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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### AN EFFECTIVE SPEECH.

Senator Wilson has found a lion in his path. At Montgomery, Ala., he challenged any Southern man to reply to him. The gage of battle was accepted by General Jas. H. Clanton, who, though taken by surprise, delivered a telling and eloquent speech.

We make room for the following extract:

"The Senator from Massachusetts, who has just addressed you, and who lives several thousand miles distant, has explained to you the object of his political pilgrimage South. He has challenged any one present to meet him in discussion to-night, and has offered to divide time with any one who would accept. I was born and raised in the South, and hope to be buried in her soil. I have met the brave men of the North on many fields; they outnumbered and overcame us; and I certainly have no fear of their politicians. But for my family, life would have but few charms for me. Neither the fear of the gallows, the gibbet or the bayonet, will ever cause me to desert my people, forsake this bright Southern land

which gave me birth, or deter me from the expression of my honest sentiments under any circumstances. Some young Radicals, who have recently addressed you, say that the Sherman bill, which they are advocating, would disfranchise them, and hence their efforts were purely unselfish, whilst at the time their applications to be relieved from the disabilities of that measure are pending at Washington, and they are doubtless expecting to call on you for your votes at the next election for this State.

I will here state my own position briefly on this point.

I believe that Bill is unconstitutional—I believe it is oppressive to a certain class of our best men.

As soon as that Bill passed Congress a high Federal official with the kindest feelings for me personally said to me: "You were not an original secessionist. Congress will remove your disabilities under the Sherman Bill. You must send on an application, and I will approve it, and help you to get through." I replied that the Republican party had no right under the Constitution to disfranchise me, and I would never ask for relief at their hands, and that is my position tonight.

The honorable Senator from Massachusetts has said some things which evince good feelings on his part, and which I approve. He has also said many things from which I must dissent, and made many assertions which the political history, and particularly that of our recent unfortunate war, proves to be untrue. He commences with the history of slavery in the South since he came upon the stage of action, and endeavors to fix the responsibility of the existence of that institution upon the Southern people, with all of its horrors as depicted by his vivid imagination. I will carry the gentleman back to the starting point of the institution on this continent, and before I take my seat I will prove to you that the North is responsible for the existence of slavery with whatever evils attached to it; and I am frank to say that there were features in slavery which were wrong.

Many years ago, my friends, before the United States had an existence as a nation, your forefathers inhabited the homes of your race—Africa. The Northern people, who were then as now a commercial people, owning many ships, went to the coast of Africa and bought some, and stole or kidnapped your grandfathers and mothers, placed them in the hold of their vessels in great

numbers, and in chains took some few to their Northern homes, and sent most of them to be sold to the Southern people for slaves. In this work they had valuable co-laborers in the English and Spanish. By this traffic in human flesh they made large sums of money.

The Southern people, as a general rule, were opposed to the slave trade, and when the Colonies threw off the yoke of Great Britain, the Southern Colonies amongst them, and one of principal reasons which they published to the world in justification of their cause, was that the mother country had imposed slavery and the slave trade upon them against their wishes.

When our independence was acknowledged and we formed a Union of the Colonies, the South was still opposed to the slave trade, and it would have been declared piracy, and half of your race in the United States would not have been here now, but in Africa; but the Northern men engaged in the trade found it to be so profitable, and so entirely free from any conscientious scruples were they, that they insisted that their pious operations should continue twenty years longer, and the South yielded. These slave traders invested their money in lands, houses and other property North, which made many of their grand children or great grand children rich, and some of whom are now leading Republicans.

The slaveholders of the Northern States did the same thing in most instances by sending their slaves to Virginia and other Southern States, and selling them when their slave labor became less profitable in a cold climate than white labor, and have since amused themselves by abusing the Southern people as slave drivers—and the Senator, the descendant of these men, is here to-night reminding you of the wrongs you have received at the hands of your former owners, and advising you to avoid political alliances with your friends and neighbors, and to seek an alliance with people in distant States, the Republicans of the North. I repeat, that the conscientious scruples of the North was not seen cropping out until they had your race in their pockets, where they have taken good care to keep you ever since.

There are many good people at the North who are your friends, and who have never engaged in the slave trade, owned slaves or approved of slavery. The same can be said of the South, and if let alone by the North that class would have been much larger in the South. More slaves have been freed by the act of their owners in the South than at the North. George Washington owned about one thousand, which he freed at his death. Mr. Randolph did the same. General Oglethorpe opposed slavery in Georgia. There is a man on this stage who knows that I had an angry controversy many years ago in this city for endorsing Henry Clay's emancipation scheme for Kentucky. He was my political leader, I never knew him to do wrong, but I fear we will never look upon his like again.

