

The Confederate

J. T. HERSHMAN—Editor.

Camden, Wednesday, April 6.

Persons desirous of subscribing to THE CONFEDERATE will please signify the same by retaining this copy and forwarding us their names, with the subscription money. Those who may decline subscribing will be good enough to return this paper, with their name and post office written on the margin. Be assured no exceptions will be taken, by your returning the copy.

Salutatory.

We resume to-day the publication of THE CAMDEN WEEKLY CONFEDERATE. Nearly three years ago, when we first undertook to issue a weekly paper, we were beset with doubts as to the fate of the attempt, on account of the condition of public affairs and the exceptional state of circumstances existing at that time. A short experience dissipated all our fears, and gave assurance of permanent success. Our readers are aware of the circumstances which caused a temporary suspension of our publication; and it is needless to particularize the causes which have produced so long a delay. We are happy to announce that our arrangements are such that the publication of our paper, in the future, is an assured fact.

It may seem to argue great temerity to undertake, at this time, to publish a paper, when one already exists in the town. But we believe in the first place that there is room for both, and that the demands of the times are such that both can be supported. At any rate, in our present attempt, we have only set about it when the success of it was put beyond question.

In the conduct of our paper we will be guided by the same principles as heretofore. Strictly independent, we belong to no party or clique—but we will continue in the future, as in the past, to give our most ardent support to the administration of President DAVIS, believing, as we do, that he is the right man in the right place, and the best man for the place; and that after all that can be said and proved against him is allowed its full weight, he still stands forth as the man of the times. Errors have been committed; what man or administration ever totally avoided them? The proper plan to arrive at a correct estimate, is to consider our condition three years ago, the transactions of the intervening period, and the present proud and impregnable position of the Confederacy, and then answer whether or not there appears marks of greatness in those who have conducted our affairs.

In our relation as member of the press, we anticipate, in the intercourse with our brother members generally, and especially those of our town, the reciprocation of those kind feelings which characterize the courtesy of the profession in this State, and which has given it the high character which it everywhere bears.

Municipal Election.

At an election held on Monday last, for Intendant and Wardens of the Town of Camden, for the ensuing twelve months, the following gentlemen were re-elected:

Intendant—JAMES DUNLAP.
Wardens—ROBT. M. KENNEDY.
D. D. HOCOTT.
L. M. BOSWELL.
N. D. BAXLEY.

Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions.

The Court convened on Monday last—Judge WARDELL presiding. The Grand and Petit Juries being impanelled, the State docket was called, and all cases brought forward for consideration were marked continued. The Grand Jury, in their report on public buildings, presented the condition of the jail as being bad, and sadly needing repairs; after which the jury for next term was drawn, and the court adjourned.

To Our Patrons.

In issuing a somewhat larger paper than the most of our contemporaries, it is not our purpose to deceive our subscribers or others who may hereafter choose to patronize us, by commencing with a double sheet, and, after securing their mite towards our sustenance, to reduce the size. We tell them, in resuming the publication, that we may at any time be compelled to issue a single sheet, where a scarcity of labor, paper or ink may necessitate us to adopt such a course. But we have effected a contract by which we will be regularly supplied for twelve months with paper, so that at present we need apprehend no such necessity. In order that we may be able, during the coming week, to perfect, as near as possible, the condition of the imposing room of the office, we will issue a single sheet, after which time, the paper will appear as this number is issued. We presume it is unnecessary to remind our readers that the subscription money will be paid in advance.

News from Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 1.—An official telegram from Mobile states that New Orleans papers of the 24th claim the capture of 210 Confederate soldiers on the 21st along the Bayou Rapides; also four pieces of artillery and a large number of horses.

Commissioner OELD is expected to return from Fortress Monroe to-morrow. The object of his visit was to attempt a settlement of the difficulties in regard to the exchange of prisoners.

The flood in the James River is receding.

Pleasant Tidings.

FORREST AT WORK IN KENTUCKY—GOLD STEADILY RISING AT THE NORTH.

