

# Camden Weekly Journal.

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J. T. HERSHMAN—Editor.

## Briefs.

**Rates for Advertising:**  
For one square—ten lines or less—ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS for the first insertion and ONE DOLLAR for each subsequent insertion.  
QUARTER NOTES, exceeding one square charged at advertising rates.  
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No deduction made, except to our regular advertising patrons.  
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## Weapons in Demand at the North.

Society has become so demoralized in many of the larger cities at the North, that it is considered unsafe to go on the street after nightfall without having a weapon of defence. This condition of affairs is not wholly confined to cities, but it may be observed in rural districts. As a consequence, dealers in firearms are doing a thriving business and reaping a rich pecuniary harvest. To-day Charleston is a model city of law and order compared with New York, Baltimore or even Boston. A gentleman lately from the latter city states that in a small town not over six miles distant from that place gentlemen do not think of leaving their houses in the evening without taking the precaution to place a revolver beneath their coats. This must be admitted to be rather a singular state of society in the sober realms of Massachusetts. If the reports we hear are true, the phalanxes of "instructors" which have found their way to the South within the past few months would do well to return home and devote their time to teaching their brethren the first principles of morality and Christianity. The moment an account reaches the North of the arrest in Charleston of some desperate negro, guilty of some misdemeanor, a certain class of people immediately feign intense horror at the departed and dangerous condition of affairs said to be here existing.

Despite the multiplicity of crimes of various degrees which are daily committed and published in the journals of the North, they are considered by busy-bodies and intermeddlers of this section as nothing in importance compared with the simple arrest in Charleston of an unruly and riotous negro. It was extensively circulated in New York not later than last week, that fearful riots were prevailing in our city, and of hundreds of people who had friends and relatives in our midst, were in consequence of the reports, thrown into a wild state of excitement, mingled with solicitude. So far as can be learned, the report originated with the fact of a disturbance at a negro dance, on which occasion one white man was seriously wounded. For the information of Northern sensationists we will here state that there is not a more quiet or peaceful city than Charleston in the whole country. Although some sections of the city are dimly lighted, or not lighted at all, the citizens traverse them at all hours of the night and are seldom molested. We do not believe that the same can be said of the shadowy portions of large Northern cities. The great demand for weapons by respectable and influential individuals carries with it its own commentary. We cannot conceive of a more unpleasant place of residence than one, the local associations of which are so peculiar as to make it imperative that a man should continually have about him a revolver for self protection.—*Charleston Courier.*

## A Good Thing From Andy.

The Albany, New York, Knickerbocker, says:  
Sam Tilden, the orator of Democracy, has just returned from Washington where he had an interview with President Johnson. A good story is told of Sam and the President. Everybody who knows Sam Tilden knows that he is an intolerable bore. President Johnson knew that years ago. He therefore was disposed to indulge him and let him run loose. Tilden commenced, by complimenting the President upon returning to old Democratic doctrines in his reconstruction policy, and bringing back the party to Jeffersonian landmarks. He branched off, elaborating on his subject, and illustrating it as only Sam Tilden can. He reminded the President—that this was a compensating world, and illustrated this point by calling his attention to the fact that while the peacock had a magnificent rainbow tail, the bird was good for nothing to eat—that the elephant was a colossal animal, but lacked the speed of the antelope.  
The President all the time sat biting his lips, wondering what the d—l Tilden was driving at. Tilden continued:—"There too, Mr. President, is the poor, stupid oyster; what a sweet morsel to rool under your tongue, but what a repulsive object to look at." The President here interfered, and taking the spectacles from his nose, quietly observed:—"That there was one thing to be said in favor of the oyster, and that was he knew when to shut up."  
Tilden looked slightly confused at the President, left the room, leaving him to digest the oyster. Tilden has now the same opinion of President Johnson that The World had of him last fall—he is a "boorish tailor," who knows more about a goose than an oyster.

Another severe storm has occurred on the coast.

Business is driving in Texas.

Seven daily newspapers are printed in Nashville.

Brigham Young is said to have 185 wives.

The hotel in Madison charge \$12 per day.

