

# THE CAMDEN CONFEDERATE.

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

Vol. III CAMDEN, S. C., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, 1864. [No. 29]

## The Confederate

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BY

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### Life in Kentucky.

Gen. Paine, the new Yankee commander appears to be a tyrant and despot of the most unadulterated order. Shortly after his arrival at his field of operations, he was waited upon by several delegations of citizens, who represented the various interests in that section. According to a letter in the *Chicago Tribune*, a very bitter abolition sheet, the General heard what they had to say and then replied to them in substance as follows:

"Gentlemen, it is a notorious fact that this district is intensely disloyal. It has caused more trouble to the Government than all your tobacco, cotton, banks and business is worth. The question is not how much money you can make this year. 'Tis not how much tobacco, cotton or hemp you can grow. The only question on trial here is 'are you people of this district ready for the Federal salvation.' If so, well; if not, you must die. I have a plan to suggest, and I hope God will give me grace to sustain it. My plan will be the only plan of Federal salvation in this district. It is substantially as follows: The first and great commandment is that all you disloyal, rebellious people shall not circulate one dollar of capital in all this land. Not a dollar, no debt or bill of exchange, can be paid or made without my signature, and I pledge you I will not approve any money transactions of a disloyal man. All his capital—his money—every cent of it—shall be placed at the disposal of the Government. I will teach you that, having encouraged this rebellion, having comforted and aided your country's enemies, you must—aye, shall—reap a traitor's reward.

"This is now the fourth year of the war, and you rebels have not learned the grand, solemn truth, that the life and peace of this great nation are worth more than the life or peace of an individual. You will never learn this until you are made to feel the want of a nation's defense and support—made poor that you may become rich—made weak that you may know how to prize strength.

"Talk about your rights! Why, you have no rights to talk about. A loyal citizen is the only one left with any rights at this time. And yet you come to me, asking for a banking privilege. Great God! the devil might as well ask the Almighty for a front seat in heaven. No; if in your prosperity you have despised this great and good Government, you may soon have the privilege to love it in your adversity. Not only this, but you ought, aye, you must fight for this Government.

"You are, all of you, able-bodied men, but think yourselves, too good to fight, afraid of Federal bullets, or something else. And when I come to get your nigger to make a soldier of him, you set up such a howl—why, a nigger is worth a thousand dollars; you can't spare him. Too cowardly to fight yourself, you are too mean and stingy to allow your nigger to go; and yet you are harping about your 'rights'—that miserable, insane idea, 'Southern rights'—Southern aristocracy—just as if a man born in Kentucky is better than a man born in Illinois, or either of them better than a man born in Maine or Massachusetts. That is troubling you people here, and the sooner you get rid of it the sooner you will find the way to peace again. I intend to tie up every dollar of money now in the hands of rebels in this district, every dollar of it, gentlemen.

"The second command is, that all you notorious rebels get out of your houses and leave my district, so that Union men and women may come here to help me redeem this country. What do I care about your tobacco interest, the market value of your niggers or cotton? If you were loyal to your Government, your interests in stocks and lands would as, are always has been, protected and defended. Not a man in West Kentucky can point his finger to a single act by which the Government ever oppressed him—not one. If you then rebel against this Government—(so generous, so good and true to you)—If you rebel against it, how is it that you can come to me? Standing, as I do, in the field of battle against you reb-

els, periling my life to redeem my country from the danger into which you have plunged it, do you, can you, be so insane as to suppose that I shall spend a moment's time in guarding your interests in stock, and trade? No; I have other matters to attend to. I have come here to offer you Federal salvation, to protect and defend Union men, to show you that they are the very salt of the earth, to teach you that the sooner you cluster about them, and protect and defend them, the better it will be for you.

"Your plans, gentlemen, are good for your cause, but not for mine. We have wasted too much time already in trying your plans. We lose by it every time. Our streets are already red with the blood of Union men, sacrificed while we have been listening to and trying your plans. Look at Tennessee. Look at Missouri. It is no use gentlemen, no use. My mind is made up, my plans are all arranged. I was here in 1861, and advised you then of the better way, the only way to peace. I told you what would come, if you persisted, and now, after three years, I return to you again and find that you have not improved anything, except your wealth. Rebellious, proud, defiant, betraying our cause, actually leading Forrest's army in here, and clapping your hands as his murderous fire swept away the life of our nation's defenders. It is high time that you were made to feel the effects of your disloyalty, and I intend that you shall feel them.

