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AGRICULTURAL.

STOCK AND PASTURE.

It is generally accepted as a fact, that soil under pasture grows fertile. When land is plowed and cropped, and pasture forms parts of a systematic rotation, the soil under grass recuperates in power to grow grain. This is due to several causes, prominent among which is the thick turf formed and plowed under, thus supplying a quantity of manure for the succeeding crop. If a field were left in grass for a long time, and all the growth allowed to rot on the ground, we see no reason why the soil would not increase in fertility so long as this practice was continued. But were the grass removed in the form of hay each year, and no compensation made, no practical farmer would contend that the soil grew richer when subjected to such treatment for a long time. Land in grass, then, becomes rich only in proportion as the growth of vegetable matter from it—as roots, stems, leaves and seed—is returned for manure.

Land is enriched by pasturing for the production of grain in two ways; the formation of a soil to be rotted for manure, and the deposition of the solid and liquid excrements of the stock. It is important for the grain farmer to consider the kind of stock which, feeding on his pastures, will enrich them most. There is, perhaps, not much practical difference in the amount of manure made by various animals on the same pasture; but the form in which it is deposited, and habits of stock in choosing their resting places ought to be well considered. Horses are the very worst fertilizers of pasture; they are very close feeders, and they delight to graze the summits of knolls, and all spots where the herbage is short and sweet. On such spots they are continually feeding, yet they manure them very little. The observer will find their droppings mostly in rich hollows, places where the herbage is rank and coarse, showing that the soil is already fertile above the average of the field. In this respect cattle have not the same instinct as the horse, and they are neither so close nor so dainty feeders, but the objection holds against them, as the horse, that their manure is not scattered sufficiently for the good of the land. This is, indeed, the chief objection to employing horses or cattle to enrich land by pasturing. If the grass is turned into hay and fed to them in the yard or stable, the manure therefrom may be saved and applied judiciously. But this course involves much labor. In the field every observant farmer knows that the droppings of horses and cattle seem to fertilize the soil but little when their bulk is considered, and the best effects are invariably seen not from the solid but from the liquid manures that fall on the field. In pasturing cattle and horses, we conclude that not much more than one part in a hundred receives any manure, while the ninety-nine other parts are impoverished as much as though the grass were cut and removed in the form of hay.

Without doubt sheep are the very best stock with which to enrich land by pasturing. They range over the whole field and refuse hardly anything. Their manure is scattered in the very best form it could be applied as a top-dressing. If they frequent to knolls where the grass is sweet they also enrich them and they choose for their resting places at night, and therefore fertilize, the highest part of the field. In hot weather they will frequent the shade trees, but from such places the accumulated manure is easily scraped up and distributed to other parts. And the farmer who is mainly a grain grower will find no

stock profitable and convenient for all his purposes than sheep.

ADVANTAGES OF PULVERIZING THE SOIL.

The effects of pulverizing or stirring the soil are numerous:

1. It gives free scope to the roots of vegetables, and they become more fibrous in a loose than in a hard soil, by which the mouths of the pores become more numerous, and such food as is in the soil has a better chance of being sought after and taken up by them.

2. It admits the atmospheric air to the spongiols of the roots, without which no plant can make a healthy growth.

3. It increases the capillary attraction or spong-like property of soils, by which their humidity is rendered more uniform, and in a hot season it increases the deposit of dew and admits it to the roots.

4. It increases the temperature of the soil in the spring by admitting the warm air and tepid rain.

5. It increases the supply of organic food. The atmosphere contains carbonic acid, ammonia, and nitric acid, all most powerful fertilizers and solvents. A loose soil contracts and condenses them. Rain and dew also contain them. And when these fertilizing gases are carried into the soil by rain water, they are absorbed and retained by the soil for the use of plants. On the other hand, if the soil be hard, the water runs off the surface, and instead of leaving these gases in the soil, carries off some of the best portions of the soil with it.

6. By means of pulverization, a portion of atmospheric air is buried in the soil, and it is supposed that ammonia and nitric acid are formed by the mutual decomposition of this air and the moisture of the soil, heat also being evolved by the changes.

7. Pulverization of the surface of soils serves to retain the moisture of the subsoil, and to prevent it from being penetrated by heat from a warmer, as well as from radiating its heat to a colder atmosphere than itself. These effects are produced by the porosity of the pulverized stratum, which acts as a mulch, especially on heavy soils.

