasting one hour and forty minutes. The fight took place ten miles from Cherbourg, on Sunday, 10th June. The Kearsage was commanded by Capt. James A. Winslow, who sent a challenge to the Alabama, which was accepted, and the Alabama was crippled by a shell through her boiler, while attempting to board the Kearsage. Captain Semmes and a portion of his crew were saved by the English Yacht Greyhound. Capt. Semmes was slightly wounded in the hand.

The Yankee Congress adjourned sine die on the 5th.

Ex-Governor Reeder of Kansas, is dead. The Baltimore Gazette of the 7th says Martinsburg, Harpers Ferry, Point of Rocks, have fallen into the hands of the Confederates. They captured a large quantity of booty in these places.

Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation, calling for 20,000 men for 100 days. Lincoln has made a requisition on New York for a similar number.

Hagerstown was occupied by the Confederates on Wednesday. The Federal troops retreated to Green Castle.

Gold in New York 259.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation, declaring Marshall law and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus in Kentucky.

From the Trans-Mississippi

CLINTON, July 8 via Mobile, July 9.—A gentleman from this town just arrived from the other side of the river says, that Little Rock has been captured by Price, with all of their stores and supplies, ammunition and arms. The Yankees have been entirely driven from Arkansas except 4,000. Our army is under Kirby Smith. The Yankees occupy Helena.—This news was received official by Gen. Kirby Smith, has ordered the impressment of half the cotton in the Trans-Mississippi department, for the purpose of bringing military supplies.

From Charleston

CHARLESTON, July 9.—We attacked the enemy on Johns Island at day-light and drove them from their line of entrenchments of yesterday. Loss not yet made public.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, July 10.—About 5 o'clock on Friday evening our artillery along the whole line opened on the enemy, and at one time our men mounted the breastworks and defied the enemy, who sought the cover of their entrenchments, and replied with artillery. The firing lasted about 30 minutes.

The enemy has made no assault on our lines for a week past, and the impression is that he has drawn off his force from our front. For several nights the rumbling of artillery and wagons has been heard all night. The enemy, however, still keep up a show of force along our lines.

From Richmond

RICHMOND, July 9.—Intense excitement prevails at Washington, from an announcement that 40,000 rebels were approaching the city.

Lincoln had called out the militia of the adjoining States.

A telegram from Harrisburg says the excitement there was intense, in view of a rumor that Breckenridge was moving in the direction of Chambersburg. One report says he has 20,000 men, and has whipped Seigel.

PETERSBURG, July 9.—The Washington Chronicle of the 9th says great excitement exists at the North, in consequence of the rebel raid. Martinsburg had been captured with large quantities of supplies.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had been badly injured.

A line of couriers has just been established between Danville and Dublin Depot, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. This line was established for the purpose of opening communication between our forces in South western Virginia and the authorities at Richmond. By having relays of horses the distance is made in twenty-four hours.

Cavalrymen in Johnston's Army.

A correspondent of the Savannah News writes as follows:

The cavalry of his army, as it is with all our cavalry, is composed of the better classes of our people. As men, they are brave and patriotic, but their horses, in the service, afford wondrous facility for quick movement to the rear, and their tender care for safety of their horses of tentine induces brave men too speedily to elude their vulnerability with that safest of all armors, distance, which, in war, most emphatically lends enchantment to the view." This accounts for the cavalryman's silence when the sturdy footman jeers him for this innocent trick of skedaddling. But the cavalry is not in every case obnoxious to this charge. Unhorse him and give him no care but for his own personal safety, and as hard and stubborn fighting as has ever been done in this army, he has done and will do again. One instance in particular came under the immediate observation of your correspondent. On the 28th of May, Col. Inge, of a Mississippi mounted regiment, was ordered to the support of the line of infantry skirmishers on the right of Bates' division. The Yankee sharpshooters were becoming usually bold, and were pressing our lines, with impudent persistence. No sooner had Col. Inge taken his position in line than he called to his Adjutant for four of his best marksmen to report for duty at once to him. Promptly responding and with a manly expression of fixed determination in the countenance of each one, they were ready for the dangerous task before them. Said the Colonel with a smile "Boys, these Yankees are getting to be just a little too saucy. This place is getting too hot for comfortable sleeping to night. Go out and make their acquaintance. Let em know, in short order that we are from Mississippi, where Stephen C. Lee taught us to fight. Show em that this is none of Johnston's skedaddling cavalry. Go! and bring in a few of the rascals." The undergrowth was very dense, and the whole woods seemed alive with Yankees. But nothing daunted, these brave Mississippians moved forward with defiant, but cautious tread, and were soon hidden from the view of their anxious comrades behind. The firing increases in rapidity, the whizzing bullets fill the air with their deadly sound—loud groans are heard as of a dying man. The firing becomes more and more distant, and in less than ten minutes, silence reigns her ancient sway where the leaden rain lately dealt death in accents so loud and furious. And this was the work of four expert and determined men—cavalrymen at that. They brought in three prisoners, and killed twice as many more.

