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## AGRICULTURAL.

From the Southern Cultivator.  
**PLANTING—FARMING—PLOWING AND PLOWS.**  
EDITORS SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR: The agricultural interest of the South is so much unhinged by the emancipation of the slaves, it will take some years for it to settle down to a regular system again. But whilst this uncertainty lasts, must this great interest of the South continue to decay? We may not. Let us resort to what seems to be our only chance, and that is, to abandon the large planting system, and adopt farming. The experience of the last two years, has shown conclusively that Cotton and Rice planting have been ruinous undertakings to those planters. Why then, persist in it, when we see that the negroes as laborers are still unsettled and unreliable, and the chances of making crops with them are no brighter? It seems, under the circumstances, but the part of wisdom to abandon the large planting system and adopt the farming one. Let us now discuss the policy of so doing—Which is best, to make large cotton crops, no provisions and have to take the proceeds of the cotton crop to buy provisions with, and pay your laborers and other expenses, leaving you no income, but in debt; or to cultivate a farm, raising your provisions, stock and other necessities, and planting only a sufficiency of cotton to defray farm and household expenses? Let us go further, and say, that no money is cleared even by farming, but expenses paid by the cotton crop, and the difference in favor of farming will be at least this: you have raised your provisions, and are gainer that much—having made your supplies—when, by large cotton crops, you have no provisions, and have to borrow money to procure food and necessities to carry on the plantation another year. It is very clear, under the most simple reasoning, that the farm system possesses all the advantages over the planting. Again, the laborers are few, in comparison with planting, less liable to demoralization, and easier managed. The contrast is striking, if we but compare the situation of the farmers of upper Georgia with the planters of lower Georgia.—Admit that all are penniless, but the farmers in the up-country have an abundance of provisions, stock of all kinds around them, and they are living in apparent comfort and ease; whilst with the planters, provisions are scarce, stock scarce, and plantations show signs of neglect and decay. Let us take another view of this subject. Who does the cotton that is made, benefit? It does not benefit the planter, the freedman or the South; for the cotton goes North to the manufacturer, and he reaps the benefits from the fabrics made out of it; and the proceeds from the cotton by first sales, goes to the Northwestern farmer, for his corn and meat, furnished to make it, and the balance to the merchants, in the way of commissions and supplies furnished.

We see, therefore, that the producer makes nothing for himself; but is enriching the very men who robbed him of his laborers, and placed him in this dreadful and impoverished situation. If my reasoning is correct the remedy should suggest itself to our planters. And before concluding I will make a few remarks to my brother farmers of Northern Georgia. We possess a fine country for agricultural purposes—having a rich soil, capable of producing a variety of crops, such as grow in Northern climates, as well as the more Southern, and as pure bracing a climate as man could work in. What we need, is, to improve our system of agriculture and keep up with the latest improvements. Procure good plows and use them to advantage, learn how the soil

should be properly managed and prepared for culture, so as to double its present production; procure labor saving implements, and what is undertaken have well done, with an eye to improvement and profit, and you will soon see there is no section of country to surpass it in agricultural advantages—one where people can live more comfortably, more bountifully and more independently. All we need is to study our interest, and do away with old exploded ideas of farming, and relying on bull tongues and scooters, and scratching and half plowing. Lay that system aside, and procure such plows as are made by Mr. T. E. C. Brinly; of Louisville, Ky., and you will soon find out the importance of them. There is no manufacturer in the United States that makes as cheap and as fine a plow as Brinly—one that can break the land as thoroughly, with as light a draft to the animal. All our country needs, is thorough plowing, with such plows, proper manufacturing, and good management, and we can live as comfortably, and as independently as any farmers elsewhere, without planting a seed of cotton; but if cotton is desired, we can raise it here as plentifully to the acre or hand, as in most of the cotton countries. I advise all, however, to abandon cotton, and let New England import it from the colonies of Old England, and let us turn our attention to other crops, and fine stock, &c., and live on the products of our own farms.  
JNO. H. DENT.  
Floyd County, Ga.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**GRANT TO BE DROPPED.**—The New York correspondent of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier, says:  
Prominent Radicals say Grant will not receive the nomination at Chicago. The only men one hears talking in his favor, are the mild Republicans, who have no influence. All the strong, active Radicals are either in different or opposed to him. They defend him warmly enough, when he is assailed; for the part he played in the Stanton business, but when it comes to the question of his nomination for the Presidency, they either dodge the point or say plainly they don't want him. Then the Stewart Vanderbilt movement, from which Grant's friends expect so much, has come to a halt, and the engineers appear to have lost all interest in it. It is the general opinion of intelligent Conservatives that Grant will not get the nomination. A complimentary vote, they say will be given him, and he will then be propped for a more pronounced Republican. The Chase party is still hopeful, and will work hard at Chicago. Greeley and his followers are privately as much opposed to Grant now as they were months ago. Greeley's name was placed on the list of vice-presidents at the last Grant meeting, and the Tribune said next day its use was unauthorized. Whatever the feeling may be, it is certain that here in New York—except among the nondescripts—there is no real enthusiasm for Grant, and unless shrewd observers are much mistaken, he will be put aside at Chicago, and a man with brains and straight out convictions will go on the track for the White House prize.

