

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, SEPT. 7, 1864.

[No. 23.]

The Confederate

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Four Men Condemned by a military Commission to be Hanged.

A military commission recently in session in Baltimore, at No. 12 St. Paul street, has sentenced four persons to be hanged at Fort McHenry on the 29th inst. The following is a copy of the finding and sentence of the commission: William H. Rogers, charged with acting as a spy on or about 24th May 1864, in the Chesapeake Bay, at a point near Annapolis, in a time of war and rebellion of the so-called Confederate States, against the supreme authority of the United States, acting as a spy in and about the posts, quarters, camps, fortifications of the army of the United States in the State of Maryland, to be hanged by the neck until dead, at such time and place as the commanding general may designate therein.

John R. H. Embert, now or late of the so-called Confederate army, acting as a spy on the 25th of April, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and also engaged in the transportation of whiskey, bacon, salt, dry goods, boots, shoes and other articles.

Samuel B. Hearn, now or late of the so-called Confederate army during the month of April, 1864, and charged with supplying the rebels with whiskey, alcohol, nails, dry goods and general trafficking.

Braxton Lyon, now or late of the so-called Confederate army, charged with being a spy and trafficking with the rebels in such articles as whiskey, alcohol, salt and dry goods.

All of these parties have been for some time confined in the city jail, and were yesterday removed to Fort McHenry. With the exception of Rogers, all were members of the 1st Maryland cavalry. It is not yet known whether the President has approved the sentence in their cases.

War Rumors—A New Fleet of Blockade Runners.

A correspondent of the New York Herald writes from London:

When the report reached the Stock Exchange of Grant's blowing up a citadel at Petersburg rebel stock fell one per cent. To take the town would bring it down five per cent, and the fall of Richmond would drop it at least ten more. But at this time that stock is worth more by fifty per cent, than the best bonds and stocks of the United States Government. All this is owing to just one thing, so far as the value of the rebel stock is concerned, the facilities for running the blockade at Wilmington.

There is a whole fleet of steamers just now in the Clyde all ready to run the blockade, and just putting in cargoes that will average in value half a million gold dollars each. And about nine out of ten of these efforts to run the blockade are successful. Scores of English and Scotch merchants and shipowners are rolling in wealth now, with hundreds of thousands—several over a million—of pounds made in blockade running.

Dead Yankees in Andersonville.

During one of the intensely hot days of last week, more than three hundred sick and wounded Yankees died at Andersonville.

A curious calculation has passed through our mind, dated on this information.

We find that this would make 1800 feet equal to 600 yards, or more than a quarter of a mile of dead Yankees.

A procession of wagons, one to each man, reckoning 20 feet to the wagon, would make a line 6000 feet, or more than a mile long.

To bury them side by side, would require a trench 600 feet long, equal to 240 yards, 7 feet wide and five feet deep.

It would require 120 men to dig the graves, 200 men to make boxes, 25 drivers to the wagons, 25 assistants to bury them, 25 wagons to haul them, 40 mules to pull them.

It would require 6 good steam saw mills constantly running, to furnish sufficient lumber to make the coffins, reckoning the work of each mill at 2500 feet per day.

At 50 feet to each coffin the sum total would be 1500 feet.

To the funeral cortege we will allow for charity's sake, 60000000 mourners.

—Atlanta Intelligencer.

Promotions.

We learn from a letter received in this city, yesterday, that Brig. Gen. M. C. Butler has been promoted to Major General to command Hampton's old division. Col. John Dunnoant, Colonel of the 5th S. C. Cavalry, has been promoted to Brigadier General, to command Butler's old brigade. By the latter promotion our young fellow-citizen, Lieut. Col. R. J. Jeffords, rises by grade to the rank of Colonel, commanding 5th S. C. Cavalry. —Charleston Courier, 30th.

Terms on Which Peace may be Obtained.

WASHINGTON, (Thursday,) August 25.—You may rest assured that all the reports attributing to the Government any movements looking toward negotiations for peace at present are utterly without foundation. There has been nobody at Niagara representing the Government, or in any way expressing its opinion, conferred in any negotiations or conversations with the rebel emissaries on the subject of peace. The Government has not entertained or discussed the project of proposing an armistice with the rebels nor has it any intention of sending commissioners to Richmond for the purpose of offering or soliciting terms of peace, or of negotiating with the rebel authorities on that or any other subject. Its sole and undivided purpose is to prosecute the war until the rebellion is quelled. But if anybody doubts its willingness to make peace whenever the rebels lay down their arms and return to the Union, let him produce any proposition from the rebel authorities to that effect, or any evidence that they are desirous of ending the war on those terms, and he will then be in position to test the purpose and disposition of the Government on that point. He will find no difficulty or delay in defining the President's position on that subject—Special Despatch to the New York Times.

