

Mrs. M. H. Young

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MISCELLANY.

THE CHINESE LABOR QUESTION.

The Memphis Appeal publishes a private letter from "Charles W. Lightner, Esq., a distinguished mining engineer, of California," giving an account of the Chinese miners in a sulphur manufactory under his control, with some views on the question of their employment at the East. We quote as follows:

The wages paid them are \$1 25 (gold) per diem (ten hours) for working in the mud and water, and in the sulphur refining; \$1 20 (gold) for ordinary shore and mining work—house rent free, fuel, free, they board themselves. They were content to do. Their grand staples, rice at eight cents per pound, pork eleven cents per pound, tea seventy-five cents per pound, were their month's pay.

They bring to this country a few national prejudices, principally a jealousy of one party of different sections; politics or religion, I am satisfied, have nothing to do with their difficulties. These are rarely carried to any extreme, and are developed more in a stubborn dislike to work with a rival party and a total want of charity or even pity for the troubles of any one not from their own Chinese locality. I have found it better when working one hundred or so to have them of two parties—exciting the one by the other. A few words from a white overseer will at any time quell a disturbance. Let them have separate quarters, and fields or parts of work allotted to them, and there will be no difficulty in managing them.

They care but little for holidays, and are supremely indifferent to the elective franchise, whether at general or primary elections; like a tolerably bad article of whiskey, if cheap, drinking it entirely out of working hours, detest tolls and taxes as fervently as a Highlander. They are all fond of gambling, but it is the policy of the overseer to stop it, as one will often gamble off a month's wages in advance, and like ourselves, hate paying for "dead horses." They generally, when in large bodies, ask for two or three days in February, (New Year's) one or two days in September full moon (good days) and will work all the better for having these holidays. They make but little religion they have and take no pains to make proselytes to their belief, ignoring the idea that an outsider can ever see their heaven under any circumstances.

Now, as to inducing any large portion of them to migrate to your district, it is asking too much for a party to venture it. An agent leaving this coast to canvass the older States for a market for their labor has too short a time to learn it in. While there are here plenty of men who are familiar with the method of getting any number together for any mining or railroad contract; and while the "six companies" are able to turn them out by the thousands, it is another thing to ask them to go far away from the only line of communication they have with their native home.

The uncertainty of the climate and the people they have to go among, the nature of the work they are to be employed at, the facilities for obtaining their favorite food—rice (and here let me say they have a poor opinion of Carolina "swamp seed," and would starve on it, their small grained rice being much richer and more nutritious) and pork (fresh)—will for a long time, or until they are satisfied in these respects, prevent them from leaving here. Should a company of men, in say Memphis or New Orleans, raise a fund of \$500,000 I believe that, by sending out a proper agent, who would be associated with some party here in whom the six companies have confidence, they will be able to secure from 4000 to 5000 men who would be willing to try the experiment. I assure you that arrangements could be made for their passage overland, and to Memphis at not to exceed \$75 to \$100. This would be repaid out of their wages, and the money being refunded would go towards sending on more. With their immigration to your section, it will be necessary to have a store at some

point where their traders can supply them with the various fish, clothes, medicines and knick-knacks which they consider indispensable to their health and comfort. The agent coming here should be well guaranteed, and acquainted with the quality of labor to be done in your section, and should be prepared to give positive assurance as to the good treatment and prompt pay of the men leaving here, as the companies are shrewd and intelligent, and are in a great degree responsible for the return of the men to China, dead or alive. I believe that plenty of good field laborers could be induced to go—all other things satisfactory—at not to exceed \$30 in gold per month, they boarding themselves, and it is possible that they may be had at a much lower price.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW AS APPLICABLE TO PRIOR DEBTS AND JUDGMENTS, NOT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—Judge Orr, in the act taken before him in the case of the creditors of T. E. Ware, has decided that the homestead clause of the Constitution of this State, and the Act of the Legislature carrying it out, are not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. The Judge has given an able opinion on the subject. The case, by consent, was heard at chambers at Anderson. The Judge has decided in the same case that the \$1,000 is inclusive of the value of the dwelling house and out-buildings, and the appraisement having excluded the estimate of the dwelling in this case, and assigned \$1,000 in hand, a re-appraisal was ordered. —*Charleston Courier.*

THE SAVANNAH POSTMASTER AND HIS DEPUTY.