GRENADA, MISS., March 31.—The Memphis Bulletin of the 29th has been received here. It says: "The steamer J. D. Perry arrived from above on the evening of the 27th, and the City of Alton this morning, bringing exciting news from the rebel General Forrest's command. Late last Friday evening, when the Perry left Cairo, a despatch had just been received to the effect that Paducah, Ky., was on fire, and that fighting was then going on there.

"The City of Alton, which left Saturday evening, brings a confirmation of the above. Paducah was then in ashes, and fighting was still going on between the gun boats and the rebels on shore. The Union pickets were driven in at Columbus, Kentucky, on Friday night, and attack was also expected at that place. The steamer Perry was fired at Hickman, but succeeded in passing, having escaped serious damage."

STILL LATER FROM FORREST'S COMMAND.

ATLANTA, April 2.—The Nashville Union of the 27th contains interesting particulars of Forrest's advance into Kentucky. Cairo despatches of the 26th state that Forrest arrived on the 23d at Union City, driving in the pickets. He also destroyed the railroads and bridges eight miles from Columbus General Brayman, with several regiments of infantry and artillery, went from Cairo within twelve miles of Union City, and learned that Colonel Hawkins, with 471 of the Tennessee cavalry, had surrendered, and that the Confederates, after destroying the fortifications, returned southward, taking their prisoners with them.

The New York Herald, of the 29th, contains despatches from Cairo to the effect that Forrest attacked and captured Paducah on the afternoon of the 25th with 7,000 men. Three attacks on the fort were repulsed by the garrison before the place was carried, the rebels leaving 360 dead on the field. Four gunboats opened fire on the city to prevent the rebels from occupying it. During the fight, the rebels plundered the stores of an immense quantity of goods. Several women were killed. The Yankee loss was fourteen killed and fifteen wounded. A large portion of the city was destroyed. The rebels retired at night, after burning the depot and steamer Decatur, and proceeded in the direction of Columbus.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 26th inst., says: "From the officers of the steamer Glasgow, which arrived at a late hour last night, we learn that on last Thursday morning a force of Confederates, estimated at six thousand; under General Forrest, made their appearance at Union City, where was stationed a cavalry force of some eight hundred men. For a time, there was heavy skirmishing, but the odds being so great, and a flag of truce coming in from General Forrest, demanding the surrender of the post and garrison, it was deemed best to do so, and the post capitulated at 11 o'clock, a. m."

Exchange of Prisoners.

FORREST'S EXPEDITION—FURTHER NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, April 4.—The flag of truce boat, with a thousand prisoners, is expected here on Wednesday.

An official dispatch from General Forrest states that he moved in the direction of Jackson on Paducah, in fifty hours. He held the town ten hours, and could have held it longer, but, as the small pox was raging, he evacuated the place. He captured many stores and horses, and burned a steamer. His loss at Union City and Paducah was 25 killed and wounded. Colonel Thompson, of Kentucky, was amongst the killed. The enemy's loss at Paducah was fifty killed and wounded. Six hundred Yankees were captured during the expedition.

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 28th contains conflicting accounts about Forrest's attack on Paducah. They state that he captured the place after four assaults, losing 150 killed and wounded. The Yankee loss is stated to have been but 12 killed and 40 wounded, with Colonel Hicks and 800 men taken prisoners. Forrest burned all the Government stores. A telegram from Columbus, Kentucky, dated the 27th ult., says that Forrest and Faulkner were between that place and Mayfield. Their strength was much greater than at first estimated. Mayfield was filled with rebel wounded. The rebels were, at last accounts, marching towards Clinton.

General Rosecrans has suspended the circulation of the New York Metropolitan Record in Missouri.

THE PRISON ON LAKE ERIE.

Under this head the Louisville Journal of the 28th ultimo, publishes the following lines, written by "Asa Hartz," the correspondent of the Mobile Tribune. It may be not amiss to say that "Asa Hartz" is Maj. George McKnight, formerly of this city, of Gen. Loring's staff.—Columbia Guardian.

