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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Charleston Courier.

FOR LIBERIA.

The African Colonization ship Golconda, Capt. Joseph Miskelly, will sail from this port on Saturday or Sunday next, with six hundred and fifty emigrants for Liberia.

We learn from Mr. Wm. Coppinger, Agent of the Society, that some three or four weeks ago there were twelve hundred applications for passage to Liberia this fall. The Society has also received numerous letters of inquiry from parties anxious to go in the spring. The passengers to go by the Golconda are mostly from South Carolina and Georgia, some three hundred being from Columbia, Newberry and other places in the interior of the State.

The voyage generally takes from thirty-five to forty days. Two of the parties are old residents of Liberia, returning home. These are a Dr. Isaac H. Snowden, who has been residing in Liberia some fifteen years, and the Rev. H. W. Erskine, who was taken there when a small boy by his parents from Knoxville, Tenn., and, after a residence there of thirty-six years, is now on a visit to America. He is now Attorney General of the Republic of Liberia. He takes with him his sister, 70 years old, and her husband, with their children, grand-children and great-grand-children.

The Rev. John Seys, Consul General for the United States Government and resident Minister at Liberia, who has crossed the ocean sixteen times, also goes out in the Golconda.

The Golconda was bought by the African Colonization Society last September and fitted out for an emigrant ship for this purpose. The vessel was purchased for \$30,000, and the expense of provisioning and fitting her up has cost some \$50,000 more, in all \$80,000.

The emigrants are given free passage, and are supported by the Society for six months after their arrival at Liberia, by furnishing them with provisions and a house to live in. Grants of from five to ten acres of land are given, according to the size of the family.

Mr. Coppinger gives some interesting statistics in relation to the population, trade, &c.

Liberia is on the West coast of Africa. The Republic has six hundred miles of sea coast, and extends inland from fifteen to forty miles. The soil was bought from the native proprietors, they having jurisdiction and ownership. The American colored population is about fifteen thousand, colonized by the above Society. There are about three hundred thousand natives residing on the soil, all amenable to the laws of the Republic. Public schools have been established and there are several seminaries sustained by missionaries of this country. The college at Monrovia has a faculty of four colored men with about forty students. The college is at a most flourishing condition.

Considerable quantities of sugar, coffee and cotton are raised for export, and a large trade is springing up. During the war this trade was mainly with Great Britain, but it is now taking this direction, where it naturally belongs. Palm oil, an article peculiar to Africa, and obtained from the palm tree by the natives, is also a chief article of export. It is used mainly for the making of palm soap and for lubricating machinery. The value of the article exported in 1864 amounted to two million pounds sterling, or ten millions of dollars.

No white person is allowed to own land in Liberia or become a citizen of the Republic.

A tract of the Colonization Society gives the following account of a sugar planter:
Mr. Jesse Sharp, who was a house-

painter at Charleston, S. C., removed to Africa in 1852: had a few acres of cane on the St. Paul's river, has aided in getting a mill by a judicious Vice-President of the American Colonization Society, and made his first shipment of sugar to the United States in March, 1859. He has been steadily adding to his fields of cane every year. In 1863, a much larger mill, with improved machinery, was advanced to him by two active friends of Africa, costing about two thousand dollars. This he paid for in 1864, with warm expressions of gratitude, and in the fall of 1865, he had some two thousand dollars in money in New York for the purchase of goods, and over twenty thousand pounds of sugar and nine thousand gallons of molasses undisposed of at home.

The editor of the Liberia Herald says:

"For the information of those who are incorrectly asserting in America that 'Liberians have not anything else to eat but roots and wild animals,' we have thought proper to give a list of such animals, fruits, and edibles as are in general use with us in their appropriate season.

Animals—Domesticated—Cows, bullocks, swine, sheep, goats, ducks, fowls, pigeons, turkeys. **Wild**—Deer in abundance; partridges, pigeons, goats, cows, doves, red squirrels, summer ducks, rice birds, ground doves, &c.

