

The Camden Journal.

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MISCELLANY.

THE PRESBYTERIANS OF THE NORTH.

Some days ago we made a brief announcement by telegraph of the steps which had been taken by the Presbyterian General Assemblies in New York to reconcile the differences which have so long separated the Old and New Schools of that denomination. The New York papers bring us the particulars of the basis of reunion which has been agreed upon by the two bodies. The doctrinal differences which led to the separation of the Old and New School denominations in 1838, consisted mainly in a more or less rigid construction of the standards of the church, especially with reference to the doctrines of election, original sin, &c., the Old School accepting more inflexibly the creed of Calvin, whilst the Confession of Faith was interpreted by the New School in a less literally Calvinistic sense. The basis reunion now adopted requires that the "the Confession of Faith shall continue to be sincerely received and adopted as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures." As each school had professed to do this in its separate organization, there would seem to be no difference on that point warranting a permanent separation. The plan of reunion abstains from deciding the original question at issue, and each party is left to put its own construction upon the standards, only that henceforth the differences upon these points are not to interfere with the unity and harmony of the church. This plan has yet to undergo the discussion of the various Presbyteries of the two Assemblies, who are to express their approval or disapproval before the 15th of October next, and if approved by three-fourths of each, the two Assemblies, meeting in Pittsburg in November next, shall so declare, and take action for formal reunion. The unanimity and heartiness evinced in the action of the Assemblies would seem to warrant the belief that the Presbyteries will act in the same spirit, and that the reunion of the two churches will be fully completed in November next.

This, however, is not, as some have supposed, a reunion of the Northern and Southern Presbyterian churches; though that subject came up for discussion in the Old School Assembly on a report of the committee on bills and overtures, and was referred to a special committee. The Moderator, however, stated that any action at the present time might be damaging to the peace of the Southern church, and would be inopportune.—*Charleston News.*

A QUICK MARRIAGE AND A SHORT HONEYMOON.—The *St. Louis Democrat* states that a few days ago a widower from Memphis took rooms in a fashionable boarding-house in that city. He was a man of pleasing appearance and winning ways. He told the landlady that he had many troubles trying to keep house and raise his two children without a partner. The lady gave him all her sympathy, and recommended a wife. The widower thought the lady's daughter manifested all the qualities he could desire, and he was allowed an interview. In half an hour the young lady consented to become a mother to the two sweet babes. A priest was sent for, the marriage ceremony was performed, and the very happy couple crossed the river to come to this city on the cars, but unfortunately too late for them to take the early train, and they were under the disagreeable necessity of remaining over night in East St. Louis. They took a room at the Sherman House, and remained all night. Next morning, after breakfast, the husband came suddenly into the presence of his bride, holding in his hand a telegraphic dispatch, which he handed to her, requiring his immediate presence in Hannibal, Missouri, where business of importance awaited him. Of course there was no alternative but that of leaving his new made bride. So he handed her the snug little sum of five hundred dollars in shining gold, and, telling her to go to her mother and remain with her till his return—which would be a very short

time—left her, in tears, but full of faith in his truth and worth. The five hundred dollars showed he all was right—there was no getting around that, she thought; but, alas! it proved to be counterfeit. The lady thinks "there is some mistake" about it, and, says the *St. Louis paper*, has now been waiting several days for the return of her husband, without a word from him, and while her friends are of the opinion that he would never return, and that she has been imposed upon by a villain, she lives in hope that he will come back to her, and make her happy.

MOVING ON A RAFT—NOVEL PLAN TO GET DOWN SOUTH.—Near the saw mill of the Dubuque Lumber Company was moored last evening a wretched raft about ten or twenty feet in area, constructed of a parcel of old plank, the surface of which rose not more than two inches above the water. On this frail structure the occupants had raised a ridge pole about five feet high and placing against it small pieces of board, apparently picked up from the drift in the river, had formed a roof with a kind of dogkennel beneath, of about six by ten feet, on the floor of the raft. Into this hovel, on a little straw and a heap of old rags, were crowded, in a forlorn condition, a man, woman and four children, one at the breast, and the oldest, perhaps, ten years old. The only household goods were an iron skillet, a pot, and two old barrels—not a seat, a table or a dish visible. On the bow of the raft, on a piece of old boiler iron, raised a few inches above the plank, was a blazing fire of drift wood, which is fortunately abundant, and without price. Around this that wretched group were huddled, presenting a scene of squalid poverty and destitution seldom seen in this country, and sufficient to move the compassion of the most selfish and penurious. How they endured the pitiless rainstorm that fell in the night, with no shelter but that afforded by a roof of loose boards, the reader can conjecture. In spite of all this wretchedness and suffering, the woman was well and robust, and the children were hearty and cheerful, and as full of spirits as if in the midst of plenty and comfort. The man was a cripple, and told a short and simple story of misfortune. He was a teamster at a saw-mill in Minnesota, and had his leg crushed by a log rolling on it. Unskillful surgery had left an incurable sore. His sickness had reduced him nearly to destitution, when their calamities were made complete by a fire that consumed their dwelling and all its contents. Without a cent in the world, all offers of assistance from friends, he had gathered a few plank from the river and constructed a raft, and on it placed his family for a voyage down to Arkansas, where he intended to squat on some of the abandoned plantations, raise a small corn patch and rely on his gun for the other means of living.