The full, round moon, in God's blue bend,
Glides o'er her path so quietly—
Dark shadows creep, fade into light,
And stars look down serenely.
A captive looks out on the scene—
A scene so sad and dreary;
And thinks a weary captive's thoughts,
In prison on Lake Erie.

The happy, happy days of youth,
Flit by him fast and faster;
The joys which gave no warning note
Of manhood's dire disaster:
The days when joy, and peaceful homes,
And friendsides bright and cherry,
Come back to find him sad and worn,
In prison on Lake Erie.

A passing cloud flies o'er the scene,
The light, a moment banished,
Returns again, but now, alas!
The vision bright has vanished,
The happy view of childhood's throne
Leaves but a picture dreary,
To rest the aching eye upon,
In prison on Lake Erie.

How many moons will rise and wane;
How many months will languish—
Ere Peace, the white-winged angel, comes
To soothe a nation's anguish!
God speed the long'd and pray'd for day,
When loved ones, bright and cherry,
Shall welcome us around the hearth,
From prison on Lake Erie.

ASA HARTZ.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND, February, 1864.

Penalty for Failure to Deliver the Tithe in Time.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF TAXES,
Richmond, March 25, 1864.

To the Editor of the Whig: Permit me to enlighten "A Farmer," whose communication, headed "Who is the Law-giver," appears in your paper of this morning.

The Tax Act of 1864 was re-enacted with amendments, and approved on 17th February, 1864. What was section 11 in the old Act is section 10 in this. In paragraph IV, section 10, one of the amendments is in these words:

"The said producer shall be required to deliver the wheat, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat, rice, peas, beans, cured hay and fodder, sugar, molasses of cane or sargrum, wool, thus to be paid as a tithe in kind, after they have been estimated as aforesaid, in such form and ordinary marketable condition as may be usual in the section in which they are delivered, within thirty days from the date of notice given by the agent of collection that he is ready to receive such produce, (except potatoes and tobacco which shall be delivered in the manner and at the times hereinafter provided,) at some depot not more than twelve miles from the place of production: and if not delivered by the times and in the order stated, he shall be liable to pay five times the estimated value of the portion aforesaid," &c.

This is the law, and Congress is the law-giver. Instruction 9, which "A Farmer" quotes, is a promulgation of the amendment above quoted, and if he had observed the heading of the instructions, he would have seen that they were issued as "additional instructions adopted to the amendments of the tax laws of 1863," &c. Very respectfully,
THOMPSON ALLAN,
Commissioner of Taxes.

Grant's Movements in Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., April 3.—Intelligence from the Yankee lines represents Grant as busy reviewing and inspecting the Army of the Potomac. It is also reported that reinforcements are reaching that army from the West. Meade still retains his command of the army; but Grant will have charge of it in the next fight. The commanding heard in the direction of Culpeper is ascertained to have been saluted in honor of Grant's presence. Snow fell here for over ten hours, but it has now all disappeared. The condition of the roads precludes the possibility of the enemy's advance for a week, at least; but all our information shows that active preparations are going on in his camps.

Capture of West Virginia Legislators by Rebels.

SIR JOHN'S RUN, March 20.—Last evening a detachment of rebels, reported to be Gilmer's men, made a raid into Bath, a village of Morgan county, West Virginia, two miles and a half from here, and succeeded in capturing Mr. Bechtel, a West Virginia State Senator, and Mr. Wheat, a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates.

A New Point of Exchange.

The Richmond Examiner informs us that Savannah Georgia, or some point nigh unto it, has been selected as neutral ground for the delivery and exchange of prisoners of war sent from Richmond to America, and such others as may be gathered at that point. Maj. E. Griswold, late Provost Marshal of Richmond, has been detached from service there and ordered to the above post.

The following, however, looks like another hitch in the exchange business; "The Washington Chronicle says that General Wadsworth is instructed to state that no more prisoners will be exchanged, except upon the principle of man for man, regardless of color."

Eighty Yankees were captured in East Tennessee during the recent advance of Gen. Longstreet, and have been forwarded to Richmond.

A Proposition.