Conscription Before the Flood with Incidental Reference to Eating and Drinking.

Methuselah lived to what would now be considered a good old age. Few people in these latter days can reasonably hope to attain their nine hundred and sixty-ninth year, though at the rate some have grown old under the operation of the conscription law, it has been silly hinted that they will soon approximate the antediluvian standard.

But that is not the thing which we had in our mind when we wrote the caption of this brief article. The fact is, that something suggested to us yesterday the idea of a militia muster in those early days when counted the stages of their lives by centuries. We seemed to see some of the contemporaries of Tubal Cain, or some colonel or enrolling officer of the Land of Nod, calling upon the able-bodied men, between one hundred and eighty and four hundred and fifty, to be and appear, armed and equipped, as the law directs, at the usual muster ground near Tubal Cain's blacksmith shop. And we could fancy the subsequent call for the reserve, including all the youths, between one hundred and fifty, one hundred and eighty, and all the men, between four hundred and fifty and five hundred. If they had substitutes over the conscription age, they probably came from the class between five and six hundred—bale, hearty men, a little over their prime, but still equal to good military service.

And the antediluvians were a pretty hard set—that much is evident—and it follows that although they may not have had Col's revolvers or minnie muskets or rifled cannon, they were not without means for doing each other harm, nor wanting in the disposition to use them. They also got drunk at militia gatherings, no doubt, for about the first thing Noah did after the flood subsided was to plant a vineyard, make wine and get overcome. He had learned that before he had seen so much water, and his long swim around in the ark does not seem to have made him a convert to the Maine liquor law.

We can fancy the light-headed boys from one hundred, upwards, and sympathize with the fears of their discreet parents when they found these innocent and unsuspecting juveniles exposed to the temptations of the camp, and acquiring a taste for cider-royal and other potent beverages dealt out by the sutlers, for of course they had sutlers; and of course the sutlers had something to sell that would make drunk come, although distilled spirits for that purpose is a modern invention. That opens up a new field of reflection. Just to think of our superiority over the Greeks, Romans and Egyptians, antediluvians and other ancient peoples. Solomon in all his glory never had a mint julep. The grandest feasts of the Roman Emperors could not boast a turkey—the most meditative philosopher never soothed himself with tobacco. Fancy Plato walking through the groves of the Academy with a pipe in his mouth. Imagine Achilles, who was no philosopher, getting "high" on Puryear's best, while Thersites stole his cock tail, and railed at it for no being stronger. How that jolly "wandering minstrel," Homer, would have relished a good Irish whiskey punch after a day's wandering during a spell of that inclement weather from which "the Isles of Greece" are not exempt.

By the way, during the prevalence of this warm weather, such things must give place to thinner potatoes. We would, therefore, suggest the following as not hard to swallow: Take a sufficient quantity of ice—if you can get it; put it in the bottom of a glass—the largest size of glass is preferable; fill the glass about three-fourths full of champagne, (if you can get it,) then let the balance be elaret, (if you can get it,)—then—why then, try it, that's all. There are worse things, and the only serious objection consists in the difficulty of obtaining the materials.

But we have nearly consumed what the parliamentarians call the "morning hour," and have no time for wandering. *Wilmington Journal.*

Beauty of Woman.

Beauty has been called "the power and aim of woman. Diogenes called it "woman's most forcible letter of recommendation." Carneades represented it as a "queen without soldiers," and Theocritus says it is "a serpent covered with flowers," while a modern author defines it as "a bait that as often catches the fisher as fish." Nearly all the old philosophers denounced and ridiculed beauty as evanescent, worthless and mischievous; but alas! while they preached against it, they were none the less its slaves.—None of them were able to withstand "the sly, smooth witchcraft of a fair young face." A really beautiful woman is a natural queen in the universe of love, where all hearts pay a glad tribute to her reign.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee has been appointed Lieutenant General and will be retained in command of this department. Gen. Lee's promotion has been deserved and his assignment to duty here, where he is so well and favorably known, will be gratifying to the people and a guarantee that the military affairs of the department will be conducted with ability and vigor.—*Meridian Clarion.*