Fruit—Water melon, musk melon, mango plums, orange, rose apples, sour sop, guava, tamarind, plantain, bananas, grammadilla, limes, lemons.

Fish—Mullet, whiting, perch, pike, bream, bangonta, mackerel, cursalli, herring, drum, catfish, grippers, oysters, crabs, carp, sun.

Edibles—Sweet potatoes, arrow root, turnips, carrots, shilote, cymbalaia, chioita, papaw, lima beans, oclra, peas, radishes, beets, cabbages, snaps, cucumbers, greens, salads, cassavas, yams, corn.

Besides the foregoing, there are many others, which we have neither time nor room to arrange here.

A coffee tree once planted and reared (which takes four years) will yield its increase two crops a year, year after year, bringing its reward with it—a hundred, a thousand, and tens of thousands, will do the very same, and certainly the scions, or the seed, are to be bought in sufficient quantities in Liberia. Arrow root, ginger, pinders, and pepper, grow with almost half trouble, yielding in full abundance if half planted. Indigo grows luxuriantly beyond all possible expectation; and as for fruits, the orange, lime, lemon, sour sop, guava, mango, &c., &c., we place Liberia against any country in the world, and with a fraction of labor, compared with the benefits they yield. Vegetables—the yam, potatoes, cassada, plantains, Indian corn, beans, peas, &c., &c., time would fail us to tell. Put them in the earth, and they are as sure to produce as the God of nature is to bring about the seasons. Still the idle will not have them. The lazy man has no part in this lot of good things. The word labor frightens the lazy man, and he will not curse us with his presence and example. The industrious love that word, or the thing it means, will come determined to do, and coming will conquer and be rewarded."

NORTHERN BOOKS IN THE SOUTH

One of the most painful phases of the present condition of the South, is a disposition that too generally prevails among Southerners to return to unfortunate customs, and rely for "amusement" and "instruction" upon the books, pamphlets and magazines published in the North, and now scattered broad-cast throughout the land. In them may be found "amusement," it is true, but what is it when found? It is nothing more than the "amusement" which must arise from the contemplations of the inferiority of men who dare write, but dare not act—who are afraid even to speak openly, but rid themselves of their spleen by sneers and invectives against all that others venerate and revere. The "instruction" to be obtained from the same source is the lesson that we must depend upon ourselves rather than upon others, and that we must not expect one particle of magnanimity or disinterested courtesy from the large majority of Northern literary men. They debate the dignity of their own high calling! They willingly cater to the morbid fancies of the uneducated and unrefined. And, not

content with having cultivated and petted the brute instincts of the masses until the very name of ordinary American literature has become a bye-word and a reproach, they are anxious to drag down others in their easy descent and make them as rude, as immoral, and as shameless as they are themselves. There is scarcely a book published in the North that does not contain some direct or indirect attack upon us; and even in the pages for religious periodicals will be found insulting sneers and epithets levelled at the suffering South.

Still, in the North there are some men whose eyes are open to the glaring errors of those amongst whom they live; and but little could be added in any way to the following just and temperate article which we take from the New York News:

Some of our exchanges find fault with Southern communities for objecting to the introduction into their schools of text-books written and published in the North, with a strong Northern bias. These books, either directly or by suggestions that the mind of youth can understand, are defamatory of Southern institutions, and give a very deep coloring of Northern prejudice to the late war. It is very natural that the people of the South should object to a course of education that would train their children to contempt and hatred of the heroes and statesmen of that section. A book that teaches that Robert E. Lee is a traitor, or that Stonewall Jackson was untrue to his obligations as a Christian and patriot, will never be welcome in Southern households, nor adopted in Southern schools. Nor should it be. The people have accepted the result of their defeat, but that does not involve the humiliation of being exhibited to their own offspring with the mark of crime and degradation upon their brows. Their cause is lost, but its memories of heroism and devotion will not be abandoned, but will pass from father to son, from generation to generation, not as a disgrace and shame, but as something to be proud of and that the Southern people will be proud of, even in the centuries to come, in despite of all the efforts of Puritan historians to brand the record with disgrace.

