

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A telegraph despatch received by Mr. Witherspoon, on yesterday at noon, states that the news from the West has been greatly exaggerated. Nashville has not been taken, but expecting hourly to be attacked. Gens. Johnston, Pillow and Floyd are at Nashville. Our loss at Fort Donelson is not known. The capture of the 13,000, as reported, needs confirmation—it is said to be an exaggerated estimate. They were cut off from the main army, but not captured, and it was believed they would be able to join the forces at Nashville. A determined stand will be made by the Confederates at the city. Hot work may be expected immediately.

Col. Joseph B. Kershaw.

We learn from good authority, says the *Carolinian*, that COL. JOSEPH B. KERSHAW, 2d Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, has been promoted to Brigadier-Generalship. a

Recruits Wanted.

By reference to a card and an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Capt. E. B. CANTEY, has returned home with a view of recruiting for his company. Information given by calling at M. BAUM & BROS

Lieutenant LEITNER, of Camden Volunteers, is also recruiting for his company, and may be found at the store of JAMES DUNLAP, Esq.

The Camden Telegraph.

In another column will be found a communication over the signature of "An Old Citizen," which, at the present—above all other times—should attract the attention of every good citizen. Times are not now what they once were, and on failure to secure the latest and most reliable important news, at the earliest hour possible, we may hazard our dearest and best interests. All such intelligence, transmitted by telegraph, is attended by more or less expense, all of which has been borne by Mr. WITHERSPOON, for some time back, without any remuneration. From the statement of facts, as represented to ourself, we think it, to say the least of it, unjust. Those who feel at a loss to know to whom they may make contribution with a view of keeping up the line, can do so by applying at the telegraph office post-office, or even at the office of the CONFEDERATE. The coming sixty days will be pregnant with events of the most vital importance to our people; and they should consider the necessity of immediate action, as a day's delay may be most detrimental to our every interest.

Day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer.

We notice, with great satisfaction, that the cities of Charleston, Augusta and Columbia have set apart this, the 21st day of February, to be observed in Fasting, Humiliation and prayer. In this the citizens of this community will unite, prostrating themselves before the great Ruler of the Universe, the God of our Fathers, that for the sake of His Son, our Saviour and Redeemer, he would send His holy spirit to enlighten our minds and renew our hearts, that we may implore His mercy and deprecate his wrath, humbly beseeching Him to give wisdom to our rulers, strength to our soldiers, and unity of purpose to our people, that the invaders of our soil may be driven back—that the progress of vice and intemperance, which have so justly provoked His righteous indignation, may be driven from our midst—that the new Government to be begun on the morrow, may be established on a firm basis—a blessing to the world, and a heritage of freedom to our posterity. Let them engage the attention of every patriot and Christian, and their prayers ascend to Heaven as the voice of one man, feeling assured that God who feeds the young ravens when they cry, will not turn a deaf ear to the supplications of his own children.

We would add that at 11 o'clock this morning and at 3-2 p. m., there will be service at the Presbyterian Church. Members of all denominations, and such others as feel an interest in the good cause, are invited to attend. Let our houses of business be closed, and make it, in every sense, a day of humiliation and prayer.

Flour is cheaper at Richmond, Va., than it has been for years. The Government has made large contracts at from \$5 to \$5.50 per bbl. Victuals are getting cheaper everywhere.

War Department.

The following extract from an order from Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant, Inspector General, which was first issued by that true soldier and patriot, Gen. Bragg, is so full of interest and importance to the cause of Southern independence, that we commend it to the attention of every lover of his country, merely adding that we would most heartily approve of the closing up of every place where whisky is sold to our soldiers, more especially along our public thoroughfare:

"2. Commanders of all grades are earnestly called upon to suppress drunkenness by every means in their power. It is the cause of nearly every evil from which we suffer; the largest portion of our sickness and mortality results from it; our guard houses are filled by it; officers are constantly called from their duties to form courts-martial in consequence of it; inefficiency in our troops, and consequent danger to our cause, is the inevitable result. No one is benefitted but the miserable wretch who is too cowardly to defend a country he is willing to sell by destroying those noble faculties he has never possessed. Gallant soldiers should scorn to yield to such temptations—and intelligent and honorable officers should set them an example. They should be encouraged to send to their families and friends the pay they receive for their services, instead of wasting it in their own destruction, and at the risk of the holy cause in which they are engaged. Small as the amount is, it will cause many a dear one to rise up and call them blessed.

"Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish, and wine to these that be of heavy heart—but for us, the glorious cause in which we are engaged should furnish all the excitement and enthusiasm necessary for our success.

"The enemy in large and increasing numbers is upon our coasts. Let us cease all amusements and frivolities, and prepare diligently to meet him, in defence of our homes, our firesides, and our altars."

"3. The introduction of spirituous liquors into any camp, barrack, or station, of the army, except for medical purposes, duly recommended by the senior Medical officer, and approved by the General, or other officer, in command, is hereby expressly prohibited, and all spirituous liquors found in said camps, barracks, or stations, not authorized as above, will be confiscated or destroyed, under direction of the General, or other officer, in command.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

February 18.

A CARD.

RECRUITS WANTED.

Capt. C. R. CANTEY, who has been for the past eight months in the service of the Confederate States, in Virginia, having, with his company, re-enlisted for two years, or the war, has returned on a brief furlough, and is desirous of obtaining a few recruits for said company.

Capt. CANTEY and his Lieutenants are well known to this community, and need no recommendation from us. Parties joining their company, can rest assured that they will receive as kind, humane and considerate treatment as any in the service. Every attention will be paid to their well being and comfort, as those who have already served under them will testify.

The times now are such that it is apparent that almost every man will have to fight for his home and country; and this is perhaps as fair an opportunity for engaging in the service as will present itself; for, every man who attaches himself to this company, will be entitled to fifty dollars bounty, under a late act of Congress, it being a re-enlisted company.

Capt. CANTEY's time is short, so that whatever is done should be done quickly. Those who desire to join had better call on one of his Lieutenants at once, or at the store of M. Baum & Bros., where they may obtain further particulars.

A MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.

CONFEDERATE.—A planter inquires of us whether "horses, mules and oxen on the plantation, used for farming, are to be returned for Confederate taxation?" We answer no—the tax is to be levied only on "cattle, horses and mules, raised for sale," or used as merchandise; and not when raised or used for family purposes—and this by the express terms of the Confederate Tax Act.

[FOR THE CAMDEN CONFEDERATE.]

The Telegraph.

MR. EDITOR: The times at present seem to indicate that we are on the eve of stirring events, and it does seem to me that some arrangement should be made by which we could be kept regularly posted, by telegraph, of what is transpiring. We are all deeply interested—and knowing the expenses of the telegraph office must be heavy, (for we were shown by the operator, a bill for Nitric Acid, costing one dollar and ten cents per pound, which heretofore cost twelve and a half cents) it is neither just or proper that he should be expected to furnish the news gratuitously.

Every message received by him, from any point beyond Kingsville, has to be paid by him, for the telegraph charges, to Kingsville. Every message from Charleston to Kingsville, costs him thirty-five cents for the first ten words, and two cents for each additional word—leaving entirely out the charges from Camden to Kingsville—which is all that he has to depend on to keep up the expenses of the office and line. I am told by the operator that the amount required to furnish the news regularly, of course, will depend on the length of the communications—which have always been abbreviated, as much as possible, by his Charleston correspondent, who is a reliable and punctual gentleman. If all who feel an interest in this matter, would give liberally to it, we could be furnished, forthwith, with the latest and most reliable news of the day. I hope, Mr. Editor, I am not alone in my desire to see this matter attended to at once. And I think it would be well for you to receive any contributions for the above purpose.

AN OLD CITIZEN.

[FOR THE CAMDEN CONFEDERATE.]

MR. EDITOR: I was pleased to notice on Friday afternoon last, that two of our merchants closed their stores to attend the weekly prayer-meeting; and in reflecting on the subject, I asked myself—why only two? Are there not many more who believe in the efficacy of prayer? Are there not many others of all denominations, who have sons and brothers now exposed to danger and death on the battle-field? Is not our beloved land invaded by an unnatural—an inhuman, aye, a barbarous foe? Oh, Christian brethren, if you love your bleeding country—if you value your homes and firesides—if you would have those whom you love as your own lives, rescued in the hour of danger, suspend your business; come to the place appointed for prayer. The object is, specially for our soldiers and our country. Come, for "God is our refuge and strength—a very present help in trouble;" and He says "ask and ye shall receive."

W.

The Bodies of our Fallen Heroes—The Casualties on Roanoke Island.

RICHMOND, February 14.—The bodies of Capts. O. Jennings Wise, Lieut. William Selden and Capt. Coles, arrived here this morning from Currituck, to which place they were brought by one of our boats, which was sent to Roanoke Island yesterday, under a flag of truce, to obtain the remains. Captain Wise's body is pierced with three bullets. Lieutenant Selden was killed by a shot through the head. General Wise saw the body of his son at Currituck, and was deeply moved.