8. Pulverization also, as the combined effect of several of the preceding causes, accelerates the decomposition of the organic matter in the soil and the disintegration of the mineral matter, and thus prepares the inert matter of the soil for assimilation by the plants.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—Everywhere heard from in this section, there are favorable indications of an abundant yield of wheat. Not only is the prospect flattering in the extreme, but the quantity of land sown in wheat exceeds the ordinary amount to a considerable extent. The oat crop is likewise promising. Cotton and corn are looking well, and the proportion of the latter is largely in excess of former years. This is truly gratifying information, for upon this important fact depends the sustenance of thousands. We need provisions of our own raising, in order to lay the foundation of prosperity for the future. The experience of the past demonstrates the necessity for our people to become independent as regards the actual necessities of life. *Anderson Intelligencer, May 8.*

A SENSIBLE GIRL.—When Phillip Henry, the father of the celebrated commentator, sought the hand of the only daughter and heiress of Matthews, in marriage, an objection was made by her father, who admitted that he was a gentleman, a scholar, and an excellent preacher, but he was a stranger, and "they did not even know where he came from."—"True," said the daughter, who had well weighed the excellent qualities and graces of the stranger, "but I know where he is going, and I would like to go with him!" and they walked life's pilgrimage together.

An Irishman just landed in this country, on a sharp frosty morning was run at by a fierce, noisy mastiff, who threatened to devour him; whereupon Pat stooped down and seized a stone, with which he expected to stave in his assailant's frontispiece, but found the stone frozen fast—a phenomenon utterly new to his experience. "A fine land of liberty this!" soliloquized Pat, sulkily, "where they let their dogs loose and tip their stones fast to the ground!"

EFFECT OF THE RADICAL POLICY.

When the war, which was a war of sections, closed, it was the policy of the general government, if a continued union of the United States was its object, to obliterate as soon, and as completely as possible, everything which would tend to keep up sectional alienations. This, however, has not been the policy of the dominant party of the United States. It is now two years since the war ended; and during this time, the Southern States have been repelled from a union with the United States under continual agitations: until at last, as the best means to enforce terms upon them, which they knew, in the opinion of these States were most repulsive, degrading and ruinous, they have converted them into Territories of the United States; and put them under a military domination, no Territories of the United States, have hitherto been compelled to endure.—This is done, in the name of peace and the Union.

But the actors in this policy, seem to have totally ignored nature; and the inevitable tendency of their measures, to defeat the lasting peace or continuance of the Union itself. The political struggles before the war, and the war itself, produced a strong sympathy and affinity among the people of the Southern States. It is no exaggeration, to say that the proceedings of the Congress of the United States since the war, more than the war itself, has spread and intensified this sympathy amongst the people of these States. Kentucky, who refused to join the Southern States in their late struggle, is now so intensely Southern and anti-Northern, that we see vehemently urged by some of the Radical press, that she be put immediately under military control. Maryland, by her own representatives in Washington, is represented as being so Southern and rebellious that the military power of the United States is invoked, to overthrow her State existence, in order that a Republican form of government should be enforced upon her—that is; that she may be Radicalized, Tennessee, reconstructed, and in the loving embrace of Radical domination, is a blazing crater of discontent and contention; and bitterness towards the North and sympathy for the South is growing with every day's continuance of the foul tyranny under which she labors.

So flagrant is the tendency of the policy of the Radical Congress of the United States, since the war, to sectionalize the South against the North, that we see Mr. Wendell Phillips, predicting that nothing short of a miracle of God, can prevent the late conflict between the Northern and Southern sections of the Union, from being renewed. This conviction, however, does not induce him to cease the policy by which the feeling he describes as tending to this result has been engendered. On the contrary, with the usual wisdom of all oppressors, he advocates and urges still more oppression. Mr. Phillips' anticipations, we do not believe will be realized. The next contest will not be between the North and the South—but of one thing we are assured,—the people of the Southern States, now regard each other with more sympathy and affinity than they ever did—and with more sympathy and affinity, than exists between any other portion of the people of the United States.

Expansion and centralization seem now to be the policy of the United States. The two, appear to us incompatible with durability. A distant government, must be a foreign government; and a government which will extend from the North Pole to the Equator, can be nothing but a foreign government to the various parts of so vast a country, ruled by a central authority. If such a government, like Russia or the ancient Roman Empire, relies for its adhesion on mere military power, it may endure for a while under the rule of one strong hand; but with any of the elements of free government, which implies free will or choice, it may not be of a very long duration.

The Southern States are a united people. They will continue naturally in cohesion, from their common memories, sufferings and persecutions. No other portion of the people of the United States, have such elements of union and nationality. The Eastern States, and the Western States, have neither a community of interests nor

of feelings. The one has been plundering the other for the last forty years, by their prohibitory tariffs.—No agricultural people ruled by a manufacturing people, can be otherwise than oppressed. No people under the Poles, can rule justly those under the Equator. A central government over them, must be stripped of its centralization.

The lawless will of a Congressional majority, is a government that must be reformed, or it will wreck the country. Sectional interests will clash at the North and cannot be reconciled, except by being left out of the general councils and kept free from intermeddling legislation.

Charleston Mercury.