"I shall shoot every guerilla taken in my district, and if your Southern brethren retaliate by shooting a Federal soldier, I will walk out five of your rich bankers, and brokers, and cotton men, and make you kneel down and shoot you. I will do it, so help me God! You men of such large influence will be held responsible for the peace of this district. If a Union man is murdered by these gurrillas here, the same fate awaits five of you, gentlemen. I have sworn it, and it shall be done.

"I am going to manage this district so that when I am done with it the men and women who remain can come together in the name of the Lord, and say that 'we belong to the United States.'"

General PAINE has also issued the annexed orders:

#### HEADQUARTERS,

DISTRICT WESTERN KENTUCKY,  
PADUCAH, July 26 1864.

General Order No 7.—I. All banks within the limits of this district, except the post of Cairo, are prohibited from paying any money or making any transfer, except by special permission from these headquarters.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. PAINE,  
PHELPS PAINE,  
Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

#### HEADQUARTERS,

DISTRICT OF WESTERN KENTUCKY,  
PADUCAH, KY., July 23, 1864.

[General Order No 6]

I. All persons occupying houses and barns and other buildings—all persons occupying lands as tenants and otherwise—are positively prohibited from paying rent for such use and occupation, except to landlords and owners who are unswerving, unconditional and undeviating Union persons or corporations.

II. All persons so using and occupying such buildings will, on the 1st of August, at once to the Government of the United States and make their payment of rents to the post quartermaster, at the nearest post in this district.

III. No payment of rents between this day and the 1st of August, 1864, will be valid.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. PAINE,  
PHELPS PAINE,  
Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

This is tyranny in its most hideous form—Truly the people of Western Kentucky are indeed ruled as it were with a rod of iron.

A SUBSTITUTE.—A wealthy gentleman in New Jersey, a few days since, enlisted as a substitute a stalwart and patriotic Canadian, paying him \$300, and expending a considerable sum for an outfit. When they parted, the recruit promised, at the request of his principle, to write at the first opportunity. The gentleman was a little surprised at receiving a letter from his man dated Quebec, informing him that his money had enabled the substitute and his wife to set up a corner grocery, and that they were doing well, and that if his patron would give him a call he should have a drink gratis.—*Yankee paper.*

The invaders of the old Dominion ought to be pretty well "seasoned" with their experiences of *Salville* and *Culpeper*.—*Mail.*

## Camden, Wednesday, October 19.

J. T. HERSHMAN—Editor.

THE SAFETY OF RICHMOND.—We have received a letter from Richmond, under date of the 2d instant, from a distinguished officer in the army operating in front of that city, from which we take any amount of hope. "You need not alarm your self," says our correspondent, "about the fate of Richmond. The works here are marvellous. That the Yankees have gained one or two points of advantage in the last two or three days is true enough; but if they purchase all their positions thus, they will lose every soldier in Grant's army and then be six or eight years outside of Richmond. The city can't be taken. It won't fall." We hope not, indeed.

### The Spirit of the Enemy.

This, says the *Richmond Whig*, is a war of extermination. The order of GRANT to SHERIDAN, executed by that officer with remorseless severity, was not wanting to convince us that the object of our enemy is to extirpate the inhabitants of the Confederate States, and to settle the country with Yankees and negroes. The whole course of the war, especially since the Emancipation Proclamation of LINCOLN, bears incontestable testimony to the design, which is further strengthened by the revelations of the Northern press and the utterances of every man connected with the party now paramount in that country, who had addressed the public since that event. The Yankees are peculiarly sensitive to the opinion of the world, and it was to influence that opinion and to justify the foregone conclusion of their Government, that they invented all those falsehoods respecting the treatment of their prisoners and the massacre of their negro soldiers. To the same end was fabricated the atrocious lie with regard to the death of DAHLGREN, who was killed in a night attack by our troops, when it was so dark that it was impossible to distinguish one person from another, but who was represented by the Yankees as having been deliberately murdered in the broad light of day. To the same end are the Yankee populace continually stimulated by their press with tales of Confederate atrocity, which, in ninety nine cases out of one hundred, are pure inventions, and in the hundred are only true in so far as the case is one of retaliation for brutallities perpetrated by the Yankees. The design is to get up a case which may justify any excess of cruelty they may think fit to perpetrate, in the eyes of the world, in order that, under its shelter, they may carry out their pre-determined scheme of murder and devastation. If they can induce Europe to believe that each instance of deliberate atrocity is only a case of just retribution, their vanity and ambition receives ample satisfaction, and the Yankee nation becomes the stern and irresistible Nemesis of the Continent treading the path of vengeance with swift and certain steps, and with remorseless justice exacting atonement from the wrong-doer, even in the hour of his triumph. If the Yankee people can place themselves in that imposing attitude before the world, it will gratify their vanity no doubt; but their hatred of us, and their affection for our possessions even stronger within them than their vanity. They are prepared to exterminate the population of these States, regardless of the opinion of mankind.