The gentleman from Massachusetts says you ought to identify yourself with the Radical party of the North, because they have waded through a bloody war of four years to set you free, to give you the right to sit upon juries, to ride on railroads, testify as witnesses in courts, and much else.—I deny every assertion he has made on these points, and challenge him to the proof. He who says that this war was commenced by the North to set you free and confer on you the rights which you now enjoy, falsifies the history of the country; not intentionally, I hope. The Government of the United States, during the war, again and again declared most solemnly that this war was not commenced or being waged for conquest, or with a view of interfering with our property in slaves in the States.—Mr. Lincoln urged us to return to the Union, pledging the Government to receive us most cordially, and give slavery its protection in the States. We were threatened with emancipation if we did not come back. In one hand the Government offered us "Union and Slavery," and in the other was "rebellion and emancipation." Having gone to war on principle, the South chose the latter. No man knows this better than the honorable Senator. Nor will he or General Swayne, who is on the stand, deny the assertion that I am now going to make, that we could have gone back in the Union and held

you as our slaves to-day. You are not indebted to the North or the South for your freedom, but to God. Instead of abusing you you ought to remember that this rebellion which you are taught to despise, by your enemies and ours, who only come amongst you for your votes, was an instrument in the hands of God for your deliverance, so far as mortal eye can divine the purposes of the Creator.

The Southern people do not envy you your freedom. They would not restore you to bondage if they could. They have your well being at heart. I did not fire a gun for slavery. More than half the Southern army never owned a slave. Hardee, Cleburne, and many others signed a petition long before the war closed, for your freedom and to afford you an opportunity to volunteer and assist your white friends of the South in achieving Southern independence.

President Davis recommended this course, and I, in the theatre, in this city, endorsed his policy in the presence of a very large assembly, and stated that I would take great pleasure in commanding colored troops. You acted well your part during that unfortunate struggle, for which you deserve, and have, the gratitude of every Southern man and woman in our midst.

The gentleman says that the Mexican war was brought on and advocated by Mr. Calhoun for the purpose of increasing the area of slavery.—No man ought to know better than the honored representative of Massachusetts that the statement is untrue. Mr. Calhoun and also Mr. Clay, the greatest Southern giants alive at the time, opposed the war. Mr. Calhoun was to the last the bitterest opponent of that war—predicting as he did the disastrous results upon the peace of the country. Instead of that war being waged for slavery it was very evident, as the result proved, that any territory adjoining us could be acquired would be free territory.—That war gave to the North, California, Utah and New Mexico. Though only a boy, I followed the old flag through that war, with many thousand good and true men from my section who only regarded the National honor of our common country. Again as to how you became free. The North aided to free you with bayonet and by Military Proclamations only as they believed it would injure us and raise you up a hostile element in our midst; and seemingly making your welfare a secondary consideration. To render this act of theirs valid and constitutional, it was necessary that we should act. We called together our Conventions and without hesitation made you constitutionally free forever. We also gave you the right to testify in cases where you were interested, and I advocated in this State House your right to testify in all cases.

You now enjoy many privileges here not enjoyed by your race in the Northern States. As the gentleman has congratulated you upon your improved condition here, and created still greater expectations for your future political and social relations in the South, let me tell you what great blessings the North has conferred upon your race even in his own State.

First, until very recently, although your race at the North are free, and have the advantages of the free school system of which he boasts, and few in numbers, yet whilst your numbers rapidly increased as slaves in the hands of cruel masters referred to by him, yet with him at the North they have diminished, your race have been and are still excluded from Northern hotels, steamboat cabins, rail road cars, and places of amusement. They have been frequently expelled from such places, and sometimes mobbed for claiming the rights of white people. And what has been the result of every effort of their part to obtain redress and establish their rights by law. They have in every instance, (unless it be very recently), signally failed. The Courts of the country were against them. I saw in Northern Newspapers, and I believe it to be true, for I have no where seen it contradicted, that about the last of 1866, or the first of the present year, Frederick Douglas, a mulatto of New York, who is said to be a highly educated and polished man, who conducts himself with great propriety everywhere, traveled as far West as St. Louis and was there and everywhere on his route refused admission into the first class hotels of the North and West.—Nearly every Northern State has discriminated against them as jurors, witnesses, and heretofore at the ballot-box. They no where at the North enjoy, in

fact, all the rights of white people, and in most States North they are by local laws denied political equality at the present time. One or more States went so far as to deny them settlement within their boundaries altogether.