**WENDELL PHILLIPS DENOUNCES MR. CHASE AND THE SENATE.**—In a letter from Washington, Wendell Phillips says: The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is his ally.—Salmon P. Chase, mad with the Presidential fever, and desperate in the consciousness of baffled plans, meanly jealous of Wade, and, perhaps, cheering the forlorn hope of a Democratic nomination, joins forces with the enemy and stands as the Presidential ally. It has been known for a long time that the relations between the Chief Justice and the President were more cordial than was made necessary by the mere official relations of the parties; and last Wednesday night the rooms of the Chief Justice, filled with the gay and fashionable winter society of Washington, were startled as by an electric shock when the doors were flung open and the usher, in a loud voice, announced "the President of the United States and daughter." Few who were present with me will soon forget the significant looks which passed from face through those brilliant and crowded rooms as the unusual event of the

President of the United States attending an evening reception of the Chief Justice was fully realized. His carpentering letter to the Senate—his refusal, at first, to obey the mandate to appear as its presiding officer—and his decisions of the following day, are but the unfolding of a plot to obstruct and defeat as far as possible the conviction of the President. How far he may be able to work harm depends, of course, on the firmness of the Senate; but, in any event, he is a serious obstacle, with evil intentions only limited by his courage; which latter, fortunately, is not great. He seems determined to maintain the consistency of a public career which may be summed up in these words: He never had an opportunity to serve his party that he did not betray it.  
The Senate itself is the next great danger. There is reason to believe that a serious defection exists among the Republicans on this question.—Ross, of Kansas, and Sprague, of Rhode Island (Chase's son-in-law), are already counted secure as two of the seven Republicans; it is necessary to win over to prevent a conviction. The more than probable defection of Fessenden would carry at least four more gentlemen who hang on his skirts. The folly of Congress in not providing for the suspension of the President during trial will soon be evident. The boundless opportunity this gives the culprit to corrupt his judges will not remain unimproved.

**TROUBLE IN LYNCHBURG BETWEEN THE SOLDIERS AND THE NEGROES.**—On yesterday a party of three or four soldiers, all of them more or less intoxicated, while staggering along twelfth street met with a young negro, whom they at once violently attacked. As the noise of the fracas increased, Mrs. Dunnivan, who keeps a store, closed and secured her doors, to prevent intrusion. The soldiers became offended, broke into the house, and handled the proprietor very roughly. They remained in the shop some time, came out, and renewed the disturbance. The negroes generally became excited, congregated in large numbers, and at one time a riot seemed imminent.

The scene of the disturbance was now transferred to the corner Twelfth and Court streets. The soldiers commenced throwing stones, some of which fell against the windows of Mrs. Brown's seminary, and some into the tobacco factory of Messrs. Murrell & Harris. Some of the negroes employed in the latter establishment came out with a prize beam to engage in the melee.

At this juncture the police arrived, and put an end to the threatened outbreak. Three of the soldiers, who seemed to have taken a prominent part in the outrage, were arrested, in part by the aid of two of their comrades who had not participated in it. All of these fellows were more or less bruised and bloody, one having received a severe blow on the head, supposed to have been inflicted by a pair of brass knuckles. After these arrests were made the negroes collected in large numbers, and seemed to be greatly excited and incensed. As no further demonstration was made on the part of the soldiers, the excitement finally subsided, and profound quiet reigned throughout the entire city a few hours after.

**MOORE COUNTY.**—One of our subscribers in Moore county informs us that a complete revolution is taking place in the politics of that county. The white men who had been duped into the "Union Leagues" are abandoning those dens of iniquity in utter disgust, and boldly proclaim their intention of voting to maintain the supremacy of their own race. Our informant tells us that S. S. McDonald, the Gorilla delegate from Moore, would not "black the board" if he should become a candidate again.  
The fate of the bogus Constitution is sealed. The white men of North Carolina can no longer be deluded.  
Wilmington Star.