Grant Refuses a Pass to the French Vice-Consul.

Grant has refused a passage down the James to the representative of the Consul of France at Richmond, with despatches for the French Minister at Washington. It appears that on Sunday the Vice Consul proceeded to Varina, and in accordance with a privilege heretofore freely accorded, secured his passage by the flag of truce boat, was assigned a state-room, and made every arrangement for the journey. At night the boat was visited by Grant in person, who, without the knowledge of the Vice Consul, had an interview with Major Mulford, and instructed him to refuse a passage in the boat to that official or any one else.—The consequence was that the Vice-Consul had to return to Richmond with his despatches.

Yankees in the Lower Valley of Virginia.

We have conversed with a gentleman of this county who was in Virginia, in the lower Valley, at the time the Yankees came up as well as when they went back, during their last demonstration. Our informant saw Gen. Sherman, who traveled in state, riding in a fine carriage drawn by four splendid gray horses.

The Yankee force, our informant thinks, numbered not less than 30,000 of all arms, a very large proportion of which was cavalry handsomely equipped and riding excellent horses.

Our informant does not know exactly the length of time troops occupied in coming up after "Uncle Jubal," but he says that they consumed eleven hours in passing a given point at a double quick in going back. The troops were greatly demoralized, especially on their retreat. They broke up a great many of their guns, and threw others in wells. They burned all the hay and grain within reach, in numerous cases setting fire to barns in order to destroy the hay and grain. They destroyed not less than 20 or 25 barns and stack yards in sight of Newton.

They burnt no dwellings, and assigned as a reason for burning the grain and hay, that we had burned Chambersburg. They killed and drove off all the cattle, hogs and sheep, horses, wagons, carriages, buggies, dogs, poultry of all kinds they could find.

They retreated after night. They came up on the 11th, and remained about four days.

They had no negro troops with them, but there was a great number of negro hangers-on along with the army, stealing horses, &c.

The troops were the worst behaved set of men the people of that region ever saw. They were perfectly lawless.

It is said they hung one of our men, a North Carolina soldier, at Middleboro, charging him with being a spy.

The women, it is said, requested our men to take no prisoners.

The people of portions of the lower Valley must suffer in consequence of the destruction of their grain, gardens, fruit, provisions, poultry, &c., by the public enemy. A desolate track marked their progress wherever they went.

Rockingham Register August 23.

STREIGHT STRAIGHTENED OUT LAST.

—Straight, the notorious fanatic and hater of the South and Southern institutions, and who was a prisoner at the Libby for some months, and from which he finally escaped like a mole by tunnelling his way out, has at least found his dead level. We see by late Northern papers that he was killed in a fight with General Wheeler's forces in the rear of Sherman's army, near Chattanooga. He commanded the Fifty-first Indiana regiment.

"I wonder where those clouds are going?" sighed Flora, pensively, as she pointed with her thin, delicate finger to the heavy funeral masses that floated lazily in the sky. "I think they are going to thunder," said her brother.

J. T. HERSHMAN—Editor.

Camden, Wednesday, August 31.

Musby's men have become quite a source of annoyance to the Yankees—it is said they take no prisoners.

The number of graves in the Yankee National Cemetery, at Chattanooga, already number six thousand.

Grant's losses in the battles before Petersburg on Friday and Sunday, are computed at four thousand.

Northern papers continue to be filled with accounts of a desecration and plot alleged to have been unearthed in Indiana.

The losses during the bombardment of Atlanta will reach 85,000,000 worth of real estate, embracing forty-seven houses burnt, 407 persons killed, 691 wounded.

The New York Herald, in a late issue, says it will soon be a necessity for Lincoln to recall Grant to defend the National Capital, which it admits is in more danger of capture than Richmond.

In the late Constitutional State—Yankee—Convention, of Louisville, Ky., the members disposed of over forty thousand dollars worth of whiskey, all which was paid for by the State Treasury as among the expenses of the Convention.

There is an excess of females over the males in five States in the North. Connecticut has 7,000; Massachusetts 37,000; New Hampshire 7,000; New York 11,000; Rhode Island 6,000. In Pennsylvania the numbers are nearly equal.

Northern papers state that Farragut has made a reconnaissance of the obstructions near Mobile, and found the steamer Nashville had been sunk across the channel, making access to the city impossible until she is first removed.