The two Radical appointees in the Savannah postoffice, Clift and Seely, have made a brilliant commencement in their official career. They have proved themselves great at paying out Uncle Sam's money, as is proved by the following little story, which we find in the Savannah Republican of Wednesday:

It seems that on last Monday a merchant of Savannah called for convenience, Mr. H. having two hundred dollars in postoffice orders, called to collect the money. The individual called Seely made his appearance at the desk, counted out the money, handed it over to H., and received the drafts. H., with his money in hand, returned to his place of business, but before depositing the money in the safe, concluded to count it over again, which he did, and found that it amounted to four hundred, instead of two hundred. Now, H. is a wag, and the occasion was too good an one not to have a bit of fun out of the new officials. So he hurried back to the postoffice and with lugubrious countenance and apparently much excited, thus addressed himself to Deputy Seely:

H.—"Mr. Seely there's a mistake about this money, sir; it is not what my drafts call for, and I want the mistake corrected forthwith." Seely—"Too late for correction, sir; I counted it in your presence at the desk here, found it all right, and you thought so too. If you had objected then the mistake would have been corrected; now, it is against the rule of the office, and if there is a loss it's your fault."

H.—"But, sir, I insist upon its correction, I am an old citizen and you know I would not misrepresent a matter of the kind. Where's Mr. Clift, the Postmaster? I know he will order the mistake corrected." Clift here came forward, and H. beseeched him to have the matter rectified, but all to no purpose; the new Postmaster was inexorable—it was too late and he didn't believe in that way of doing business.—H., apparently much enraged, left the office, and went to his store to await developments.

Yesterday morning H. hardly entered his store when Seely made his appearance with a face betokening the greatest distress. "Mr. H.," he remarked, "I've come over to correct that mistake we made yesterday, and hope you will have no objection." Yes, sir, I have," replied H. "I begged and

implored you yesterday to correct it, and you refused—it was too late; I appealed to Mr. Clift, and he too refused and would do nothing. Now it's my time, and it's no use to ask it—it's "too late." "But sir," exclaimed Seely, almost to the sobbing point, "I can't stand the loss—I'm ruined if you don't correct the mistake." "Don't care a damn if you're," coolly replied H. "You and Clift never did any good in your lives, and I intend you shall do some now. I intend to present one hundred dollars to the Catholic School for orphans, fifty dollars to the Widows' Home, and fifty dollars to the Union Society's boys, all with the compliments of Mr. Clift, Postmaster, and Seely Deputy, and get them to send you receipts in acknowledgement of your liberality. I've no further use for you, sir; good morning." Seely departed, rambling over the beauties of a situation in the Postoffice. When heard from Clift, with all hands, was busily engaged with two slates, three primary arithmetics, and a copy of Joe Brown's Elements of Book-keeping, trying to balance accounts without the two hundred or having anything to pay out of his own pockets. As other government officers have found no difficulty in such cases, he was probably successful.

JOINING THE MASONS.

Knobs has joined the Masons, and here is his experience in getting into a lodge:

I must tell you of the perils and trials I had to undergo to become a Mason. On the evening in question, I presented myself at the door of the lodge room No. 36,666, sign of the skull and cross bones. I was conducted to an ante-room, where five or six melancholy chaps, in sashes and embroidered napkins, were waiting to receive me. On my entrance they all got up and turned back somersaults, and then resumed their seats. A big fat fellow who sat in the middle, and who seemed to be the proprietor, then said: "Steener from the world, advance!" I advanced.—"Will you give up everything to join us?" "Not if I know it," I said; "there are my wife and fourteen five—" Another party told me to say "yes," as it was merely a matter of form. So I said "Yes, I give up everything."

The fellows in the towels then groaned, and said: "Tis well. Do you swear never to reveal anything you see or hear this evening to any human being, or to your wife?" I said "Pon my word, I will not. They then examined my teeth and felt my tongue, then groaned again. I said, "If you don't feel well, I have got a bottle here." The fat man here took the bottle from me and told me to shut up. He then in a voice of thunder, said: "Bring forth the goat!" Another fellow comes up with a cloth to blind me. "No you don't, if you please, I don't believe in playing blind man's buff with a goat. I'll ride the devil if you like but I don't go it blind. Stand back, or I'll knock you into smithereens." They were too much for me, however, so I had to submit to being blindfolded. The goat was then led in, and I could hear him making an awful racket among the furniture. I began to feel that I was urgently wanted at home, but I was in for it and could not help myself.

Three or four fellows then seized me, and, with a demoniacal laugh, pitched me on the animal's back, tiling me at same time to look out for squalls. I have been in many scrapes, Mr. Editor; I've been in election fights; I have been pitched out a four story window; I have gone down in a railway collision, but this little goat excursion was ahead of 'em all wings and horns. It bumped me against chairs and tables, and the ceiling, but I hung on like a Trojan. I turned front somersaults and rolled over. I thought it was all over with me. I was on the point of giving up when the bandage fell from eyes, and the goat bounded through the window with a yell like a wild Indian giving up the ghost. I was in a lodge of Masons.—They were dancing a war dance around

a big skull, and playing leap frog and turning handspins, and the big fat fellow of the ante-room was standing on his head in the corner.