The deeds of Confederate soldiers, the sacrifices of the Southern people in their struggle for independence, will fill a page in history that will always compel the admiration and respect of the enlightened world. It will have its value, too, in teaching the oppressor how dear a price the strong must purchase the privilege of trampling upon the liberties of the weak in a land where freedom is a birthright. It would be well if the Radicals would bear in mind the lesson, and accept it as a warning to cease their persecutions of a race conquered, but not tamed; submissive, but not lost to a sense of manhood; feeble, dispirited and poverty-stricken, but still with some resources at their command to resent insult and resist oppression.

The Statute of Limitations Suspended by the War, &c.

We learn from the Baltimore Sun of Friday that an important decision has just been rendered in the Circuit Court of the United States for Maryland, by Judge Giles, in the case of the Jackson Insurance Company, of Memphis, Tenn., against James A. Stewart.

This was an action on a bill of exchange drawn in Memphis, in February, 1861, at sixty days, on James A. Stewart, payable at the Farmers and Planters' Bank in Baltimore, and accepted by Stewart, but protested for non-payment, April 26, 1861.

Plea, statute of limitations.

Replikations—1st. That war existed when the cause of action accrued, and that three years had not elapsed between the close of the war and the commencement of the suit.—2d. That the President of the United States declared war against Tennessee by his proclamation of August 16, 1861, which was in force until, by the proclamation of the President, June 13, 1865, Tennessee was restored to the Union, and that the intervals of time which elapsed from the maturity of the bill to the beginning of the war, and from the close of the war to the commencement of this suit, did not together amount to three years.

To these replikations a general demurrer was filed by defendant.

After full argument, the Court, Judge Giles, decided as follows:

Unquestionably in this case *lex fori* prevails, and not *lex loci contractus*: hence the Court will apply the law of Maryland, which requires suits to be brought within three years. 1 Md. Cons., art. 57, sec. 1 and 2.

In this law there are certain specified exceptions provided for; but it is a mistake to suppose that exceptions may not arise other than those mentioned in the statute. The law always supposes the existence of a party in being capable of suing; and if, when the cause of action accrues, there is no such party capable of suing, limitations do not begin to run until such a party comes into being. Hence, if war had existed at the time this cause of action accrued, limitations would not have begun to run against plaintiff's claim until the war ended.

On the 7th of September, 1861, this Court decided that the President of the United States had the right by proclamation to recognize the existence of a state of war; and that the war, from and after the date of such proclamation, existed between the States mentioned in the proclamation and the rest of the United States.—Also, that the late war when so declared and recognized by the President's proclamation, became a *civil war*, and imposed upon both belligerents all the rights and consequences of such a war. This was one of the earliest decisions in regard to our late civil war, and the principles then enunciated have since been fully confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Prize Cases, 2 Black, 635.

The justices of that Court were unanimous as to all the consequences which resulted from a state of civil war; but the three dissenting Judges were of opinion that the war began only after the proclamation of the President, of August 16th, 1861, passed in pursuance of power conferred upon him by the act of July 13th, 1861.

As regards the State of Tennessee, there can be no doubt that war existed in consequence of the proclamation of the President of August 16, 1861, and not before, as that State was not included in the previous proclamation.

It is a well settled principle that contracts made before the war are only suspended by the war, whereas contracts made during the war are void. This principle is fully recognized by the Supreme Court in regard to our late civil war.

In ancient times private property of alien enemies, and debts of every kind, were confiscated to the State.

Happily all this has been changed in modern times, and now, while contracts made during war between alien enemies are absolutely void, being against public policy, private interests are protected, and *bona fide* contracts made before the breaking out of a war are suspended during its existence, but revive at its termination. To the honor of the United States and Great Britain be it said that these rights have always been respected by them.