You have been reminded by the gentleman of pecuniary favors conferred; this supplies you by his party, and the Bureau under General Swayne in Alabama, as another reason why you should act with the Republicans. I believe Gen. Swayne to be a friend of yours.—I believe the gentleman who has just addressed you is also a friend, for he has no cause to be otherwise; but a better friend than I am and many other Southern men. Many of us have been educated by your labor, and hope I shall live long enough to pay you back with compound interest in promoting education among you, which I tell you is the only hope of your race.

I requested that General Swayne be continued over us; for although we see things from different stand points, yet, I believe he wants to do right, and I never think less of any one for an honest difference of opinion merely.

But however worthy the motive of the act on the part of the Government in assisting you through the Bureau, and for which the Senator, amongst other reasons, claims your votes for the Republican party, it is an undeniable fact that the same party discriminates against you in the way of taxes on cotton, and in this way wring from the sweat of your brow one hundred dollars to every one received by you through the same Bureau.

With these facts staring you in the face, which the honorable Senator will not deny, what is the obvious object of his visit South? It is this, my friends: His party is in power, and he is here aiding to keep them so. He is here to form a political alliance with you, and what few whites can be induced to join him. They want office, they want spoils, and they want to retain power. It is quite pleasant and profitable to them. It is not because they love you better than other people. I warn you against him and all like him, at home or abroad.

### SOUTHERN CONSERVATISM.

At this time of all others, a spirit of moderation and conservatism should possess our people. The trials and dangers of a military government are so great that, in the deferred hope of constitutional remedies, many may be willing to sacrifice every doctrine to which they formerly clung, and in despair be prepared to adopt measures to which twelve months ago they would have been bitterly and upon principle opposed. This must not be. Excessive revulsions of feeling are ever to be dreaded, and as much harm may be done by excessive and unreasoning concessions, as by dogged obstinacy and an utterly unyielding spirit.

The condition of our affairs is in some respects plain and readily comprehensible. An effort has been made to test in the Supreme Court the constitutionality of the Military acts.—There is no doubt that if the question is decided at all, it will be decided in favor of the South and against the Radical party. The unconstitutionality of the Military law is as clear as the light of the sun, but the question cannot now come up until December next. It is certain then that until that month there is no hope of relief from the Supreme Court, and before that time, in all probability, steps will be taken in this State for the registration of voters and the election of delegates under the Sherman law. In all States where the whites have the majority, it is clearly the part of wise and sober men to vote against a convention, and remain under military rule in preference to self condemnation and self-stultification. It would be their duty and their policy. But when in a State where the colored element is largely in the majority, a registration of voters and a convention is ordered, it is equally the duty and policy of the people of that State to meet the issue at once, and, under silent protest, turn to the best account the agencies which are intended to destroy all Conservative ideas and establish every violent Radical principle.

From every party, as a party, the people of this State should stand aloof. With no party, as a party, can we have any immediate affiliation or fraternization. Our party must be a simple conservative organization, whose object shall be, while obeying the law as a law in fact though not a law in right,—to prevent the inauguration of violence or turbulence, and exert every possible influence to prevent the organic change wrought by

force in our institutions from working our own utter ruin and that of the country.

This great Conservative party may include men of every former political opinion and doctrine. No man in it should be tabooed or proscribed, but all who have order and peace at heart, should combine as good and honest citizens, in one powerful Conservative organization, every Southerner, every secessionist will find place, and in it the mass of the Union party will find room. Neither must repel the other, by any attempt to revive in malice old issues and dead distinctions. There must be a true and candid oblivion of old disputes and older controversies. The labor and work of each one is needed, and they will be given by every man, who, whatever his policy or principle, had only looked to the well-being and stability of the country in which he lived.

In the Conservative organization of this State, there must be leaders, and while these leaders should be chosen indiscriminately from all the various parties which have existed, they must be, as far as is practicable, men who will command the respect and confidence of all classes of their fellow-citizens. They must be men who will work for our one common object—to save the State from political hacks and unprincipled agitators, who would be willing, for profit, to destroy the very life of Carolina, and who would be willing, for profit, to pander to any one class that would raise them to a temporary eminence of unenviable notoriety. No man in the Conservative party should be outlawed or ostracized. There should be one test, and one alone,—and that is that the whole party should work sedulously to maintain order and law in our midst, and to avoid everything calculated to engender a war of races, which must end in making the country exceedingly uncomfortable to all.

Charleston Mercury.

GENERAL BURTON.—In the general rejoicing over the restoration of Mr. Davis to the free air of Heaven, the press has spoken in kind and cordial terms of several gentlemen, whose names are not always associated with the most pleasant recollections. In the universal gush of amiability we see evidences of an approach to a better understanding between the two sections, and trust that the intercourse between Mr. Greely and other prominent members of the Northern press with their newspaper cotemporaries of the South may bring good fruits.—These gentlemen of the "grey goose quill" have just enjoyed themselves in a very festive manner. On Monday night Messrs. Carrington and Ford, of the Exchange, as we see by our Richmond exchanges, gave them a sumptuous supper, on which occasion Mr. Greely presided.