Dubuque Times

THE GOLDEN HOUSE OF NERO.—On that part of the ruins of Imperial Rome lying between the Palatine and Esquiline Hills—a space which was more than a mile in breadth—Nero erected his "Golden House," as he called the new palace in which he fixed his abode. The vastness of extent and the varied magnificence of this imperial residence and its ornamental grounds almost surpass its belief; and if the details that come down to us were not too well authenticated to admit of doubt, they might be regarded as fabulous. Within its enclosures were comprised spacious fields, groves, orchards and vineyards; artificial lakes, hills and dense woods, after the manner of solitude or wilderness. The palace itself consisted of magnificent buildings raised on the shores of the lake.

The various wings were united by galleries each a mile in length. The house or immediate dwelling of the emperor was decorated in a style of excessive gorgeousness. It was roofed entirely with golden tiles, and with the same precious metal marble sheathing of the walls were also profusely decked being, at the same time embellished with ornaments of mother-of-pearl—in

those times valued more highly than gold—and with a profusion of precious stones. The ceilings and wood work were inlaid with ivory and gold, the roof of the grand banquet hall was constructed to resemble the firmament. It was contrived to have a rotary motion, so as to imitate the motion of the heavenly bodies. The vaulted ceiling of ivory opened and let it to the guests a profusion of flowers, and the golden pipes sprayed over them the most delicate perfume.

UNCLE BILLY'S SPEECH.—When I was a drunkard I could never get my barn more than half full. The first year after I signed the pledge, I filled my barn, and had two stacks; this year I filled my barn, and have four stacks. When I was a drunkard, I only owned one poor old cow, and I think she was ashamed of me, for she was red in the face; now I own five good cows, and I own three as good horses as ever looked through a collar. When I was a drunkard I trudged from place to place on foot; now I can ride in a carriage of my own. When I was a drunkard, I was three hundred dollars in debt; since I signed the total abstinence pledge, I have paid that debt, and have purchased two hundred acres of wild land, and I have the deed in my possession; two of my sons, who are teetotalers, are living on that lot. When I was a drunkard, I used to swear; I have ceased to be so. The last years of my drunkenness my doctor's bill amounted to thirty dollars; since I signed the pledge, I have not been called upon to expend a red cent for medicine. I am not a poet, but I have put my farewell to rum into verse:

Farewell, drunks, so nigh and landy,
Farewell, rum and gin and brandy,
Farewell, empty pots and kettles,
Farewell, cupbo rls without "vitals,"
Farewell, rooms free to all weathers,
Farewell, beds which have no feathers,
Farewell, floors that need a swab-file,
Farewell, yards that have no wood-pile,
Farewell, faded vest and breeches,
Farewell, coats more holes than stitches,
Farewell, hats that have no rims on,
Farewell, faces red as crimson,
Farewell, tubs that have no bacon,
Farewell, ways that I've forsaken,
Farewell, broken chairs and tables,
Farewell, dwellings worse than stables,
Farewell, oaths that I have spoken,
Farewell, vows that I have broken,
Farewell, landlords and bar-tenders,
Farewell, all blue-devil senders.

National Temperance Advocate.

A few days since, a man well known in New York society—not young, and who could not dance—was sitting at a party, near a young lady, and watching the mazes of the "German." He turned to her, knowing her well, and said, "I wish you would let me put my arm around your waist." Of course she looked at him in amazement. "Oh!" said he, "you know I can't dance, but I don't see the difference. All these young men have their arms about the girls' waists, and why should not I have the same privilege, though I sit still? That man's head is level. I think so."

A GENTLE HINT.—Old Deacon Hopkins was a worthy soul and very generally respected for his outward show of piety and religious zeal; and I have no doubt that he felt at heart most of that which he professed. In a certain direction he was troubled with a morbid desire to steal. His chief employment was the making of soap from ashes which he gathered in the neighborhood; and making his soap he was obliged to keep two or three big kettles of lye boiling, to which end an abundance of fuel was necessary.

