

The Camden Weekly Journal.

VOLUME XXI. [7 FEB 1860]

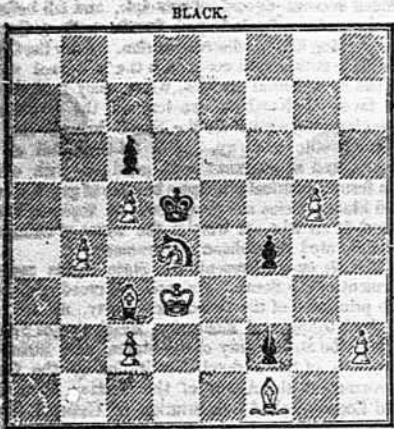
CAMDEN, SOUTH-CAROLINA, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1860.

NUMBER 6.

CHESS COLUMN

OF THE
CAMDEN JOURNAL.
Tuesday, February 7, 1860.

PROBLEM NO. 14, BY "C. B. B."
OF THE CAMDEN CHESS CLUB.



Write to play, and checkmate in three moves.

Solution to Problem No. 13.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. K. to K. R. 5. | 1. K. to Q. 2. |
| 2. K. to Q. 5. | 2. K. to Q. B. |
| 3. K. to Q. 6. | 3. K. to Q. K. |
| 4. Q. to K. 7. | 4. K. to Q. R. 2. |
| 5. Q. takes P. (ch.) | 5. K. to R. |
6. Q. to Q. K. 1, mate.

The Camden Weekly Journal.

Tuesday, February 7, 1860.

J. W. CALL, Associate Editor.

The Yorkville Enquirer.

The corps editorial of this excellent paper has received a valuable accession in the person of J. Wood Davidson, Esq., already well known to the reading public as an able and finished writer.

Apologies.

The absence of the Associate Editor for a few days, must be the excuse for lack of editorial, and news items in this column. Next week, he will be at his post and repeat for duty with news, we hope, in abundance from the City.

Recovering.

We learn from Capt. S. D. Horton, that Mr. B. W. O'Connell, recently wounded in an affair with Mr. Nelson Newman, is better, and it is supposed, will recover. His recovery under the circumstances, will be almost miraculous.

A Good Book for Young Housekeepers.

Call at the Journal Office and get a copy of Mrs. Chapman's Southern Cook and Receipt Book. It is a most valuable treatise on the art of cooking, and is well adapted to the wants of the Southern household.

Rev. Thomas F. Davidson.

This distinguished minister performed Divine Service in the morning and afternoon of last Sabbath at this place, to attentive congregations.

Cheering Words.

We owe many thanks to the Charleston *Journal*, for its kind expressions in our favor, and especially for the following from a recent paper:

"THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.—If there be one journal in South Carolina that deserves its present prosperity, it is the Camden Journal. Sound in the faith and earnest in its advocacy, it is well established organ of that large tract of country between the Watauga and Lynch's Creek. We commend the *Journal* most decidedly to the Charleston merchants, as reaching a rich and prosperous community, who deal much in this city. An advertisement appears in another column."

Union Meeting in Lowell Mass.

A great Union Meeting was recently held at Lowell Mass., where the following Resolutions were presented by Dr. J. C. Ayer, as Chairman of the Committee appointed for that purpose:

"Whereas, it is alleged that the people of the North favor the secessionist teachings, and countenance the treasonable acts that have culminated in an invasion of a sovereign State of this confederacy, and that we, as a political action, to infringe upon the guaranteed rights of the Southern States; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Lowell, view with utter detestation the acts and designs of John Brown and his confederates, and that it is a duty we owe to the just penalty of their crimes.

Resolved, That we disapprove of any and all attempts to interfere with the rights and internal policy of our sister States.

Resolved, That we discountenance sectional fanaticism, and will resist its teachings and purposes, by all legitimate means.

Resolved, That we hold the perpetuity of the Federal Union paramount to all other political considerations, as being the chief basis of the liberties we have inherited from our fathers, and that it is a duty we owe to ourselves, to our children, as well as to the cause of liberty throughout the world, to transmit it unimpaired to posterity.