We clip the annexed from the Religious Herald:

I propose that on the second Lord's day in April next, every minister of the gospel, of every denomination in the South, preach from these words: "If I shut up Heaven that there be no rain, or if I command the locusts to devour the land, or if I send pestilence among my people; if my people, which are called by my name, shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways, then will I hear from Heaven and will forgive their sins, and will heal their land."—2 Chron., vii: 13, 14.

Will not every newspaper in the South, both political and religious, publish the above proposition once and again, and thus bring a subject of such vital importance fully before the public mind? The "locusts" and the "pestilence" are now devouring our land, and here we have the explicit directions how to get rid of them. Let us obey God and realize the blessing.

A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL.

[From the Columbia Guardian.]

The Black Flag.

We find no fault with the fact that such men as President Davis and Gen. Lee hesitate to commit their country and her righteous cause to the atrocious warfare inaugurated by the Lincoln, Butlers, McNeils, McCooks and Kilpatrick of Northern chivalry.

Perhaps the bloody retribution which Yankee vandalism challenges may best receive sanction and discussion around the camp fires. That the soldiers should assume for themselves the responsibility which at best is theirs. They can make the work sure and the shaft short.

Let them take the first step towards righteous vengeance and prepare to go on as the case may demand. Begin with those who are responsible for their own deeds and who are outlaws against a common civilization. The negroes who are forced to the field by the bayonets of their loving Yankee brothers are not fitting objects for Southern vengeance. The Yankee Puritan who shows his faith by his works may be allowed the privilege of excavating a retreat from prison. But the foreign mercenaries who choose to enlist under the banner of the beastly Lincoln, who hire themselves to make the most atrocious warfare on a people who have never wronged them. The sons of foreign birth who repay hospitality with fire and sword, and who with the imported pack of hirling butchers have left their distant homes to fasten the heritage of shame upon the people of free and independent States, whose only crime has been the defence of their well authenticated liberties against foul oppression. Let such as these meet their reward without stint and without mercy.

In view of the requital we have received at the hands of these felonious bands, we blazon on our banners, No Quarter! We solemnly ask, is not the retribution just as to all Northern troops of foreign birth? We have fed the famishing poor of Ireland, who send in return for cargoes of food shipped from Southern ports two Irish brigades, led by Sheridan and Meagher. We have rebuked into defeat the thralldom well devised for men of foreign birth by such men as Seward. We have refused to disfranchise freemen for conscience sake. We have dealt but Christian charity and magnanimous forbearance to these miscreant ingrates who have come to stir insurrection in our borders, to pilfer and burn the houses which they defile without shame and destroy without remorse. To such demous who have cursed all civilization to its teeth, and spurred from their path of blood every law, both human and divine, we say there can be but one law of war—the parole of the bayonet on the field and everywhere. Let the world know the Southern soldier's vow, and let all men judge of its justice. We demand that that the Yankee in vaper should fight out alone his own hellish platform of rights and liberty to its consummation; and if Europe flings her hordes in the scale, we shall slay with out remorse these venomous serpents who sting the bosom that nursed them into life. And to all we say

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CÆLUM.

The Carolinian says: Since the siege of Charleston commenced, the Federals have thrown 30,000 shells into and at Fort Sumter, 3,000 at the city, and some 70,000 of Wagoner and Gregg, making over 100,000 shells, mostly 11 and 15-inch—300, 200 and 100 pound Parrotts—a number that has no parallel in any siege in history. Averaging the weight of the shells at 150 pounds each, although they will come nearer 180 pounds, the aggregate would be 15,000 pounds of iron hurled against this devoted nest of rebellion and its defences.

Bunui is a French word for an English malady which generally arises from the want of a want, and constitutes the complaint of those who have nothing to complain of.

Extraordinary Sermon from Henry Ward Beecher—The Rebels Eulogized.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher rather startled his hearers at the Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, in a eulogy of the rebel troops, in the course of a sermon designed to show that the price of liberty was not only eternal vigilance, but eternal self-sacrifice. "Where," exclaimed the speaker, "shall we find such heroic self-denial, such upbearing under physical discomfort, such patience in poverty, in distress, in absolute want, as we find in the Southern army? They fight better in a bad cause than you do in a good one; they fight better for a passion than you do for a sentiment. We believe them to be misguided, but we must do them the credit of saying they fight well, and bear up under trouble nobly; they suffer and do not complain; they go in rags, but do not rebel; they are in earnest for their personal liberty; they believe in it, and if they can they mean to get it."