We learn, through a telegram to the Camden Daily Journal, that Gen. John H. Morgan and forces had been surprised at Greenville. The general himself being killed, and all his staff captured, except Major Bassett.

I gratefully acknowledge the receipt of two barrels of vegetables and provisions from the ladies of the S. A. A. Liberty Hill, Kershaw District, through Mr. Blodgett, for the sick and wounded in the Wayside Hospital, at Kingsville, S. C. B. F. CHAMBERS, (Steward.)

End of the Danish War.

The Danish war, that has long absorbed the attention of Europe, is virtually at an end. At the third meeting of the Conference at Vienna, Denmark made a full concession of all that had been demanded of her, and M. Von Quade, having received the necessary instructions, agreed to sign the preliminaries of peace. A three months' armistice has been accepted, and King Christian has promised to cede the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg, with the appertaining islands, and will retain a diminished territory, with a million and a half of inhabitants, burdened by the expenses of war or exhausted by the ravages of the enemy.

A Deserter Arrested by Ladies.

A correspondent of the Macon Telegraph relates the following incident:

On the morning of the 1st of August, it was rumored that there was a deserter in Irwin county, about ten miles from the court house, and no man could be found to arrest him.—Who are we to do? was the question asked by some ladies in the neighborhood. At this moment two young ladies proffered to go and make the arrest. They made their mothers and the wife of a soldier who lived near by acquainted with their intentions. The two matrons volunteered to assist the young ladies; accordingly the carriage was ordered and a negro man put upon the box. Armed and equipped, the ladies drove to the house of the deserter, boldly and fearlessly they riddled through their carriage and walked into the house. Deserter asked them to be seated, but they declined, at the same time informing him that he was a deserter and their prisoner, and must take a seat in their carriage and go with them to the Court House. Deserter begged, entreated and prayed, but all to no purpose; to town they carried him and put him in jail, instructing the jailer to keep him until called for by the enrolling officer.

A nice place to keep cool—Fannin County, Texas. Another advantage—it's growing. An exchange tells us that a woman residing near Old Warren, Fannin County, Texas, recently gave birth to five bouncing boys—mother and "family" doing well. The boys are named Davis, Lee, Cooper, Beauregard and Bragg.

Negro Enlistments in Kentucky.

The subjoined orders, relative to the enlistment of negroes in Kentucky, develop the policy pursued by the Yankee Government towards the people of that State. The main point is that an owner of slaves is deprived of all control over them. In other words, if a negro goes to the Federal authorities and says "I am willing to enlist, but my master objects," the master may be arrested, thrown into prison, and subjected to such other punishment as the "powers that be" may direct. The wonder is that the people of a sovereign State can tamely submit to such an usurpation of their rights; but perhaps, like the ancient eels, they have "got used to skinning," and now scarcely voice an objection.

PROVOST MARCHAL'S OFFICE, Ninth District of Kentucky, Greenburg, Kentucky, May 17, 1864.

The following is a copy of a letter received to-day at this office, from Headquarters Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General, Louisville, Kentucky, dated May 13th, 1864, which is published for the information of all concerned.

Captain: The orders this day received by telegraph from Brigadier General Burbridge, herein quoted, will be complied with by provost marshals and other officers engaged in making enlistments. The order is as follows:

"Please direct all your provost marshals to receive all negroes who may offer themselves, regardless of the wishes of the owners."

Any person who interferes with the enlistments will be promptly arrested. (Signed) S. G. BURBRIDGE, Brigadier General Commanding.

General Burbridge telegraphs further, as follows, and his advice will be confirmed and accepted:

"Advice that the Provost Marshals of the different districts be instructed to arrest any person interfering in any way with the drafting or enlistment of negroes. (Signed) S. G. BURBRIDGE, Brigadier General Commanding."

Report each case of arrest for this cause without delay to General Burbridge, and ask what disposition to make of the arrested person.

By order, GEORGE McLANE, Captain V. R. C. and Adjutant, Captain W. C. Grier, Provost Marshal Ninth District.

Captain Grier issues his orders accordingly to all deputies and agents under him to enforce these orders "promptly," and to be "industrious in procuring recruits."

Yankee Reports.

A correspondent of the New York Herald writes from "New South Channel":

The fire from our batteries is still kept up on Sumter and the city, slowly, but with most gratifying accuracy. A deserter who came in recently informs us that our firing does great execution, and is directed at the weakest points of the fort, a fact attributable to Gen. Foster's knowledge of it while stationed there. The rebels, it is said express great fear lest this continual bombardment of points by no means impregnable will ultimately interfere with the safety of their excavations, and much weaken the defences.