Rich Developments

The report of the Yankee Military Commission, presided over by Major General Irwin McDowell, and charged with the examination into the alleged frauds in the Western Department, makes some rich developments. A Washington letter in the New York Herald says:

Gen. S. R. Curtis, in the case of the cotton of the rebel General Pillow, was found to have used the proceeds in supplies to contrabands, though it was not shown specifically how all the money was applied. In the case of Sanders' and Woodson's cotton, all was accounted for except two hundred and seventy-five dollars. The whole cotton was fully accounted for, excepting that gold was received for it, while at seventeen per centum, and currency paid over in its stead. One hundred and eight bales, seized from Matt. Ward, in Arkansas, and sent to Helena, was afterwards purchased at twelve and a half cents, and the proceeds paid Mrs. Ward. Major H. S. Curtis, Major McKinney, and Lieutenant Guyle, of Gen. Curtis's staff, it was ascertained, were interested in the purchase of one hundred and eighty-one bales of cotton.

Brigadier General Hovey was exonerated from the charge of forcibly returning fifteen negroes to slavery, but was found to be connected with the traffic in cotton.

Col. Slack, of the 47th Indiana, was found to have traded in cotton and to have captured silver ware from Mrs. Cogswell, on the Mississippi, who complained that it was not all returned.

Lieutenant Kimball, of the 2d Wisconsin cavalry, stole a diamond pin, which was subsequently returned.

Major Western, 24th Missouri, received five hundred and sixty dollars for furnishing a guard for protecting cotton.

Captain Fred. S. Winston, acting quartermaster, was found interested in cotton in a manner not contemplated by the army regulations, and of depositing the proceeds in a private banking institution, instead of the treasury of the United States.

Captain Howland, of one hundred and thirty-five bales shipped to Chicago by one Hagan, was authorized to receive half the net proceeds and \$2000.

Among others interested in cotton speculations, are named Col. C. C. Marsh and Captain Bradley, 26th Illinois; Lieutenant Col. S. N. Wood, 4th Missouri cavalry (who admitted having made \$20,000); Dr. Rexburg 33d Ill.; Capt. Jerome Braden, assistant quartermaster general; Capt. Robert Gorman (half profits on one hundred and two bales \$2500); Captain Hayden and Lieut. Wright, 5d Iowa battery; Lieut. Baker, 33d Illinois; Lieut. Ellis, 10th Missouri cavalry, and Lieutenant Murdock, 15th Ohio battery.

Permits were shown to have been granted for cotton trading by Generals Grant, Curtis, Steele, Gorman, and Washburne; and in the third place that transportation had been furnished to some extent for private purposes, for which remuneration was not always received.

Plain Talk.

The New York Daily News speaks out in very plain terms in regard to the existing state of affairs in Yankeeedom. Here is an extract taken from a late number of that paper.

The mask of Mephistophiles is off.—Every pretense that brought our sons and brothers by the hundred thousand to be slaughtered in the shambles of the South is now acknowledged by the Abolitionists, to have been false. We have been mocked, deluded, hoodwinked. This is not a war for the Union and the Constitution. They are "abrogated." It is not a lawful war for the establishment of Constitutional authority. It is professedly an unconstitutional, and unjust war for the conquest of a free and independent nation of our own speech and our own blood.

Once, then, again, I speak: "What is all this conquest for? What have we made, what can we make at best, but more bloodshed and more debt?—Sif Robert Walpole used to say that he never read history, for that he knew it was false; and when we ask the question what all this is for, we seek no answer from the Abolition Mephistophiles.—That would certainly be false. But from the honest, conscientious masses who have been deluded by the pretences and blinded by the madness of the half—the men who are always more ready to correct than commit a wrong—the men who do not yet believe in the "Anti-Slavery Bible and Anti Slavery God." The men who do believe in a God who is "the Author of Peace and lover of Concord," a God that "verily judgeth in the earth"—the men who feel that we shall have yet to answer for this great "blood guiltiness"—from these men we do ask that, before they shall again be blinded with the red glow of the lurid war light, they demand of their own consciences, as in the sight of God.—What this for? And, if there be no better reason than the pleasure of blood-thirsty parasites and the amusement of a jocular Chief Magistrate, then let them join with all good men in hurrying from their seat the foul conspirators at Washington, who plotted for a nation's folly and have played upon our noblest impulses and principles to make us tools and playthings of a bloody Abolition Moloch.