Now it so happened that the deacon's nearest neighbor was Capt. Jack Paysen, whose calling kept him upon the salt water the greater part of the time.—Capt. Jack was a great hand at keeping his family supplied with well-seasoned wood, as he owned an extensive wood lot, he often had a vast pile of it cut and hauled to his house, and there worked up and stacked. It furthermore chanced that the rear coor of the good deacon's soaphouse opened directly upon the rear of Captain Jack's huge wood pile. The temptation was strong. Surely there could be no harm in taking a few

of the scattering sticks; the Captain would never miss them. But the disease grew with the necessity of feeding the fires, and he fancied—kind old soul—that the captain would never miss the abstracted fuel. But he was destined to rather an unpleasant and unlooked for enlightenment, as we shall see.

The question was up before the church, on introducing instrumental music into the choir. One of the singers had a bass-viol, which he was willing to play, if the brethren would permit; and both he and the chorister declared that it would help the singing wonderfully. But this was before the days when fiddles were tolerated in sacred places, and several of the brethren objected. Deacon Hopkins was emphatic and bitter in opposition. At a very full meeting of the church, he expressed himself decidedly. Capt. Jack, who chanced to be on shore, was present, and favored the introduction of the viol.

"Bring it in," cried the deacon, "and I'll go out! I won't be seen where that big fiddle is tolerated."

"Will you stick to your pledge, deacon?" asked the captain.

"Yes sir!" replied the irate functionary.

"Then," said Capt. Jack, with a curious twinkle of the eye, "you shan't be troubled with the fiddle in the church. I'll buy it and hang it up on the wood-pile!"

The poor deacon shrank away behind his enormous shirt collar, while the friends of the "big fiddle" carried their point.

GOLDEN ADVICE.—Not many years ago, a young man presented himself to Mr. Corwin for a clerkship. Thrice was he refused, and still he made a fourth attempt. His perseverance and spirit of determination awakened a friendly interest in his welfare, and the secretary advised him in the strongest possible manner to abandon his purpose and go to the west if he could do no better outside the departments.

"My young friend," said he, "go to North-West, buy 160 acres of government land—or, if you have not the money to purchase, squat on it; get you an axe or mattock, put up a log cabin for your habitation, and raise a little corn and potatoes; keep your conscience clear, and live like a freeman, your own master, with no one to give you orders, and without dependence on anybody.—Do that and you will be honored, respected, influential and rich. But accept a clerkship here, and you sink at once all independence; your energies become relaxed, and you are unfitted in a few years for any other or more independent position. I may give you a place to-day and kick you out to-morrow, and there's another man over there at the White House who can kick me out, and so we go. But if you own an acre of land, it is your castle. You are a sovereign, and you will feel it in every throbbing of your pulse, and every day of life will assure me of your thanks for having thus advised you."

If the thousands who ardently strive for places under government would ponder well these words, and exercise a sound discretion in their application many a young and gallant spirit would be saved from inanition, and a joy rather than a grief to its possessor.

When Bishop Asbury "ran" the Methodist Church, there was one circuit in Virginia where the ladies were so fascinating that all the young preachers sent there were soon taken captive.—The Bishop thought to stop this by sending thither two decrepit old men, but to his great surprise both were married the same year. He exclaimed in disgust; "I am afraid the women and the devil will get all my preaches!"

A good story is told of a German shoemaker, who, having made a pair of boots for a gentleman of whose financial integrity he had considerable doubt, made the following reply to him when he called for the articles: "Der poots ish not quite done but der beel ish made ut."

SOUTHERN STOCK AND Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Capital stock 1st January, 1869, \$289,100.00
Assets over.....400,000.00

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To any one on his or her life, payable at death to the legal representative of the assured.

To a wife on the life of a husband.

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Also, ENDOWMENT POLICIES, securing to the party insured the amount payable at death, or at any age between forty and seventy-five.

Also, Children's Endowment Policies, securing to a child the sum assured, upon arriving at a certain age—18, 21 or 25.

Also, non-forfeiting Life Policies. All premiums to cease after five or ten payments.

PREMIUMS

May be paid on Life Policies annually or semi-annually or the premiums for the whole life may be paid in five or ten annual payments, or all premiums may cease on reaching 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70 or 75 years of age.

WHO SHOULD INSURE?

The rich and the poor; the clergyman and the laymen; the physician, the mechanic and the laborer;—Every one having a family dependent upon him for support should effect an insurance on his life for their benefit in case of his decease; the rich, because they have the means to provide against the chances of fortune; the poor man can spare a little every year for the future wants of those who may be left destitute; the professional man, while in life and health, finds a sure means of support for his family, yet he rarely accumulates a fortune; the salaried man, because none are more exposed to the changes and vicissitudes of fortune. In short, Life Assurance is applicable to all circumstances in life.