It has been repeatedly decided by both State and Federal Courts that where, by a legislative enactment, parties are prevented from prosecuting their claims, the interval during which such prevention lasts is not to be counted as part of the time allowed by the statute of limitations. Now the power to make war and peace is, by the Constitution of the United States, delegated exclusively to the Federal Government; and as during the war the plaintiff, being a corporation of the State of Tennessee, had no right to bring suit against the defendant, who was a citizen of Maryland, the Maryland statute of limitations was suspended during such period. The general rule unquestionably is, that where the statute of limitation has once begun to run, no subsequent disability will arrest it.

But we have already seen that a legislative enactment suspends the running of the statute, and the same result follows from the declaration of war by the supreme power of the land. For it is a well recognized principle of the law of nations that the right of a creditor to sue for the recovery of his debt is not extinguished by the war; it is only suspended during the war, and revives in full force on the restoration of peace. A war, then, having certainly existed between Tennessee and the Federal

Government, from the President's proclamation of August 16th, 1861, and which, although a civil war, yet, according to the decision of the Supreme Court in the prize cases, carried with it all the consequences and disabilities of a public war, it follows, therefore, that the plaintiff in this case could have instituted no proceedings in this Court until peace was proclaimed by the President's proclamation of June 13th, 1866.

This suspension, being by the exercise of the paramount authority of the Government, cannot be held to work a forfeiture of the plaintiff's cause of action, but that his right to sue, suspended by the war, revived when it ceased. And as it has not been three years from the maturity of the cause of action to the commencement of the war, and from the termination of the war to the commencement of this suit, this suit is not barred by limitations, and the demurrer is, therefore, overruled.

The case being then, by agreement, submitted to the court, judgment was given for the full amount of the plaintiff's claim, together with interest from the 26th of April, 1861 to the 16th of August, 1861, and from the 13th June, 1865, to date, no interest being allowed from the time during which the war lasted.

Messrs. George Wm. Brown and Arthur George Aron for plaintiff; Jervis Spencer, Esq., for defendant.

Georgia—Interesting Statistics.

The following table shows the value of various items of property, together with other returns, as exhibited upon the "Tax Digests" of Georgia for this year:

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Land, | \$108,112,524 |
| City and town property, | 39,396,181 |
| Money and solvent debts, | 34,521,678 |
| Merchandise, | 10,932,173 |
| Shipping and tonnage, | 215,007 |
| Stocks, manufactures, &c., | 4,120,489 |
| Household and kitchen furniture, | 1,182,408 |
| Property not enumerated, | 28,751,667 |

Total value of property returned,

\$222,183,787

Total value of taxable property,

207,051,677

Polts of whites,

86,000

Polts of negroes,

65,909

Professions,

2,182

Dentists,

103

Artists,

41

Auctioneers,

Billiard tables,

Ten-pin alleys,

Public race tracks,

Number of sheep,

Number of sheep killed by dogs

in twelve months,

Number of dogs,

Number of children between 6

and 18 years of age,

Number of children between 16

and 18 years of age, as guardian

for,

Number of hands employed, be-

tween 12 and 65 years of age,

Number of mailed soldiers,

Number of acres of land,

39,116,929

From the Charleston Daily News.

WORK FOR OUR WOMEN.

The following touching and sensible letter has been addressed to us, and we publish it, hoping that it may be productive of good:

CHARLESTON, Oct. 2, 1866.

Mr. Editor—Dear Sir—Have you ever thought for one moment that our city is filled with helpless widows and orphans who are dependent, whose husbands have fallen in the defence of their country, and left them penniless and thrown upon the cold charity of this world for a support, and that support we expect from our fellow-citizens. Now, Mr. Editor, we are willing to work, and can do work, and we have tried to get it from the numerous clothing stores in this city, but they are willing to sell their goods to us but make up nothing here. Now, Mr. Editor, is this fair? I feel satisfied, sir, that we can make as good pants and vests as can be made North. A word from you asking how many clothing stores make up goods in our city. The question is easily answered, I think—none. If any who are they? It is a shame that our people depend on the North for what can be done here. I saw by your editorial, a few days ago, that one of the houses was employing 400 hands. How many out of that number is employed here? If each store would make up one-quarter of their goods, see the good it would do for our helpless female sex.