The Enquirer informs us in its report that "many a bumper was drained in honor of General Burton, Horace Greely and Jefferson Davis"—a curious trio, all will admit, to be thus associated, and yet the kindly sentiments expressed meet with general approval.

We accord Mr. Greely with the purest motives in the course he has taken, and fully understand the practical value of having our friend, the philosopher, on Mr. Davis' bail bond.

But, next to the health of the great chief of the late Confederacy, we should have done honor to General Burton.

We cordially detested Mr. Miles, whose genius was the order of the turnkey rather than the soldier, and we are honest in our respect for his successor. General Burton had a task of peculiar delicacy to perform, and discharged his duty in a manner becoming his profession. The contrast between his conduct and that of Mr. Miles is at once striking and instructive. It shows us the difference between an educated soldier and a drill-master, with political affinities, and constitutes in itself a strong argument against those progressive philosophers who are in favor of abolishing West Point, in order to increase the patronage of Congress. These reflections, however are aside from our purpose. We simply desire to say that the people of Virginia and of the South understand the conduct of General Burton, and while under the present condition of affairs, we are cautious in praise of those who are set above us, lest our honest expression should betray the im-

press of a servile and unmanly effort to conciliate favor, still, in his case we fear not misconstruction when we say that the behavior of General Burton to Mr. Davis entitles him to our kindest regard and earnest commendation.

In this we believe we give utterance to the unanimous voice of the Southern people, and we trust that the instructive lesson of his example will not be lost on his profession.

Norfolk Virginian.

A JULY SESSION OF CONGRESS.—The Washington National Republican is now of opinion that the 5th of July will be sure to bring a sufficient number of members of Congress to form a quorum, and that there may be a session of several weeks.

The demand for the extra session, says the Republican, does not grow out of any supposition that the impeachment question is likely to be considered. There is no probability that anything of that sort will be attempted. The question that will assemble Congress in July, if it assemble at all at that time, is the financial condition of the government. We have been going on swimmingly, and we had begun to flatter ourselves that even the national debt would soon be paid, or so far reduced as to render it of very little account; but within a few weeks the sudden and rapid decline of the receipts at the Internal Revenue Bureau has materially changed the aspect of affairs in that direction. Instead of being able to cancel any further portion of the public debt, we may actually be obliged to increase it to meet the absolute demands upon the treasury. \* \* \*

We must not be surprised therefore should Mr. McCulloch find his strong box suddenly depleted to meet the demand for the current expenses of the government and the payment of the accruing interest upon the national debt. Congress then, may find it necessary to come together, that ways and means may be devised to replenish the national treasury. This, then, and not the impeachment question, may bring Congress together in July, and their session may be protracted for some time.

Sooner or later, Congress will be compelled to acknowledge that there cannot be prosperity for the North while efforts are made to insure the political and financial death of the South. Figures and facts are already making this evident; and partisan feeling and sectional rule must be abolished if general fortune and general security are desired to be established and maintained.

### Circular Relative to Intemperance Among the Freedmen.—

Maj.-General Howard, commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, announces that information has been received from Virginia and South Carolina that intemperance among the freedmen is on the increase. General Howard states that already a movement is on foot in this city having in view a thorough organization, so as to enable the colored people to exert all the power possible to prevent the evil in question. The Sons of Temperance, in their Grand Divisions, retain the old bigotry, and decline to extend their order to save men of dark skins from drunkenness, except it be upon condition that there shall be complete and enforced separation. He therefore expresses a hope that the officers and agents of this bureau and the agents of the different benevolent associations working for the elevation of the colored people will take immediate measures to organize associations of colored people (never excluding the white) under the name of "The Lincoln Temperance Society." There is great appropriateness in the name, from the well known character of Mr. Lincoln, and from the love the freedmen bear him. General Howard instructs the assistant commissioners to have the names of officers or agents of the bureau who may be intemperate men immediately reported to his office.—Exchange.

### HOW TO BE FRESH AND HEALTHY.

—The New York Evening Gazette tells young ladies that if they would have a fresh, healthy and youthful appearance, they must beware of late hours, large crinoline, tight corsets, confectionery, hot bread, cold draughts, pastry, décolleté dress, modern novels, furnace regulators, easy carriages, late suppers, thin shoes, fear of knowledge, nibbling between meals, ill-temper, haste to marry and dread of growing old.