These resolutions were passed without a dissenting voice, when Dr. Ayer, whom Lowell looks upon as its representative man, addressed the meeting with his accustomed eloquence and energy.

Harper's Weekly.

We find the following paragraph quoted from the grounds of our exchanges, taken from the *East Floridian*, published at Fernandina:

"We desire to call attention to the fact that among the advertisements to be found in the recent numbers of the above paper is one recommending Harper's issue of 'The Impending Crisis.' This should, of itself, be sufficient to render this sheet odious in the eyes of all true Southern men. For some time past the leading articles in Harper's Weekly have had a gradual tendency to some of the most objectionable features in Black Republicanism. This is not to be wondered at when it is stated that W. C. C. is a notorious and avowed Abolitionist, is one of the principal editors. This paper, from the able manner with which it has been heretofore conducted, and from the impression which has prevailed of its being strictly neutral and conservative on the subject of politics, has found its way into thousands of families, and has obtained a large circulation at the South. If the amount which has been paid out by Southern readers for the support of the above paper had been devoted to the establishment of a similar sheet in one of our Southern cities we should have had a journal quite as interesting and far more deserving of our support."

We have not noticed the advertisement alluded to, but in view of the fact, we refer to the matter simply to endorse the comments of the *Floridian* in relation to the support of Southern papers, *The Field and Florida*, of Augusta, the *Southern Literary Messenger* and *Russell's Magazine*, could all three be supported handsomely by the amount paid weekly for Harper in the Southern States.—So *Guardian*.

We join hands with you brother *Guardian*, and are happy to say, that our people are taking the right course with such documents. But four Harper's, out of a large number heretofore taken, are now received at Post Office, and these, we are reliably informed, will soon be discontinued.

Madame Bishop's Concert.

It will be seen from a notice in our paper to-day, that Madame Bishop will give a grand Concert at Temperance Hall to-morrow evening. Her reputation is world-wide, and we can add nothing to it here we to make the effort. The *Charleston Evening News*, of the 1st instant, says:

Madame Bishop's Concert last night, at the Institute Hall, drew together a large number of those who here pleasure remembrance of her charms of vocalization, nothing less than these pleasurable associations renewed. She fully realized every expectation. Her voice has lost nothing of its freshness or mellowness. Uniting the peculiarities, so rarely combined, of the ballad and operatic styles of singing, her fine musical modulation improved increased effect to expression which forms the chief characteristic of her vocal powers. We have rarely known the ballads she sang, rendered with equal sweetness, while her more artificial efforts—the perfect intonation of the highly cultured artist, was finely blended with the emotional part of her performance. Her excellence never was exhibited in passages requiring great vocal power, but her lower notes always presented that range of melodious utterance, which is the characteristic of liquid sweetness and graceful modulation. Her evidences fall delightfully on the ear, because they are the fruit of taste and sensibility—of artistic cultivation and natural feeling. In all of her songs she was recalled, and in one of them, such was the spell of her melody, she was twice recalled.

Mr. Sanderson is a brilliant pianist. His execution last night was that of a cultured proficient. His hands were equally well adapted to the most rapid of movements with delicacy of touch.

Signor Rodolpini is evidently a vocalist of much accomplishment, both as an artist and one imbued with dramatic power. His voice is that of a baritone, clear in its notes, flexible and under good management.

SELECTED POETRY.

Prayer.

Prayer is the incense of the soul,
The odor of the flower;
And rises as the waters roll,
To God's controlling power.
Within the soul there would not be
This infinite desire.

To whisper thoughts in prayer to thee,
Hast thou not lit the fire.

Prayer is the spirit speaking truth
To thee, whose love divine
Steals gently down like dew to soothe,
Or like the sunbeams shine;

For in the humblest soul that lives,
As in the lowliest flower,
The dew drop bears his image given,
The soul reflects his power.