THE FIDELITY OF MR. DAVIS' SERVANTS.—Married on Tuesday night, May 7th, at Fortress Monroe, Carroll Hall, by the Rev. O. S. Barter, Rector of Christ Church Norfolk, Frederick McGinnis to Ellen Barnes. The above deserves more than a passing notice. It is not often, in these days, that we witness such faithfulness and devotion on the part of servants. Both parties belonged to Mr. Davis' household, and have shared with him and his family their long protracted imprisonment. They were his servants in Richmond, and have remained true and devoted to him through good and evil report. When, after the evacuation of Richmond, the family were compelled to move Southward, Ellen could not be persuaded to leave them, but faithfully shared with them the toil and suffering of those fearful days.

When, after Mr. Davis' capture and removal to the Fortress, his anxious, and almost distracted wife was waiting for tidings from him, by the chances of war, had been thus cruelly torn from her side, Frederick, ever faithful and true, sought her, offering his services to go to him and help in ministering to his wants. When told that the slender means of the fallen family would never permit such an expenditure, his services were offered freely and gladly, without reward or remuneration. When at last, arrangements were made and means provided for him, and he found himself within the Fortress, a part of his wages were carefully laid aside, and have been regularly sent home to South Carolina to his old mistress (like many others, impoverished by the war), who, in his own words, had been as good to him, and whom he loved as a mother. A like faithfulness and liberality must be recorded of Elles.

Surely such an instance speaks for itself. Who does not feel that the unobtrusive faithfulness and devotion of these good people are a noble tribute to one who will ever be regarded, by all who knew him, with peculiar affection, whom his friends admire and cherish for his high integrity and noble bearing in public, and quiet gentleness and refined sympathy in private.

God bless the happy pair! May Heaven smile upon them and give them all the good things of life, which they so richly deserve.

HARD ON THE OLD NORTH STATE.

—A recent number of the Land we Love relates the following.

At the battle of Kingston, the Junior reserves—made up of lads of eighteen—were sent to force the crossing of South-west Creek, and drive the enemy away, to make good the passage of other troops. This they did very handsomely, but encountering a very severe fire, a portion of one regiment sought a safer place. As they were streaming to the rear, they met the Alabama boys and greeted with shouts of laughter. A general officer, in no laughing mood at their behavior, took steps to stop the disorder, and with his own hands seized one of the refugees.

General—"What are you running for?" Junior—"Oh, General, the Yankees were shooting at us!" General—"Why didn't you shoot back at them again? Aint you ashamed of yourself. You are crying like a baby."

Junior, (blubbing)—"I wish I was a baby, Oh, I wish I was a gal baby!"

To which the Augusta Constitutionalist adds the following:

We know of a better, but not so hard. In June, 1863, A. P. Hill's Corps remained at Fredericksburg some time after the departure of Ewell and Longstreet for Pennsylvania. One day, a number of fresh

North Carolina troops had occasion to pass the Third Georgia Regiment. As usual, the "Tar Heels" were made the target for any number of smart jokes. "How's rosin? sung out a Georgia cracker. "All out," replied the Tar Heel. "How's that?" "Why you see Jeff. Davis has bought it all to make youens stick the next time you have to fight."

Mrs Stevens, the sweet story writer, has somewhere thrown off this excellent passage:—

"Woman, Woman! she is truly a miracle. Place her amid flowers; foster her as a tender plant, and she is a thing of fancy, way-wardness, and something of folly—annoyed by a dew-drop, fettered by the touch of a butterfly's wing, ready to faint at the rustle of a beetle. The zephyrs are too rough, the showers too heavy, and she is overpowered by the perfume of a rosebud. But let real calamity come, arouse her affection, enkindle the spirit of her heart, and mark her then! How her heart strengthens itself; how strong is her purpose. Place her in the heat of battle, give her a child, a bird, anything she loves or pities to protect, and see her in a related instance, raising her white arms as a shield, and as her own blood crimson her upturned forehead, praying for life to protect the helpless. Transplant her into the dark places of earth, awaken her energies, to action, and her breath becomes a healing, and her presence a blessing; she disputes, inch by inch the stride of the stalking pestilence, when man, the strong and brave, shrinks away pale and affrighted. Misfortune daunts her not; she wears away a life of silent endurance, or goes forward with less timidity than to her bridal. In prosperity she is a bud full of imprisoned odors, waiting but for the winds of adversity to scatter them abroad—pure gold, valuable but untried in the furnace. In short, woman is a miracle; a mystery."

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS GRAB TIEF.—Detective officer Hogan arrested yesterday, Ball Blum alias Wilson, who, from his frequent appearance at the detectives office on a similar charge, has become notorious as a negro grab thief. His latest victim was an old negro from one of the Islands, who came to the city with \$50 to invest in the purchase of corn. He was met by Blum, who induced him by promising to show where corn could be had for \$1 per bushel, to go as far as Gadsden's Wharf.