By the flag of truce which brought the bodies, we have the enemy's reports of the casualties in the fight on Roanoke Island. Our loss was slight compared to that of the Yankees. We had only 8 killed and 30 wounded. The enemy's loss by their own admission was; killed, 2 Colonels, 35 other commissioned officers, and 175 Privates; wounded, 400.—*Charleston Mercury.*

The Richmond *Whig* has a statement which it vouches for as official, that the entire number of the Confederate troops engaged in the battle at Leesburg amounted to 1,605; and the number of killed, wounded, drowned and prisoners of the enemy was 1,716; giving the result of over one man of the enemy put *hors du combat* to each man engaged on our side. Such a result is almost unprecedented in the annals of war.

From New Orleans.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE—AS USUAL.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14.—The steamer Victoria ran the blockade at this port to-day. The blockading steamer fired 200 shells at her. She has arrived safe, however, with a cargo consisting of 15,000 stand of arms, ammunition coffee, etc.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

THE NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FALL OF FORT DONELSON.

THE SURRENDER OF NASHVILLE.

&c., &c., &c.

AUGUSTA, February 18, 8 p. m.—Dr. Eve arrived here from Nashville to-night. He says that Fort Donelson surrendered on Sunday morning. Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson telegraphed to the enemy, offering to surrender the city of Nashville on the condition that the enemy would respect private property. No answer was received; but a majority of the citizens seemed willing to give up the place on this single condition. Large numbers of the people have left the city—thirteen thousand. At the time when Fort Donelson surrendered, there were 13,000 troops at that post, and 2,900 at Clarksville. The Cumberland river was rising, so that it was thought that the enemy's gunboats could reach the city.

Mr. Eve thinks that a large amount of Government stores would probably fall into the enemy's hands; but most of the railroad rolling stock had been removed beyond the reach of immediate danger.

NORFOLK, February 18.—Northern papers of the 17th have been received. The Baltimore *Sun Extra*, issued at 2 p. m. on the 17th inst., says that Fort Donelson surrendered on the 16th inst., with 15,000 prisoners, including Generals Johnson, Buckner and Pillow.

A despatch from Chicago, dated February 16, says: The right wing began storming the Fort at noon to-day, taking the left wing of the enemy's fortifications, over which the stars and stripes are now floating. The opposing forces are now almost breast to breast, ready to open the work of death upon each other at any moment.

(The Latest Northern Account.)

A despatch from Cincinnati, dated February 17th, says: Fort Donelson was taken yesterday with 15,000 prisoners, including Generals Johnson, Buckner and Pillow.

The fact was announced in the House of Representatives yesterday by Col. Fox, who was authorized by Gen. McClellan to make the statement. Gen. Floyd escaped. The loss is heavy on both sides.

A despatch, dated St. Louis, February 16 says: General Halleck has received despatches from Gen. Curtis, stating that the rear guard of Gen. Price's army was overtaken, while being pursued from Springfield. The rebels escaped, but left their wagons and baggage.

General Mitchell is reported to have crossed Barren River, and to be at this time in possession of Bowling Green. The Roanoke Island prisoners have been sent to New York.

THE LATEST FROM EUROPE.

At last accounts Slidell had arrived at Paris, and it was the impression among Southerners there that the object of his mission would soon be achieved. The Paris correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald* says that the French Emperor is ready now, at any time, to recognize the South but invites England to act first. Palmerston, however, is afraid to make the first move.

The Sumter is at Gibraltar. A second great panic had taken place among the Yankee ship masters at Marseilles, on account of the captures of the Sumter. The ship Macaulay, of Baltimore, was boarded near Genoa by the Sumter, but was afterwards released.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* publishes the following:

"CHATTANOOGA, February 17.—Fort Donelson taken, 5,000 Confederates killed, and 10,000 taken prisoners. Buckner prisoner. Pillow and Floyd safe. Yankees marching on Nashville. We can't hold it. Citizens all leaving. Great excitement there. All our guns and ammunition lost."

THE BOUNTY QUESTION.—We are requested to publish, for the information of those interested, the following important despatch from the Secretary of War:

No bounty is allowed to troops for local defence or special service, under act of twenty-first (21st) August last.

J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of War.

(Official) S. R. GIST,
Adjutant and Inspector-General of S. C.