At night when all is hushed and still,
And e'en soft echoes sleep,
A still small voice doth o'er me thrill,
And to each heart-choke leaps;

It is the spirit pulse that beats
Forever deep and true;
The storm with his anthem meets,
As sunlight greets the dew.

Watch Mother.

The fo'c'ling is beautiful—one of those little gems which touch the heart:

Mother! watch the little feet
Climbing o'er the garden wall,
Bounding through the busy street,
Ringing cellar, staid and hall.

Never mind the moments lost—
Never mind the time it costs,
To watch the little feet
Climbing o'er the garden wall.

Prayer comes by the way,
Making houses in the sand,
Tossing up the fragrant incense,
Never dare the weary task?

These small little hands may prove
Messengers of light and love.

Mother! watch the little tongue—
Prating eloquent and wild—
What is said and what is sung
By the joyous, happy child.

Catch the word while yet unspoken,
Stop the vow before 'tis broken;
This same tongue may yet proclaim
Blessings in the Saviour's name.

Mother! watch the little heart,
Beating soft and warm for you;
Wholesome lessons now impart,
Keep, Oh, keep that young heart true—
Extracting ever weed,
Sowing good and precious seed;
Harvest rich you then may see
Ripen for eternity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Giving up the Argument.

A little debate in the Senate on Tuesday, shows to what strains the anti-slavery party are now reduced. Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, not able to reply to the convincing argument that "slavery" for the negro is his proper and natural condition, endeavored to get out of a bad position by charging that Southern men were in favor of slavery for white men.

This brought Senators Clay, of Alabama, Brown, of Mississippi, and Chesnut, of South Carolina, to their feet at once, who indignantly denied the imputation, and demanded proof. This, however, was not forthcoming, except that Mr. Doolittle pretended he had one or two extracts from a Southern paper which supported his assertion. Mr. Chesnut made a noble and truthful statement, when he said that every white man at the South stood on an equal footing, and that the people at the South did not despise the white laborer. Perhaps there is no slander so constantly repeated, or, in fact, so generally believed at the North, as this story of the Black Republicans, that all labor at the South is considered dishonorable, and that a working white is not considered any better than a negro. We know it is absurdly false, but the story is nevertheless industriously propagated. We are glad to note that distinguished Southern Senators have stamped it with falsehood. It is worthy of remark in this connection, however, that the "Republican" party must be hard pushed when it does not attempt to defend its own principles, but in lieu of it resorts to misrepresenting its opponents. Why do not the "Republican" Senators defend the political equality of negroes with white men? Why not attack the principles of Mr. O'Connell's recent speech? Not only they, but their organs seem afraid to take up the issue thrown down to them. After all their boasting that down to them, a white would dare to defend negro "slavery," they show themselves too cowardly to grapple with their antagonists. We have seen a few sneers and misrepresentations of Mr. O'Connell, but not an anti-slavery journal has yet had the manliness to undertake a reply to him. Like Mr. Doolittle, we suppose they will now try to make out that the Democratic party uphold the slavery of white men! As they have a great contempt for the intelligence of the people, they may think there are fools enough who will believe this, to make it an object for them to preach it; but we shall take the liberty of doubting whether they will make a paying business of it.

New York Day Book.

DEAR THIS WHO CAN!—On Mr. William Jenkins, premises in Jasper County, is a yard ornament, a Cedar Tree, thirteen years old, measuring six feet high and fifty feet in circumference, is alive and the foliage perfectly green.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph*.

Our Colored Code—Debate in the Senate.

As our Senators, Messrs. Hammond and Chesnut, have deemed it worth while to correct and remove the studious and deliberate misrepresentations of Abolition orators concerning the laws of South Carolina, affecting negro sailors, we quote from the *Olds* a report on their remarks.