Mr. Beecher also denied that slavery was dead. "Dead!" he exclaimed, "we know that within the lines of the frontier army there are yet three millions of slaves. As yet, we learn that they are docile, amenable to the will of their masters, patient and subservient. Don't be deceived."

It is scarcely necessary to add, that not a few of Mr. Beecher's flock went home that night astonished.

Important from the North.

RICHMOND, April 3.—We have Northern dates to the 31st ult.

A collision occurred on the 28th ult. at Charleston, Coles county, Illinois, between the rebel sympathizers and the Abolitionists. The fire of the latter killed 14 of the rebels. The latest accounts say that the rebels, 300 strong, were entrenched at Galliday's Mills, under command of the Sheriff. The 53d Illinois regiment, 400 strong, were marching to attack them. Mattoon, Ill., was threatened by the rebels from two adjoining counties.

The very latest telegrams, dated Springfield, Ill., March 30, say: "Col. OAKS, Provost Marshal General, started for Charleston last night. He telegraphed to-day for the 41st Regiment. Gen. Heintzleman has also been requested to send 5000 troops from Indianapolis." This indicates trouble of a serious character in that section.

The New York World has a rumor from Washington that the entire organized militia of the North is to be called into service for six months, to hold certain points during the campaign against Richmond, which is soon to begin.

A Cincinnati despatch of the 16th says: All steamers as far down as New Orleans, have been pressed. An important expedition, under Sherman is afoot, the destination of which is conjectured to be Mobile.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War find evidence against General Meade.

The Government is issuing one thousand rations daily to indigent citizens at Knoxville. They are required to go North within fourteen days or stop drawing rations.

Scouts report the rebels making active preparations for an advance into Kentucky. There is no doubt but their cavalry is in good condition, and two divisions of infantry are mounted.

A telegram from Fort Smith says the army of the frontier is in motion.

Supposed destination Northern Texas. The reorganization of the Army of the Potomac was progressing on the 29th.

Gold fell to 64½, in consequence of the issue of gold certificates, but rallied and closed at 66.

Three boats were attacked on the 14th on Cumberland River, above Nashville, and completely riddled. A gunboat arrived and dispersed the guerrillas. The loss is not reported. The guerrillas subsequently captured and burned a train on the Louisville and Nashville Road, and hung three negroes.

An order of Gen. Price is published, in which he assumes the command of the Department of Arkansas.

More Confederate Captures.

Two Yankee adventure, on the part of twelve members of the 15th Virginia cavalry, has resulted in the destruction of two valuable Yankee schooners and Schooners Seized.—A bold and successful capture of a large amount of valuables. The parties proceeded down one of the rivers emptying into Albermarle Sound one night during the past week, and, at an opportune hour, boarded the schooners and disarmed the crews. Both vessels were loaded with coal, cotton, and salt, and all the contents were saved and sold, after which the vessels were burnt. On one of the vessels the Captain was relieved of a fine gold watch, twenty, \$20 dollar gold pieces, and a stout roll of greenbacks. The cargo of one vessel realized \$23,000 in Confederate currency.

A NEW WRINKLE.—A new "wrinkle" in the gas business is an attachment of a small marine clock to street lamps, whereby the gas is turned off at precisely the moment desired. An arrangement of this kind is being tried in Springfield, Mass.

From the North.

The Northern papers of the 22d instant contain a few brief items of intelligence:

THE EXAMINATION OF A BANISHED MINISTER.

It has already been announced that Butler has sent Rev. Jas. D. Armstrong, D. D., of Norfolk, Va., to work upon the fortifications at Hatteras, as a punishment for being "disloyal." The following is the official report of the "examination" of Dr. Armstrong:

Question. Do you call yourself a loyal man in letter and spirit to-day? Answer. I prefer not answering.