**RETRIBUTION.**—The Democrats of the Ohio Legislature are doing just what the Radicals taught them to do in the matter of contested elections. The Cincinnati Commercial (Republican) says:  
"The precedent established by the Senate of the United States in the case of Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey,

two years ago, was not the first of the kind, perhaps, but was certainly one of the worst. Yesterday the Senate of Ohio followed the pernicious example by ejecting Hon. Thomas C. Jones from the seat to which he had been legally elected, and awarding the place to Henry M. Onderdonk, his Democratic competitor."

The Commercial has the candor to admit that its own party commenced this game. The Democrats merely continue to play on the same principle, and take the stakes. There are many more wrongs to be righted in the same summary mode. The Radicals need not hope that the Democrats when they get into power, will show any more respect for constitutions than the former now show. The anxiety of these Radicals to get their schemes protected by a constitutional amendment is absurd. Such protection will hereafter be of no avail.—The will of the people is to be the constitution henceforth.  
Richmond Dispatch.

The New York Herald says: Judging by the action in the case of Alabama, reconstruction comes down to a fine point. Something like a hundred Northern adventurers and niggers get together somewhere in a State and make what they call a constitution. Evidence that this constitution is the act of the people is not necessary; neither is evidence that the people assent to it. Let it only be presented to Congress, and Congress will pass a law declaring the State in. Thus it is the whole process; and since reconstruction is so simple and easy, it may seem wonderful to the country that so many political geniuses as the Radicals number could not accomplish it before.

**CO-OPERATION.**—New York has just now a minor sensation in the shape of a plan of supplying flour to the multitude at wholesale prices.—An enterprising young business man has undertaken to bring himself into relations with producers and consumers of flour, and by cutting off an army of middle men he is to furnish the flour direct to the consumer at a very small profit per barrel; but at the same time makes a good thing of himself from the annual sale of 100,000 barrel. He organized a company for the purpose of grinding wheat in the west; placing the flour at the door of the consumer at a small profit, saving thereby to the purchaser all the profits of the middle men. This business has so extended that he has been obliged to take two new stores in addition to the one which he started, and the undertaking seem to be fully established. The New York papers seem to look upon the success of this enterprise as laying the foundation for a general reconstruction of the mode of supply, by which all articles of food can be supplied without risk to the consumer, and at much lower rates than now.

**DEATH FROM WANT OF SLEEP.**—The following communication was recently made to a British society:  
A Chinese merchant had been convicted of murdering his wife, and was sentenced to die by being deprived of sleep. This painful mode of death was carried into execution under the following circumstances:—The condemned was placed in prison under the care of three of the police guard, who relieved each other every alternate hour, and who prevented the prisoner from falling asleep, night or day. He thus lived nineteen days without enjoying any sleep. At the commencement of the eighth day his sufferings were so intense that he implored the authorities to grant him the blessed opportunity of being strangled, guillotined, burned to death, drowned, shot, garroted, quartered, blown up with gunpowder, or put to death in any other conceivable way which their humanity or ferocity could invent.

**VEGETATION IN THE MOON.**—It was for a long time the common conclusion among astronomers that the moon was without any atmosphere and destitute of water, and that consequently, neither animal nor vegetable life could be supported on its surface. But several eminent modern astronomers have maintained the moon has an atmosphere, though of a very limited extent. And quite recently, Mr. Schawbe, a German astronomical professor, thinks he has discovered signs of vegetation on the

surface of our satellite. It is well known that there are certain dark lines or scratches, as they appear, extended across the slopes of the highest mountains in the moon. These have been variously explained, some regarding them as the beds of dried up streams; others as the channels left by torrents of lava; others as having some other origin. Professor Schawbe claimed to have discovered in these lines a greenish color, which appears at certain seasons, lasts a few months, and then disappears. He therefore regards those lines as belts of vegetation. If his observations should be decisively confirmed by those of other astronomers, it will therefore remove any presumption against the existence of animal life on its surface.—English Paper.

**IMPROVEMENT OF THE MIND.**—We do not like to be too forward in urging the young people of the present day, to the adoption of a course of study which will tend to their mental elevation, unless they will have the candor to admit of its justness and future value. Nor would we have ourselves considered cynical censors of the ignorance of the age, by our recommendations but prompted, solely, by a desire to benefit our people.  
The improvement of the mental faculties, the enlightenment and elevation of the human intellect should not be ignored by the rising generations, but it should be a constant study with them how is the best way, and the shortest method to accomplish so great a desideratum.  
When the advantages of schools and colleges are denied by condition of the finances of the parents a course of home study will soon exhibit a most beneficial improvement in the intellectual abilities of the students, which being closely and energetically pursued, may be led to fame, happiness and wealth. It therefore, is most proper for every young man to

Society, if within his reach, and make it a labor of love to improve his mind. Ignoring the many frivolities of life, and devoting time and attention to study, the end will be secured.  
**A SUBJECT FOR SCIENTIFIC MEN.** It is stated that since the terrible earthquake at St. Thomas and other West India islands, which singularly occurred at the time that Mr. Leonard made his purchase, the Gulf stream has very nearly doubled its velocity; and this phenomenon is attracting much attention among scientific men. It was first discovered in the increased difficulty of navigation near the Florida Keys, even steamers finding it difficult to weather points easily passed previously.  
The cause of this singular change is deemed worthy of investigation by the dons of the scientific world, and its practical bearings on navigation are of vast importance to the commercial interests, not only of this continent, but to Europe, in regard to the heavy trade in cotton from the Gulf ports, all of which passes around these keys.