In the Senate, on Thursday, pending a speech of Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts:—
Mr. Hammond said: I do not feel disposed to interrupt the Senator, or say anything on that subject; but on a proper occasion it will be very easy to show that it is perfectly warranted. We passed a police law in South Carolina for our own personal protection.—
Certain classes of people came there and interfered with our domestic affairs. Was it an aggression to repel them, or put them under surveillance, or do what we pleased with them, while they were there? We did not bring them there. They came voluntarily.

Mr. Wilson. I shall be very glad, Mr. President, to have the Senator from South Carolina, on a fit occasion, endeavor to vindicate the policy of that law. Let me say, however, to that Senator now, in passing, that when South Carolina passes laws to protect herself, she has no right to infringe upon the constitutional rights of others, not citizens in South Carolina. We cannot recognize them either as citizens of South Carolina or citizens of Massachusetts; and the Supreme Court has since decided that they are not citizens of the United States.—
They are therefore not entitled to the constitutional provision that places the citizens of the different States on an equality within each other's limits. We had reason to believe that it was dangerous to the peace of our community and to our peculiar institutions to permit them to come there. Let me say again, that all this grows out of the fact that the Senator on the other side do not seem at all to comprehend that we live under distinctly different social systems, and must have peculiar laws. Without intending to aggress upon anybody else, or to infringe on the rights of any individual, much less of any State or of any section, we must be allowed to take care of ourselves.—
That law to which the Senator alludes, has been, materially modified. It has been ascertained that it was unnecessarily severe, and instead of incarcerating the colored persons in jail, they are now kept under surveillance, perhaps allowed to stop on their vessels; I do not recollect the exact modification, but they are no longer subject to the same imprisonment as they were before. This South Carolina has done voluntarily, and thus South Carolina and all the South would ameliorate the condition of the slaves if they were let alone. It has been done. They are an interesting it, and we act as counsel in such cases, and I have the law before me.

Mr. Hammond. All this grows out of the peculiar differences in the domestic institutions of the North and the South. Different laws must be made to suit different systems. Colored people are not citizens in South Carolina. We cannot recognize them either as citizens of South Carolina or citizens of Massachusetts; and the Supreme Court has since decided that they are not citizens of the United States.—
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Mr. Wilson. The Senator says they live under different social systems and they must have their way of protecting themselves. Well, sir, I am willing that they shall protect themselves; but in protecting themselves I say they have no right to infringe on the rights of others. What are we to think of a social system that requires this sacrifice of the rights of others?

Mr. Chesnut. Let me say to the Senator for Massachusetts that the ground we assume in South Carolina on that point, the ground which has been sustained by the courts, is that every State has a constitutional right to pass such police laws as will protect itself against any trouble. You pass your police laws in New York, and in every seaport town in the country; you quarantine vessels; you raise all sorts of barriers of protection against evil which you anticipate. Now, in South Carolina we have the same right, and it has been so decided by the courts, under the rule of police regulations, to protect ourselves against interference with our rights and interests by the Senator from Massachusetts and his people. I put it upon the broad principle that he has no right to claim for a negro from Massachusetts, or for a negro from elsewhere, that he shall become his citizen under the pretended rights guaranteed by the Constitution to the citizens of this country—that he shall insinuate him upon us under any such pretence. We claim that as a right of sovereignty belonging to all free people, the right of self-protection by police regulations and otherwise.

Mr. Wilson. I want to call the attention of the Senators from South Carolina to the case and exact issue. In Massachusetts, and in several of our States, the colored men are regarded, and ever have been regarded, as citizens. They have all the rights of citizens.—
They fought the battles of the Revolution.—
They help to make the laws; they obey the laws. In 1820 South Carolina passed this act. William Wirt, then Attorney-General of the United States, pronounced it unconstitutional.

Mr. Chesnut. Does not the Senator know that the Attorney-General, Mr. Berrien, pronounced it constitutional?

Mr. Wilson. Yes, sir, I do; but William Wirt pronounced it unconstitutional. At that time Judge Johnson, of South Carolina, was on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, and he pronounced it unconstitutional. Under these circumstances, men were imprisoned, were punished, and some of them sold into slavery. Massachusetts sent a lawyer to South Carolina, to do what? To take that case before the judicial tribunals to be pronounced upon.