AN EXCELLENT FEATURE.

The character of this company specially provides that a wife can insure the life of the husband for the benefit of herself and children, free from any claims, dues or demands of his creditors in case her husband should die in debt or the estate become insolvent.

H. M. MYERS, Jr., Attorney at Law, Barnwell, S. C., Special Agent.

J. H. MILLER, No. 207 1/2 Broad Street, Augusta, Ga., General Agent.

Dr. S. BARUCH, Examining Physician.

May 6. 3m

"Save your Family from want by Insuring your Life."

THE LOUISIANA EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW ORLEANS, HAVING A CASH CAPITAL OF 500,000 DOLLARS.

OFFERS to its Southern patrons a reliable Home Company, in which can be effected every species of Life Insurance at the most reasonable rate.

All policies non-forfeitable, and the earnings of the Company annually divided on the strictly mutual plan.

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e. c. 24. 1f

P. P. TOALE, Charleston, S. C., Manufacturer of DOORS, SASH, BLINDS.



NOTE.—We would call the particular attention of our friends to the above card. P. P. Toale has a large Factory, and such facilities as enable him to supply the best work of its own make at low prices. A very large and complete assortment always on hand at his Factory, HORLBECK'S WHARF, near the North Eastern Railroad Depot, CHARLESTON, S. C.

N. B.—Orders from the country solicited, and strict attention paid to shipping in good order. April 8-1y.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.



GEN'L SUPT'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, Feb. 13, 1869.

ON and after SUNDAY, February 14, the Trains of the Camden Branch of the South Carolina Railroad will run as follows:

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.....

Leave Kingville.....4.20 p. m.

Arrive at Camden.....7.00 p. m.

Leave Camden.....6.35 a. m.

Arrive at Kingville.....9.20 a. m.

H. T. PEAKE, General Superintendent.

Feb. 18.

DENTISTRY.

I. H. ALEXANDER, DENTIST.

TEETH Cleaned, Filled, Extracted, and Artificial Teeth, inserted in the LATEST IMPROVED STYLE, for the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Patients waited upon at their residence if requested.

Office, on Broad Street, above J. M. Legrand's Jewelry shop.

Office hours, from 9 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M.

PARKER'S BREECH-LOADING DOUBLE BARRELED SHOT GUNS.

The latest, best and cheapest made. Uses any ammunition. Prices, complete, \$70 to \$95. Address

W. H. GIBBES, Columbia, or BISSELL & CO., Charleston.

Feb. 25. 3m

Whiskey, &c.

FINE old WHISKEY, of various brands, at wholesale.

PORTER, ALE &c. For sale by DOBY & BALLARD.

April 22.

Condition Powders.

THESE Powders will cure most of the diseases to which Horses and Cattle are liable, also improve the appetite and spirits. They are much superior to any other in use. No Planter or Farmer should be without them.

Prepared and sold by HODGSON & DUNLAP.

HOSTETTERS And Plantation Bitters

AND all of the most popular PATENT MEDICINES. For Sale by HODGSON & DUNLAP.

DURHAM'S Smoking Tobacco.

JUST received a large lot of this popular Smoking Tobacco.

HODGSON & DUNLAP.

Sweet Oil, STARCH, PEPPER and SPICES,

of all sorts. For Sale by HODGSON & DUNLAP.

Stationary, &c.

INK, Paper, Pens, Pencils, Mucilage &c. For Sale by HODGSON & DUNLAP.

Perfumery,

COLOGNES, Extracts, Fine Toilet Soaps and Brushes in large variety and Styles. For Sale by HODGSON & DUNLAP.

Quinine.

JUST received a large lot of Quinine, which we will sell cheap for Cash.—Persons wanting this article had better lay in a supply for the summer, as it is likely to be higher.

HODGSON & DUNLAP.

NON-EXPLOSIVE KEROSENE OIL.

THIS is the best Oil made, and by the 5 or 10 Gallons, or by the Barrel we will sell as cheap as it can be bought in Charleston. Also a large supply of LAMPS, &c.

HODGSON & DUNLAP.

NOTICE.

HAVING rented the plantation of John A. Peay, I strictly forbid all persons from hunting or fishing on any portion of said plantation from this date, without my permission.

JOHN JACKSON.

Dupont's Powder.

THE subscriber having been appointed agent for the sale of the above Powder, will supply merchants and others at manufacturer's prices, with expenses added.

JAMES JONES, Feb. 11. 1f