And thus it was I was made a Mason. If you don't believe me, try it yourself.

General Henry Grey, of Bienville, was subpoenaed to give testimony before the Congressional Committee now sitting in this city to investigate the facts of the last election. From what we hear the General's testimony was of a very unsatisfactory character. He was asked the cause of the small vote for Gen. Grant in his parish, only two votes being received for the radical electors.

The General answered that, as far as he could learn from the negroes, the reason they would not come to the polls and vote was because the Provost Marshal, who came to the parish as a radical organizer, had promised, if they would vote the radical ticket in the State election, to give each of them forty acres of good land, a mule, plow, hoe, axe, and set them up in the world. This promise had not been kept, and, therefore, the negroes would not turn out to vote for the no-nonsense of the party in the November election.

Question—Who told you this was the reason?

Answer—About 500 of the negroes themselves.

Question—Can you give the names of any of these?

Answer—Yes; Jerry, Jim, Bob, Big Bill, Squint-eyed Joe, Bow legged Tom, George.

Mr. Stevenson—That will do. Please give us their surnames.

Answer—They never had any; at least, I never knew them by such.

Question—Have you not been a prominent politician in this State?

Answer—No.

Question—Were you not a member of the Legislature?

Answer—Yes; but was never prominent.

Question—Were you not nominated for the United States Senate in opposition to Mr. Benjamin?

Answer—Yes; I was voted for.

Question—Did not this show that you were a prominent politician?

Answer—No; it only showed that I had some popularity; not that I was the proper man for the right place, any more than the votes received by Gen. Grant proved that he was fit to be President of the United States.

"You can sit down, sir."

Thereupon the General retired, after having been brought down all the way from the borders of Texas to give testimony before the committee.

PURITY OF CHARACTER.—There are in youth a beauty and purity of character which when once touched and defiled, can never be restored; a fringe more delicate than frostwork, and which once torn and broken, can never be re-embroidered. He who hath spotted and soiled his garments in youth, though he may seek to make them white again, can never wholly do it, even were he to wash them with his tears.

BOYS USING TOBACCO.—A strong and sensible writer says a good, sharp thing, and a true one, too, for boys who use tobacco: "It has utterly spoiled and utterly ruined thousands of boys. It tends to the softening and weakening of the bones, and it greatly injures the brain, the spinal marrow, and the whole nervous fluid. A boy who smokes early and frequently, or in any way uses large quantities of tobacco, is never known to make a man of much energy, and generally lacks muscular and physical as well as mental power. We would particularly warn boys, who want to be anything in the world, to shun tobacco as a most baneful poison."

THE JEALOUSY OF GIRLS.—Girls are awfully jealous of each other. I should call this the girl's distinctive fault. See them when they meet at a ball or croquet party; see how coldly they look at each other; how intently their eye rove over every portion of their rival's dress; read in their faces the outspoken

scorn as the result of their scrutiny: You think you have done it very well, but I am much better than you! Watch their disdain for the more admitted among them; and how excessively naughty for attracting so much attention they think that Ada or Amy are, about whom the young men cluster. How bold she is! how overdressed she is! how affected she is! and oh! how ugly she is! Sometimes, if they are deep, they will overpraise her enthusiastically; but the ruse is generally too transparent to deceive any one, and simply counts for what it is—a clever feint that doesn't answer.

SOUTHERN STOCK AND Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Capital stock 1st January, 1869, \$289,100.00
Assets over.....100,000.00

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Kinds of Policies issued by this Company.

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 layman; the physician, the lawyer, the merchant, 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 widowed 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 her 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.

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 the most responsible rate.

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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 LAMP'S, &c.

HODGSON & DUNLAP.

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.

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 Rail Road Depot, CHARLESTON, S. C.



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

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. Lecraw'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. Used any ammunition. Prices, complete, \$70 to \$95. Address W. H. GIBBES, Columbia, or Feb. 25. BISSELL & CO., Charleston, 5m

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.

HOMSTETTERS And Plantation Bitters

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

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JUST received a large lot of this popular Smoking Tobacco.

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Sweet Oil, STARCHI, PEPPER and SPICES;

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Perfumery,

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

Corn and Bacon!

WE are still receiving supplies of Corn and Bacon which we will sell at Charleston prices with actual expenses added.

HODGSON & DUNLAP.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to or having claims against the estate of John Brown, deceased, are hereby requested to present the same, properly attested, on or before the 20th day of December, A. D. 1869.

D. P. BUSH, Adm'r.

April 1, 8m