Mr. Chesnut. Will the Senator permit me there to make a suggestion?

Mr. Wilson. Yes, sir.

Mr. Chesnut. The view which governed the people of South Carolina in the action which they took upon that subject was this, and it was warranted: a long and relentless warfare had been made by the citizens of Massachusetts upon the rights and interests of the people of South Carolina. I say it was a long and relentless, and I will add perfidious and insidious warfare under cover of the Constitution. The State found it necessary, for self-protection, to pass these police regulations to prevent those persons who were hostile towards us from manifesting their hostility by the transmission of their emissaries through the pretended rights of citizens under the Constitution. The State felt it due to herself, to her own safety, to consider, and she was authorized to consider, that the question before the Supreme Court, where we did not know how it would be decided, and did not care; we knew the right to pass such laws was inherent in the sovereignty of the State, and we did not intend to submit it to any tribunal. But, sir, we believe our action to be constitutional. I know it to be constitutional on all grounds of constitutional reasoning. The excitement which prevailed in South Carolina at that time was owing to the action of the people of Massachusetts themselves; and if the peo-

ple of South Carolina were induced, under this degree of excitement, to eject the agent of Massachusetts for making that suggestion, or what he intended to be, honor against the State, the fault is theirs, not one of the citizens of South Carolina. I had be willing to carry it to the Supreme Court, but not that the State should permit it to fester. This state of things was brought about, as well as been all the subsequent hostility between the sections, by the action of Massachusetts itself. If the people of any of the Southern States act under excitement, and transgress what may be the limits of calmness, who is to blame? Those who make war upon us. It is a constitutional law; and if the agent of Massachusetts was invited to leave the State he was—
He was not ejected, though he might well have been—under the circumstances, and excitement prevailing in Charleston, the people were judged to be the aggressors, and the acts of the people of Massachusetts, in interfering, which were hostile, prescriptive, meddling and dangerous to our repose.

Mr. Wilson. Mr. President, the Senator says this law grew out of aggression. This law was passed in 1820.

Mr. Chesnut. I suppose the objection of your messenger grew out of the previous condition of excitement, and the degree of excitement there was imposed upon the people by the action of Mass. settling before and continually.

Mr. Wilson. Mr. President, the Senator will allow me to say one word more, I shall have done.

Mr. Hammond. It happens that I was Governor of the State, and Mr. Hoar came. I had known him before in Congress, and he had often avowed to me that he was not an Abolitionist, well informed, and had a sort of friendship for him during the whole time that I sat near him in Congress. He came, and sent me his commission under the broad seal of the State of Massachusetts, knowing that perhaps there might be some violence done, I took care that no violence should be done towards him; and although he was, in my view, ejected from the State, he was only told the situation and circumstances of the case, and politely asked, and escorted by some of the first gentlemen of Charleston, to the boat. Why did Massachusetts send a Commissioner there for an unnecessary purpose? If she wished to try the constitutionality of that law, she could have got lawyers enough in Charleston.

Mr. Wilson. She did.

Mr. Hammond. Well, then, if he could not get a lawyer there, she ought to have known that the State's public feeling was such that sending a Commissioner there was an act of aggression; and what right had she to send a Commissioner there to produce an abolition excitement in the City of Charleston?

Mr. Wilson. Mr. President, I am very glad of the exposure we have had to-day from South Carolina, in regard to this law.

Mr. Hammond. I do not at all aware of the fact that she could not get a lawyer there. I doubt very much whether she could not have tried all the lawyers there. There are lawyers enough now in Charleston, and I believe always were.

Mr. Wilson. I am, South Carolina, act as counsel in such cases, and I have the law before me.

Mr. Hammond. It was after this.

Mr. Wilson. Now, in consequence of it, understand each other. In consequence of it, Mr. Chesnut. The Senator from South Carolina in 1844 was overruled that this excitement in 1844 was owing to the aggressions?