Chilli is building two Monitors in England.

Chicago expended \$6,950,000 on buildings in 1865.

Norfolk is to have a city railway.

Damascus is the oldest city in the world.

Spiritualists continue to bamboozle the people of New York.

Stephens, the head Fenian, escaped from prison by means of duplicate and pass keys.

Gen. Robert E. Lee was in Richmond on the 12th instant.

An effort is being made to establish free schools in Richmond.

During the past year 5000 steamers touched at Cairo pier.

Land in the vicinity of Norfolk sells for \$50 per acre.

In New York and Brooklyn there are 10,000 rum shops.

The high price of cotton is stimulating the cultivation in the Southwest.

The Augusta papers speak of crime as being on the increase in that city.

There are now seventeen large steamers plying between France and America.

A New Yorker has contributed one thousand dollars to the relief of the Richmond poor.

A half brother of General Forrest has been sentenced to be hung, by a military commission.

The government owns 47,000,000 acres of public lands in the South.

The Methodists, by their centenary collections this year, expect to rise \$3,000,000.

Cotton, it is said, can be cultivated in California at a cost of five cents per pound.

Half a ton of silver has been received from Idaho by a New York firm.

The sewing girls in Dublin earn about seventy five cents per week.

Major Edward A. Sherman, of Nevada, says the silver mines of that State have yielded \$75,000,000 worth of silver since they were first worked.

A man in Georgia has sent \$50,000 in Confederate currency to an editor in Kansas, asking in return that his paper be sent to him for a month.

A fraud of \$100,000 on the Internal Revenue Department, by the issue of counterfeit cigar-box stamps, has been brought to light.

Twenty light-houses, destroyed during the war, have been re-established during the past six months.

A lad in Canada, fourteen years of age, and working on a salary of four dollars a month, was lately married to a sweet lass of twelve summers.

John Swidell's daughter, who married the rake Erlanger, has been obliged to leave her husband and return to her father's house.

The negro population of Alexandria is estimated at 8,000; the village of Arlington, 1,200; of Washington and Georgetown about 20,000.

The express charges for transporting unstamped national bank notes and bonds between Washington and New York during the past year amounted to \$200,000.

London has now underground penny trains all day long. Their advantage over the old style of locomotion is that they are six times quicker and six times cheaper.

Gen. Sweeney states that several months ago he opened a correspondence with O'Mahoney with a view of having Gen. Phil. Sheridan placed at the head of the Fenian army.

Miss Harriet Lane, who presided over the White House during the administration of her uncle, President Buchanan, was married on the 11th inst. at Wheatland to Mr. Henry E. Johnson, a Baltimore banker.

M. Roainet, a Parisian engineer, proposes to consume all the noxious air in the sewers and underground places in Paris, by drawing it into the furnaces of the different manufactories of Paris.

The road from the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz is lined on each side with corpses. Every guerrilla is hung as soon as caught; and the mere fact of a man's having a suspicious appearance is sufficient to cause his summary execution.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican says in the winter of 1855 there were eight carrier boys employed to distribute that paper in Springfield.—Three of these boys are now cashiers of banks in or near Springfield.

## CAMDEN, FRIDAY, JAN. 26.

**Internal Revenue Stamps.**  
Persons desirous of purchasing Revenue Stamps can be accommodated by calling at the store house of Mr. Wm. M. BILLINGS, two doors above the market.

**Miller's Almanac.**  
This indispensable appendage to every household can be purchased by making application at the Post-Office. This number of 1866 exceeds, by far, any preceding one, in variety and usefulness. Price twenty five cents.

**Completion of the South Carolina Railroad to Columbia.**  
By the Columbia Phoenix we learn that the South Carolina Railroad is finished through to the city, and that through freight is being received at that place for Charleston. We congratulate our neighbors on so early a completion.

**The Weekly Record.**  
We are in receipt of a very neatly printed weekly paper entitled the "WEEKLY RECORD," printed in Charleston, and edited by Messrs. Wood & Bird. It is devoted to Christian literature and a diffusion of General knowledge. We place it on our list of exchange, with pleasure.