Brown, better known as A. Ward, showman, says: "If I am drafted, I shall resign. Deeply grateful for the unexpected honor conferred upon me, I shall feel compelled to resign the position in favor of some more worthy person. Modesty is what ails me. That's what keeps me under."

The salary of the Governor-General of India, which is the highest in the gift of the English crown, is thirty thousand pounds sterling a year, exclusive of all allowances, which may be estimated at ten thousand pounds—in all two hundred thousand dollars a year.

## How Garroters are Punished in England.

The following is extracted from the *Durham Chronicle*, an English paper:

John Cradace and Thomas Allison, who were convicted at the assizes last week of garrote robberies at Sunderland, and sentenced, the former to five years and the latter to ten years penal servitude, with twenty lashes each, underwent the punishment of flogging at the county prison on Saturday. The instrument of punishment was manufactured by a sailor, who is undergoing imprisonment in the goal, expressly for the purpose. The cat is ingeniously composed of nine thongs of stout leather, in each of which are nine knots, and these being connected to a flexible handle, the power, wielded by strong hands, is terrific. At every stroke the knots cut deeply, making flesh and blood fly in every direction. The prisoners were firmly tied up in a reclining position, the lower part of their shoulders exposed, the higher and lower part of their backs being protected by padding. The warders, Hodgson and Allison, executed their task with the skill of more practiced hands. The officials of the goal were present, but the prisoners were kept in their cells. Hodgson and Allison alternately inflicted ten lashes each on each of the prisoners. The first lash was received with comparative equanimity by each prisoner; but on the second, the yell of deep and exasperating agony which burst forth is represented as indescribable. Their cries continued during the whole of the punishment, and these, together with the sight of the flying flesh and blood, the mangled backs of the sufferers, and the clotted skeins of the cat, made up a spectacle of horror overpowering to those who witnessed it. When the punishment had been inflicted, the prisoners were taken down and removed to the prison infirmary in a state of complete prostration—indeed, it is averred that neither of them could have received another lash without the greatest danger. Although the prisoners did not witness the punishment, they could hear the shrieks of the unhappy sufferers in their cells, and it is to be hoped the contemplation of the punishment may have a salutary effect on their minds.

BRANDING THE YANKEE TROOPS.—The "suggestion," officially made by the chief medical officer of the volunteer service, provost marshal's bureau, that all accepted recruits should be marked with the letter I in the small of the back has created a good deal of indignation among some of the Yankee papers. The *Chicago Times*, commenting on it, says:

"The farmer brands his cipher upon his hog; the slave driver, in case of an incorrigible slave, brands a letter upon his hand; the French, in their days of barbarism, branded the infamous T. F. P. upon the shoulder of the galley slave; but to-day the only white men on earth who are forced to undergo what civilization long since rejected as too scandalous and ignominious are the people who call themselves Americans. Is it not utterly shameful that men to whom has degenerated the heritage of Washington and the Patriots of the Revolution should to-day be not only the abject slaves of a coarse, brutal tyrant, but that his minions should brand upon their backs marks which have ever distinguished the vilest criminals? If the once proud sovereigns of this country must become impoverished, and lose their lives in obedience to the miscreant at Washington, can they not be allowed to seek poverty and find their graves without bearing upon their bodies the infamous brand of criminals?"

The females of some of the Indian tribes, in order to keep silence, fill their mouths with water. Our women fill theirs with tea, and gossip more than ever.

Some of the Yankee prisoners, captured in the fight near Petersburg on Friday last state that they assisted in the capture of Atlanta, a fact which proves that Sherman has sent reinforcements to Grant.

The "very latest Yankee news" from Missouri is a dispatch dated at St. Louis, October 8, which says:

A gentleman who left Pilot Knob on Friday night reports that Price has from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand veteran troops, and some five thousand recruits, readily obtained in this State.

The depots of Washington and South Point, fifteen and eighteen miles West of Rankin, on the Pacific road, are reported to have been burned.