Q. What is the name of that gentleman who had taken the oath, and while coming out of the Custom House with you made the remark that he "would like to spit upon Northern Yankees," or something to that effect? A. I prefer not answering.

Q. Have you ever in your pulpit alluded favorably to the Southern cause? A. I preached a sermon on the recommendation of the Southern Congress.

Q. Did you object at that time to doing so? A. No, sir.

Q. Have you, since the commencement of the war, preached in your pulpit a sermon favorable to the Union cause—one that would please the loyal and displease the disloyal? A. No, sir.

Q. Where were you born? A. In New Jersey. I came to Virginia when nineteen years old.

Q. Have you determined in your mind not to pray for or allude to the President of the United States, the authorities, the armies and navies thereof, that they may be successful in all their efforts to put down this wicked rebellion? A. I have.

Q. Do you think this a wicked rebellion? A. No, sir.

Have you, since the commencement of this war, opened your church on any fast or thanksgiving day recommended by the President of the United States? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever open your church on Jeff. Davis' recommendation? A. There has been meeting for prayer.

Q. Should the President of the United States within a short time recommend a day of thanksgiving or fast, with a view that Christians would unite in prayer for the overthrow of all rebels in arms against the Government of the United States, would you willingly open your church and take charge of such meetings to that end? A. I should not.

Q. Do you look upon slavery as a divine institution? A. I look upon it as allowable.

Q. Did you look upon the hanging of John Brown as just and right? A. I did.

Q. Would you look upon the hanging of any of the prominent rebels, Jeff. Davis, for instance—as just and right? A. I should not.

Q. Are you religiously and morally opposed to capital punishment? A. I am not.

Q. Do you look upon Jeff. Davis or any of his Confederates as deserving any severe punishment for their public acts against the Government since the commencement of the war? A. I do not.

Q. Do you sympathize with the Union cause or with the Confederate? A. With the Confederate.

Q. Do you look upon Jeff. Davis, Wigfall, S. M. Mason and their former colleagues in the United States Congress just preceding the year 1860, as perjured men, and deserving a traitor's reputation for all time, until they show works meet for repentance? A. I do not.

Q. Did or do you now regret the Federal loss at Smithfield a few weeks since? A. I do not.

Q. Do you think the attack upon Fort Sumter by the rebels justifiable in ever having fired on the old flag? A. I do.

Q. Should you know of any blockade runners or secret mail carries to or from the rebels, would you give any immediate information thereof to our authorities, that they might be detected and punished as traitors deserve? A. I would not have anything to do with it.

Look at This.

The Savannah Republican has just received through the blockade the following extraordinary document, of which thousands of copies are floating over the kingdom of Great Britain and winked at by the British Government:

To Gallant Young Irishmen, Germans and Others:

The war contractors of New York, Boston and Philadelphia are in want of a few thousand enterprising young men, to join the glorious army of the United States.

The profits of the business are so large that the country can afford to pay handsomely all who will speedily enter their noble service.

Camp life in America is remarkably salubrious and enjoyable, and offers immense attractions to the oppressed populations of Europe. The troops will have FREE LICENSE WHILE OCCUPYING THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY, and the ESTATES and PROPERTY of the vanquished rebels will be divided by a grateful nation among its heroic defenders.

For further particulars, apply to the Contractors' Lecturers, now in the mission to Britain, and to Messrs. John Bright and W. F. Forster, Ranters' Hall, London.

New York, September 1, 1863.

Sad Case.

Ellen Welch was recently fined five dollars and committed to Bridewell for ninety days, in Chicago, for drunkenness and vagrancy. The Chicago Journal says that she is the niece of Daniel O'Connell, the daughter of his sister, Mary O'Connell—and that she could claim as her father the lord of Kilarney Castle. She eloped with a young officer, and the couple came to Philadelphia, where they resided one year, when her husband died. The widow came to Chicago, married again, lost her husband, got into disreputable company, and went from bad to worse, until she brought up in a police court.