**Insurance Policies.**  
See Insurance advertisements in another column. Mr. W. D. McDOWALL is agent for the "Germania," "Hanover," "Niagara," and "Republic" Underwriters Agency—all of New York city. Also, the "Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York." The success attending the above companies for many years is a clew guarantee of their financial condition.

**To Tax Payers.**  
By refer to our advertisement it will be seen that the tax-payers of this town are allowed until the 1st of February to pay their taxes for 1865; after which time executions will be issued and double the original tax exacted of them. Our gentlemanly and courteous tax collector, Mr. J. A. SCHROCK, can be found at the drug store of Dr. F. L. ZEAR, during business hours.

**To Those Whom it may Concern.**  
Persons are warned against carrying off any of the property of the Railroad company in the vicinity of the Camden depot. Charges have already been preferred against certain parties, and should they refuse to desist from such trespass the utmost penalties imposed by law will be enforced. See Mr. J. JOSEPH'S advertisement in another column, bearing date of Mr. H. T. DEPASS, the General Superintendent of the road.

## Resolutions Introduced by Capt. W. E. DePass in favor of the Camden Branch of the S. C. Railroad During the Recent Sessions of the Legislature.

Many clever legislative enactments have been made during the recent sessions of the General Assembly of South Carolina, most of which we no doubt calculated to advance the interests of the respective local constituency of the member introducing the same—others were no doubt presented, emanating from pure and unselfish motives, having in view the reconstruction of the government at large, but to have another seen nor heard of anything being presented and prosecuted with more vigor than was the following resolutions, in addition to those offered at the extra session, by Capt. W. E. DePass. At the regular session of the Legislature it would appear, by reference to the journals of the House, that a considerable debate and sharp contest must have ensued between the delegation from Kershaw and the friends of the road. Ever mindful of the dearest and best interests of his immediate constituency (though not forgetful of the State at large) Capt. DePass, from some information received not of a favorable character to the interests of the Camden Branch, was induced to offer the first resolution, though well aware, no doubt, that a resolution could not restrain the operation of an act—but that the attention of the House might be directed to the action of the directors of the road, who, upon their own responsibility, were destroying the Camden Branch. This resolution was postponed for consideration to the following day. As the session would adjourn in a few days from the time it was introduced, it was deemed necessary in the opinion of our delegation that immediate action should be taken by the Legislature to protect the rights of those interested in the Camden Branch; therefore Capt. DePass offered the second resolution, which, after a warm and spirited debate, was considered immediately and agreed to. The report of the Judiciary Committee being unsatisfactory, Capt. DePass offered a third set of resolutions, which caused, we learn, one of the most interesting debates of the whole session; but the resolutions were passed by a large majority, and sent to the Senate for concurrence, where they were vigorously advocated by Gen. KERSHAW, and passed the Senate, we are informed, unanimously.

Capt. LITTLE was an able coadjutor, in pressing our claim to the Camden Branch. As a constituency we need fear no detriment in legislation, so long as represented by such a corps of gentlemen as those comprising the Kershaw delegation.

The resolutions are printed, accompanied with the action of the House prior to their passage, and just as they appeared in the journal of proceedings:

Mr. DePass introduced the following resolutions; which were ordered for consideration; to-morrow;

Resolved, That the Act entitled "An Act to lend the credit of the State to secure certain bonds to be issued by the

South Carolina Railroad Company, and for other purposes," passed at the session of this General Assembly, ought not to go into operation until the President and Directors of the said Road shall file with the Comptroller-General, an agreement to rebuild and relay the Camden Branch of the said Road at the earliest possible time; and the said Comptroller-General is hereby directed to withhold the endorsements directed to be made by him on the bonds provided to be issued under the said Act until such an agreement shall be entered into.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. DePass introduced the following resolution; which was considered immediately:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire and report whether the South Carolina Railroad Company have not forfeited their charter in taking up and destroying the Camden Branch of said Road.

On motion of Mr. Warley to lay the resolution on the table, the question being put will the House agree thereto? it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays were requested, and are as follows: Yeas, 37; nays, 48.