In consequence of the non-receipt of guns for which requisition has been made, General Foster requested Admiral Dahlgren to loan him a battery, and the result is an arrangement by which a battery of six (think) eleven-inch guns to be placed Morris Island between Charfield and Gregg, to be manned by sailors and marines, and assist in the bombardment there. One gun has already gone up, and the rest will probably be mounted before this letter reaches you.

During the summer the main defences of Hilton Head Island, consisting principally of a simple line of earthworks, with one or two batteries, have been extended, and strengthened by the construction of a citadel in their centre thus enabling a small force to hold them against a larger force than the rebels can probably even land here. Another citadel is to be erected near Mitchellville, rendering the Island safe against any attack from the Seabrook direction. A third is to be constructed just outside the town of Beaufort.

These works are probably not absolutely necessary for the protection of these posts, but they will render them more impregnable and save much loss of life on our side should a serious attack be made.

The Crimson Flag.

In looking over an old number of the Home Journal, we find the following; McPherson Washington, a lineal descendant of the "Father of his country," owns the celebrated "crimson flag of Eutaw" which was carried at that famous fight as well as at Cowpens. There is a story connected with that piece of cloth narration. Just before the battle of Eutaw, William Washington called upon a lady, and asked her for something red, to inspire the boys in the coming fight. She withdrew, and returned with the desired color, carefully wrapped up. Our revolutionary mothers wore red petticoats in those days, and not being able to obtain any thing else, she sacrificed her crimson jupe on the altar of her country. It was carried into a hotly contested field, and wherever it was seen, the boys thought of their sweethearts and wives at home, and struck for freedom with terrific force. That little flag is now borne by the Palmetto soldiers, being in the present custody of the Washington Light Infantry.

The Burning of Hon. Mr. Boteler's Residence.

A correspondent of a Northern paper denounces Hunter's barbarity in Virginia, and referring to the burning of Hon. A. R. Boteler's house, publishes the following letter of Miss Boteler:

SHEPHERD-TOWN, Jefferson County, Va., July 30—Wednesday night.

My Dear Sisters: I suppose you will have heard before this reaches you that our dear, beautiful home is in ashes. Yesterday, just after dinner, Lizzie, her three little children, and I, being at home, fifteen Federal soldiers of the 1st New York cavalry, under Captain Martindale, came with orders from General Hunter to burn everything under roof on the place of A. R. Boteler and Edmund J. Lee. They came to us first, and in twenty minutes after their arrival it would have been dangerous to enter the house. Of the furniture, we saved two little rocking chairs, and three other chairs from the porch. This is literally all. The barn, in which was stored all the hay just cut; the servants' house, and library, with the books, cabinet of minerals, valuable historical papers and documents—all are gone. The meat house and dairy are still standing, as the wind blew from them. Writing this is harder work than I thought it would be, after all I have gone through with.

They piled up the furniture, and with campfire, etc., built the fire that has burned deep into our hearts. Nettie and I are at aunt Nannie's to-night; Lizzie and children at the Grove. Mrs. Lee has joined her husband, and Fountain Reek and Bedford are both desolated! My heart aches to have such terrible tidings of the dearest spot in all the world to you. I fear I loved it too much, but my greatest grief is for our darling parents. We are young, and can bear such changes better, but their lives were formed and riveted there. I'll write more in the morning, when fitted for it. How many will be sorry to hear all this! I read Hunter's order myself—had it in my hands and tried to keep it to send papa, but it was taken out of my hands.

Your devoted sister, TIPPEE.

This correspondent closes his letter as follows:

The house was not the property of Mr. Boteler, but belonged to Mrs. Boteler, who like a Spartan mother, has remained through all the dangers of war to protect her property and children. With the exception of the "gallant" Milroy, who deprived her of her servants, she and her daughters have received every courtesy from the generals of the invading armies. McClellan, like a gallant soldier, who makes war only on men, ordered her house to be protected while his victorious troops were in pursuit of the enemy. It was left by General Hunter to make desolate this beautiful house, and to bring to poverty this interesting family.

We admire the savage and courageous lion, but hate the filthy and prowling jackal.

Flesh, limb and blood the former makes his own.

The last poor, brute securely gnaws the bone.

General Hunter seems to seek immortality, and doubtless his name will be handed down to posterity, associated, not with the deeds of a warrior, but like him who fired the Ephesian dome will be known only as an incendiary. J. L.

A Hundred Years Too Late.