I am yours, truly,

A MOTHER

With five helpless children, made so by the late War.

EMIGRATION TO THE U. STATES.—

The Philadelphia Age says of the above subject:

There has been a very large influx of foreign population during the pre-

sent year. The number of arrivals registered at Castle Garden, New York, from January 1 to the 31st of October, is 202,440, against 165,151 for the same period of last year—a rate of influx which equals the most active years of immigration. It is deserving of note, says the United Economist, that a very marked change has occurred in the nationality of the population arriving at New York. A comparatively small proportion of the increase occurs in the arrivals from Ireland, the gain upon last year being only 5 per cent., while in English immigrants there is an increase of 30 per cent., and in Germany of about 40 per cent. The following comparison shows the number of arrivals, to the close of October, from these countries

| | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | For 1866. | For 1865. |
| Ireland, | 62,145 | 59,876 |
| Germany, | 86,461 | 61,243 |
| England, | 31,063 | 22,843 |

Totals,

179,669 143,983

The demand for skilled labor in this country, occasioned by the war, has induced a large increase of immigrants from England this year than is usual. The fact that Ireland has not increased her quota in the same ratio as other countries would seem to be due very much to the fact that the condition of the working classes in that country is now in a steady course of improvement, the large depletion of laborers having produced a reaction in favor of wages. The increase from Germany is very striking. As a whole, the immigration is of a most satisfactory character, and will do much towards recuperating the country from the effects of the war.

MANUFACTURING.—To show unmistakably the importance of devoting more attention to cotton manufacturing at the South, it is only necessary to refer to the immense profit resulting from the investment in cotton factories in Lowell. The aggregate capital invested in her ten large companies is stated at \$13,000,000. The amount of cotton consumed is 100,000 bales; the number of yards produced, exclusive of yarns, is something over 100,000,000; and the number of operatives is 12,000. The operatives are mostly women and girls. It would require at least 30,000 field laborers to raise this cotton, and yet it is converted into cloths and yarns by 12,000 operatives.—The process for manufacturing the cotton about doubles its value, and the average dividend declared by these companies is 33 per cent.—When we consider the saving in freight and the advantage which the local buyer has over the agent of distant companies, it is manifest that with the same efficient management here which characterizes the Lowell companies, a profit of nearly 50 per cent. could be realized on the investment. This leaves out of view the general advantages resulting from such enterprises—increasing our population, creating local markets, and diversifying industrial pursuits. It is strange that the manufacturers of Europe are not induced to transfer some of their capital to the South.—They would thus outflank the tariff imposed for the benefit of Eastern manufacturers, and save the immense amount of freights and charges.

South Carolinian,

A PERJURED VILLAIN ARRESTED.

—Sanford Conover, alias Charles A. Duncan, who was implicated in the recent conspiracy to convict Jefferson Davis of being an accomplice in the assassination of President Lincoln, by means of suborned witnesses, was arrested in New York, on Saturday, and taken to Washington.—The arrest was made on the affidavit of Wm. H. Roberts, J. A. Hoane, and L. C. Turner, charging Conover with forgery.

The recent letter of Dr. Doran, in the Pall Mall Gazette, calling attention to the ruinous condition of Byron's tomb, at Hucknall, has been productive of good results, £500 having been raised at the last accounts towards repairing and preserving the tomb. While on this subject, we may mention that an antique folding writing-desk, which formerly belonged to the poet, was recently advertised for sale at Manchester, its authenticity being vouched for by the late Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, who was noted in his lifetime as a collector of relics.—Char. News.