So the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Crayton, from the Committee on Claims, made reports on the reports of the Senate Committee.

Mr. Campbell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made a report.

On the resolution of inquiry as to the forfeiture of the charter of the South Carolina Railroad Company; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to.

Mr. DePass introduced the following resolutions; which were considered immediately:

Resolved, It appears that the South Carolina Railroad Company has taken up a part of the Camden Branch of said Road, and has removed the rails therefrom.

Resolved, That the Solicitor of the Middle Circuit be and the same is hereby authorized and directed to issue a writ against the said Company, to show cause why their charter should not be forfeited.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Hanson moved that the resolutions be ordered to be laid on the table; and the question being put will the House agree thereto? it was decided in the negative.

The yeas and nays were requested, and are as follows: Yeas, 32; nays, 48.

So the House refused to agree to the resolutions.

The resolution was then agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The Senate returned to the House the resolutions, concurred in.

A recent issue of the *Tribune* thus alludes to the soldiers of the South:

Look at the vast multitude of routed, beaten, discomfited men, whose valor has almost atoned for the sins of the rebellion! "Our gallant gray brothers are even now clamoring around Washington," &c. "So with the Generals of the rebellion. The greatest of them all is now a teacher of mathematics in a university. Sherman's antagonists are in the express and railroad business. The once dreaded Beauregard will sell you a ticket from New Orleans to Jackson; and if you want to send a couple of hams to a friend in Richmond, Joe Johnston, once commander of great armies, will carry them. The man whose works Grant moved upon at Donelson sits an indifferent newspaper at New Orleans, while the commander of the rebel cavalry at Corinth is his local reporter. Marshall practices law at New Orleans; Forrest is running a saw mill; Dick Taylor is now having a good time in New York; Roger A. Pryor is a daily practitioner at our courts; and so with the rest of this bold, vindictive and ambitious race of men."

## LOVE, LAW, TAR AND FEATHERS.—

William Calvert, of Laporte, Indiana, eloped with Mrs. Nunn, who "wouldn't be a nun." Calvert was arrested and prosecuted by the outraged husband, whose abraded honor was soothed by a healing plaster, in the shape of a deed for a house and lot, which Calvert made over to one of the Nun children. Mrs. Nunn was also induced to deed her property to her children, when the two were permitted to depart from the temple of justice. On leaving the Court room, Calvert was surrounded by a host of sympathizing friends, who conducted him in triumph to a neighboring wood, where they presented him with a new tight-fitting suit of clothes, the raw material of which originally came from the inside of a pine log and the outside of a goose. A party of the lady's friends were equally as generously disposed towards her, but were prevented from carrying out their designs by the meddling interference of the city marshal. Calvert was formerly a gay dashing fellow, but now there are none so poor as to do him reverence.

The Minister of the Netherlands has proposed to Secretary McCulloch an exchange of complete sets of the coins of his country for those of the United States and the Secretary has given orders to the director of the mint at Philadelphia, to forward the required coins.

## The Rothschilds.

An amusing adventure is related as having happened to the Bank of England, which had committed the great disrespect of refusing to discount a bill of a large amount drawn by Auselm Rothschild, of Frankfurt, on Nathan Rothschild, of London. The bank had laughingly replied, "that they discounted only their own bills, and not those of private persons." But they had to do with one stronger than the bank. "Private persons!" exclaimed Nathan Rothschild, when they reported to him the fact. "Private persons! I will make these gentlemen see what sort of private persons we are!" Three weeks afterwards Nathan Rothschild, who had employed the interval in gathering all the five pound notes he could procure in England, and on the continent, presented himself at the bank at the opening of the office. He drew from his pocket book a five pound note, and they naturally counted out five sovereigns, and at the same time looking quite astonished, that the Baron Rothschild should have personally troubled himself for such a trifle. The Baron examined one by one the coins, and put them into a little canvas bag, they drew out another note, a third, a tenth, a hundredth, he never put the pieces of gold into the bag without scrupulously examining them, and in some instances trying them in the balance, as he said "the law gave him the right to do."