Blum led the old negro, who had the money in his hand rolled up in paper, to a narrow entrance leading to premises, on the rear of which was an open lot. The former halted the latter in front of the entrance, and snatching the money, told him to wait there while he (Blum) would go in and bargain for the corn. After waiting considerable time for Blum to make his re-appearance, the old negro went in search, but found that his assumed friend had disappeared. In great distress, and without a dollar to buy a loaf of bread, he went to Licut Hendricks and informed him of the theft, describing the person who had victimized him, and who was at once recognized as Ball Blum. The detectives were immediately notified to be on the search, which resulted in the arrest as above stated. The \$50 was found on his person.—He had been but recently discharged from imprisonment for grabbing from a white lady, in Wentworth-street, a pocket book containing a sum of money, most of which was also recovered by the detectives. He was locked up for trial.—*Charleston Courier.*

DREAD RETRIBUTION.—During the war a Democratic editor in Dayton, Ohio, Boll Meyer, was murdered by an abolitionist, without any provocation. An abolition Court tried and acquitted the murderer. The whole trial was a disgraceful farce, and all who participated in it were guilty of official perjury. Some three years have elapsed, and the county clerk, sheriff, and about one half of the jury are dead, while the infamous Judge, who outraged justice at this trial, is an idiot in a lunatic asylum. Jim Lane, while his hand was yet smoking with the blood of murdered victims, was elected to the office of United States Senator by a Puritanic Legislature. For one of his murders he was tried, and of course acquitted. He has fallen by his own hand. It is now believed by most of mankind,

that Mrs. Surratt was guiltless of participation in the murder of Mr. Lincoln. When she was under sentence of death, after a trial which will be considered a blot on our age, Mrs. Preston King prevented access to the President, and denied admission to her daughter, who almost shrieked and sobbed her life away on the steps of the executive mansion. A few months afterward Preston King stilled a remorseful conscience in this world by self-murder.—*Exchange.*

The Columbia Sun, of the 12th, contains the following: On yesterday afternoon the notorious G. W. Ashburn, who left Columbus immediately after the abrogation of military law, and has returned since its re-establishment, without warrant or invitation walked into the law office of our young fellow-townsmen, William H. Denson, Esq. Mr. Denson not knowing and supposing him to be some one on professional business, invited him to take a seat, which he did, and proceeded to open his budget. He informed Mr. D. that General Grant was a man of genius and General Lee a mere creature of detail; that the first would live in glory, while the latter would die in merited infamy. Upon being informed by Mr. D. that the latter statement was a lie, he changed the conversation to politics, stating that he was here for the purpose of organizing a Radical party, that in a few days he would lay his plans before the citizens of Columbus, and that all who did not come to the high position occupied by himself, would be prosecuted. At this point, Mr. D. very properly knocked him down, and proceeded to kick him out of his office, down the stairway into the street.

HOW TO AVOID A BAD HUSBAND.

1. Never marry for wealth. A woman's life consisteth not in things she possesseth.
2. Never marry a fop or one who struts about dandy-like, in his gloves and ruffles, with a silver cane and rings on his fingers. Beware! There is a trap.
3. Never marry a niggard, close-fisted, mean, sordid wretch, who saves every penny, or spends it grudgingly. Take care lest he stint you to death.
4. Never marry a stranger, whose character is not known or tested.—Some females jump right into the fire with their eyes wide open.
5. Never marry a mope or a drone, one who draws and draggles through life, one-foot after another, and let things take their own course.
6. Never marry a man who treats his mother or sister unkindly or indifferently. Such treatment is a sure indication of a mean and wicked man.
7. Never on any account marry a gambler, a profane person, one who in the least speaks lightly of God or religion. Such a man can never make a good husband.
8. Never marry a sloven, a man who is negligent of his person or dress, and is filthy in his habits. The external appearance is an index to the heart.
9. Shun the rake as the snake, a viper, a very demon.
10. Finally, never marry a man who is addicted to the use of ardent spirits. Depend upon it, you are better off alone, than you would be tied to a man whose breath is polluted, and whose vitals are being gnawed out by alcohol.

The Self-Examining Society has propounded the following queries about this financial period, to everybody.

- Does it cost anything to print a newspaper?
How long can a printer afford to furnish a paper without pay?
Do printers eat, drink and wear anything?
If so, how do they get it?
Do I owe for my paper?
Is not this particular time a first rate time to call and pay?

"MY MASTER IS ALWAYS IN.—Johnnie," said a man, winking slyly to a dry goods clerk, of his acquaintance, "you must give me good measure. Your master is not in." Johnnie looked solemnly into the man's face and replied: "My master is always in." Johnnie's master the All-seeing God, Let every ed child—aye, and adult—Johnnie's motto: My master is always in." It will save falling into many sins.