The Newcastle (England) Chronicle of the 26th ult, says:

When, in 1764, one of the earliest friends of the Newcastle Chronicle sent for insertion the following advertisement, he little dreamt over how long a space of time responding applications would be made:

"Wanted, middle aged woman (who has been servant in genteel families, and can be well recommended for her honesty) to take charge of a single gentleman's house in the country. She must undertake cooking and setting out the table. A gardener is also wanted, who, having but a small garden to take care of, will be expected to assist occasionally in the house or stables.

If a man and wife can undertake the above places, provided they are not encumbered with children, it will be more agreeable. Apply to the printer of this paper. Yesterday, in celebration of the centenary of the Chronicle, we distributed among our subscribers reprints of No. 1, published on the 22d March, 1764; and of the twenty-nine advertisements it contained, the foregoing stood at the head. The sheet had not been reissued many hours when a respectable, worthy looking couple entered the publishing office, and advancing to the counter, innocently inquired the address of the "single gentleman."

All the establishment was at fault.—Its "oldest inhabitants" could not remember the name of the advertiser.—The rustic bachelor was unknown. No account stood against him in the books of the office. Time had written over him Nonex. He was clean gone—he, his genteel house and small garden—all were forgotten. And the honest applicants who offered themselves yesterday so unexpectedly to his call, were surprised, to their astonishment that they were a hundred years too late.

Captain Turnbull and eight men, Company H, 88d Illinois, were killed by Confederates while repairing the telegraph line below Fort Donelson.

LATEST ARMY NEWS

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION—THEIR PLATFORM.

RICHMOND, September 2.—The following resolutions were adopted at Chicago with four dissenting voices:

Resolved, That in future, as in past, we will adhere with unwavering fidelity to the Union under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness, as a people, and the frame work of our Government; equality conducing to the welfare of all the States, Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention explicitly declares that it is the sense of the American people that, after four years' failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under pretence of military necessity or power, the Constitution has been disregarded in every part; public liberty and private rights alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired; justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to the ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States with recent elections is a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts, in the approaching election, will be held as revolutionary, and will be resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That it is the aim and object of the Democratic party, to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare and consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary power, not granted by the Constitution, the subversion of civil law by military arrests, the imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and the press, the unusual test oath and interference with the denial of the right of the people to bear arms, calculated to prevent the restoration and perfection of the Government, deriving just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration of its duty in respect to our fellow citizens who have long been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the most severe reprobation and scorn alike of the republic and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army, who are or have been in the field under the flag of our common country; and in the event of our gaining power, they will receive all the care, protection and kindness that brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey, nominated McClellan for President. Mr. Long, of Ohio, invoked the Convention not to add weakness to the platform by placing such a man in nomination. Mr. Harris, of Maryland, made a furious onslaught on McClellan, and knocked down a New York delegate who denounced him as a traitor. On the first ballot McClellan received 262 votes; Seymour 23, and McClellan was declared nominated.

Horatio Seymour made a speech, pledging his life that when McClellan was placed in the Presidential Chair, he will devote all his energies to the best interests of his country; securing, never again to be invaded, all the rights and privileges of the people.

Vallandigham moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was carried amid deafening applause.

Pendleton was unanimously nominated for the Vice Presidency on the second ballot, when the Convention adjourned.

FROM THE GEORGIA FRONT.

MACON, Sept. 2.—Parties from the front say our loss during Wednesday's engagement does not exceed 600. On Thursday the enemy made four assaults on our lines in heavy columns, each of which were repulsed with great slaughter. They then concentrated on Govan's front, and breaking our lines, a retreat was necessary, which was effected Thursday night.—Prisoners report only four Yankee corps engaged—three of which were menacing Atlanta and guarding their communication. No reliable information has been received regarding yesterday's operations.

MACON, Sept. 3.—During the last two days the city has been full of rumors of the wildest character, and owing to the operations on the line of railroad, communication with the press reporter is impossible at this time. The result of the action on Thursday was, Hardee being opposed with overwhelming numbers fell back to Lovejoy's Station, and by order of Gen. Hood, withdrew towards Atlanta, leaving the railroad in possession of the enemy. It is now ascertained that a corps of Sherman's army was thrown upon the railroad. The losses on both sides were heavy, but as the Yankees attacked our entrenchments they must have suffered more heavily than ours. No reliable details can be obtained. Rumors are current that Hood evacuated Atlanta yesterday morning, but no positive information has been received. A collision occurred yesterday on the Macon road, near Barnesville, killing 20 persons and breaking up the train of cars.

STILL LATE.

MACON, Sept. 4.—All doubts about the fall of