**IMPORTANT TO HEALTH.**—One of the best preparations for keeping the feet dry and comfortable is given in the last number of the N. Y. Clipper, a reliable sporting magazine, known all over the world. The editor says: "It will contribute much to the sportsman's comfort to have his boots dressed with the following mixture, as this precautionary situation will not only render them completely water-tight, but at the same time perfectly supple: One pint of boiled linseed oil; eight ounces of mutton suet; six ounces of beeswax; four ounces of rosin; the whole to be melted over a slow fire, and to be well-rubbed in with the hand while warm." The above preparation should be kept on hand by all persons exposed to wet feet, that sure precursor of disease. Its cost is comparatively trifling, while the benefit derived from it may prove of untold value.

**MAXIMS OF BISHOP MIDDLETON.**—Persevere against discouragements—Keep your temper. Employ leisure in study and always have some work on hand. Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate. Never be in a hurry. Preserve self possession, and do not be talked out of conviction. Rise early, and be an economist of time. Maintain dignity, without the appearance

of pride; manner is something with every body, and every thing with some. Be guarded in discourse; attentive and slow to speak. Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions. Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask. Think nothing in conduct unimportant and indifferent. Rather set, than follow example. Practice strict temperance; and in all your transactions, remember the final account.

**CIVILITY IS A FORTUNE.**—Civility is a fortune itself, for a courteous man always succeeds well in life, and that when persons of ability sometimes fail. The famous Duke of Marlborough is a case in point. It was said of him by one cotemporary, that his agreeable manners often converted an enemy into a friend and by another that it was more pleasing to be denied a favor by his grace, than to receive one from any other man. The gracious manner of Charles James Fox preserved him from dislike, even at a time when he was politically the most unpopular man in the kingdom. The world's history is full of such examples of success obtained by civility. The experience of every man furnishes, if we recall the past, frequent instances where conciliatory manners have made the fortunes of physicians, lawyers, divines, politicians, merchants and indeed, individuals of all pursuits. To men, civility is what beauty is to women; it is a general passport to favor a letter of introduction, written in language that every person understands.

**A CLUB FOR WOMEN IN BOSTON.**—A number of women living in the suburbs of Boston, have subscribed money for the purpose of building a clubhouse for their own convenience in a central part of the city. If, after going to a place of amusement or a social party, they do not wish to return home immediately, they desire a fast without the expense and publicity of an hotel. During a midday visit, if hungry or tired, a spot is needed where a meal or rest can be obtained, and a room, if necessary, without being protected by a gentleman. The club house is intended to be a place of meeting where, as directresses of different societies, they can hold conference. Gentlemen, unless with consent of all members, will be rigidly excluded. Only those will be received who may have business reasons for coming. This enterprise is projected by several of the wealthier ladies of the city. Membership will be strictly confined to their social circle.

One rose upon a bush, though but a little one, and though not yet blown, proves that which bears it to be a true rose bush. Repentance is the greatest honor next to innocence.—Genius, or the power of producing great works, is not always accompanied with taste, or the power of appreciating them.  
**GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN GUN LOCKS.**—An Italian named Rosaglio, who resides in England, announces a gun-lock, constructed upon such curious principles that it acts without any exterior combustion, needs no priming, and frees the discharge from all flame or smoke but what is emitted at the mouth of the barrel.

Tommy, my son, what are you going to do with that club?  
Send it to the editor, of course.  
"But what are you going to send it to the editor for?"  
Because he says if any body will send him a club he will send them a paper.  
The mother came pretty near fainting, but retained consciousness enough to ask:  
But Tommy, dear, what do you suppose he wants with a club?  
Well, I don't know, replied the hopeful urchin, unless it is to knock down subscribers as don't pay for their paper.

**HUMAN HAPPINESS.**—"I have lived," said the indefatigable Dr. Clarke, "to know that the great secret of human happiness is this—never suffer your energies to stagnate.—The old adage of 'too many irons in the fire,' conveys an abominable falsehood; you cannot have too many—poker, tongs, and all, keep them all going."