Mr. Chesnut. Shall I answer?

Mr. Wilson. Certainly.

Mr. Chesnut. Well, sir, the aggressions were of the most palpable, and the aggressions by the people of the North and continual character. Mr. Chesnut, Massachusetts, by the new Republican party, I suppose, had no right to appear, under the name of a teacher at the door of the gentleman who was baptized in his ideas of the gentleman who was a seignior of the country, and a man of well—that very teaching, and from the gentleman, had taken a lesson of patriotism, of devotion to the country and to liberty; that very man, and all his class, had been exciting the people, sending abolition emissaries, distributing abolition documents to us. That was the aggression of the North, which the people of South Carolina had a right to protect themselves against.

Mr. Wilson. Well, Mr. President, the Senator rose for the purpose of telling me what aggressions had been perpetrated upon his own State, and he states no aggression; he makes an aggression upon the people of South Carolina to this hour, and that Senator cannot put his finger on a solitary one I defy him to do it.

Mr. Chesnut. If the Senator's defence is thrown out, I ask him if he considers the decided and deliberate action of the Legislature of Massachusetts, which brings to nought a constitutional law passed by the Congress of the United States, which law is to carry out the rights guaranteed by the Constitution to the people of South Carolina, as well as to the people of other Southern States, is no aggression on the rights of South Carolina? If the Senator considers a violation of that act, and the manner in which it has been done, as no aggression, (and he calls upon me to point out an act of aggression to this day,) I do not know what it is. If the Senator thinks that the Constitution is no better than that has been described by his teacher, the one from whom he was proud to receive lessons, we differ as to the nature of the Constitution of this country, and the obligations we owe to it. He asked me for the aggressions.

I told him I knew in instances, and everybody knows them. It is not required that we should put our fingers on them. I would point him, however, to the transmission through the mails of the common country, from Massachusetts, to South Carolina, and her people constantly attempting to flood our country, of incendiary documents, intended to stir up servile war, and to the teachings of her orators and the publications of her desecrated pulpits. Are these no aggressions? They are, in my judgment, and as such we are bound to resist them, and exclude all their emissaries and spies, and we will do it.

Mr. Wilson. The Senator from South Carolina rises in his place here, and undertakes to say that the agent sent by Massachusetts to South Carolina to test the constitutionality of the act in 1844 was driven from the State, because Massachusetts had no right to send an agent to South Carolina. I have called upon him to specify what they were. I do not find them specified.

Mr. Hammond. But one word. I do not like the imputation to be made upon the State of South Carolina, that any bona fide citizen of Massachusetts, or of any part of the world, can get a lawyer there to defend him and to protect his rights. A friend has just mentioned to me a fact that did not occur to me before, because I do not keep papers for public chronicles. I go straight forward, and let the world be coming, and let the de-

only a few years ago a citizen, I believe of Massachusetts, was supposed to be tampering with the negroes in the lower part of South Carolina. He was taken up, flogged, and otherwise maltreated. He went to Charleston and employed the man who stands at the very head of the bar in South Carolina, who instituted a suit and recovered before a South Carolina jury \$2500 damages. I believe the same thing would occur under any circumstances. Justice is done in South Carolina; and the ministers of justice, the judges, the jury, and the lawyers, are always ready.

Mr. Wilson. The Senator from South Carolina, Massachusetts, and attempt to put upon their part to induce hostile feeling among the slaves, to incite them to insurrection, to inculcate upon them disobedience to their masters, the right to liberty, and the right to assert their liberty? If he does not, it seems to me he must have shut his eyes to everything that passed around him. The world knows it, and I think the Senator must know it.

Mr. Chesnut. Did the Senator never hear, never know, of any interference by the citizens of Massachusetts, and attempt upon their part to induce hostile feeling among the slaves, to incite them to insurrection, to inculcate upon them disobedience to their masters, the right to liberty, and the right to assert their liberty? If he does not, it seems to me he must have shut his eyes to everything that passed around him. The world knows it, and I think the Senator must know it.

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