The first pocket book being emptied, and the first bag full, he passed it to his clerk, and received a second, and thus continued till the close of the bank. The Baron had employed seven hours to change £21,000. But as he had nine employees of his own engaged in the same manner, it resulted that the house of Rothschild had changed £210,000 of gold from the bank, and that he had so occupied the teller, that no other person could change a single note.

Everything which looks the stamp of eccentricity has always pleased the English. They were, therefore, the first day, very much amused at the little figure of Baron Rothschild. They, however, laughed less when they saw him during the next day at the opening of the bank, flanked by his nine clerks, and followed this time by many drays, destined to carry away the specie. They laughed with ironic simplicity:

"These gentlemen refuse to pay my bills; I have sworn not to keep theirs. At their leisure, only I notify them that I have enough to employ them for two months!"

"For two months! Eleven millions in gold drawn from the Bank of England which they have never possessed." The bank took alarm. There was something to be done. The next morning's notice appeared in the journals, that henceforth the bank would pay Rothschild's bills the same as their own.

General M. Jeff. Thompson, formerly of Missouri, and now located in New Orleans as a commission merchant, sent the editor of the *Picayune* a present of a bottle of Bourbon whiskey on Christmas day. Accompanying the present were the following lines:

Dear Picayune, I pray  
That on this Christmas-day  
You'll accept this fine bottle of whiskey;  
For 'tis full of the soul  
Of Kentucky's old,  
And will make you feel "plucky and frisky."  
There's no "medicine" here—  
No "bitters" nor "beer."  
There's nothing but good honest drinking,  
And 'twill make you feel good.  
As all wise whiskey should,  
And lighten your heart up to thinking  
Of hours that are past—  
That brought pleasures that last  
Through ages of troubles and sorrow.  
And if on this night  
You should go to bed "tight"  
You'll not have the headache to-morrow.  
M. JEFF. THOMPSON.

We find the following order published in the *Chattanooga Gazette*:  
HEAD-QUARTERS POST CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,  
December 30, 1865.

[General Order No. 33.]  
Owing to the accumulation of a great number of freedmen at this Post, living without visible means of support, and setting demoralizing examples to those better disposed; it is hereby ordered that all colored men who cannot give satisfactory assurances of being engaged in some legitimate employment, will be arrested and confined in the Military Prison until employment can be found for them. All pistols, revolvers, muskets, or other fire arms found in the possession of these people, will be taken from them and turned over to these Headquarters. The officer of the City Guard, and Lieut. Libbald, Act. Ass't. Post Provost Marshal, are charged with the execution of this order. By command of Wm. B. Gaw, Col. Com'dg.

B. W. PERKINS,  
Captain and A. A. G.

A report is current at Chicago that a prominent rail road officer, understood to be Hon. W. B. Ogden, President of the North Western Rail Road, who had invested large sums in the Nevada silver mines, has received his first dividend in the shape of a ton of silver, in bars, valued at \$45,000 to \$50,000, based on the present value of greenbacks.

## Congressional News.

Washington, January 20.—In the United States Senate, today, the credentials of Judge Marvin, as Senator elect from Florida, were presented and filed.

The bill enlarging the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was discussed, and an amendment to the bill adopted, making valid for three years, instead of forever, as in original bills, the titles given to the negroes, by order issued at Savannah by Gen. Sherman last winter.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, Dearing of Connecticut, made a speech maintaining that the Government has the right of trial of the Southern States as conquered rebels, said their loyalty and submission being a necessary condition a series of guarantees which ought to be exacted before representation was allowed, including perfect equality of blacks and whites before the law.

Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, endorsed the President's reconstruction policy; denied that the Southern States were ever out of the Union; charged that they were obedient to the laws, and ought to be represented.

After which the House adjourned until Monday.

**THE EDITORIAL TRIBUNAL.**—The Home Journal thus describes the editor's burdens:

It is one of the hardships of our profession that its working wheels—brains and heart—are not allowed to lag for sickness, or to stop for ennui, or sorrow. The judge may adjourn his court, the school and the workshop may close sluttish, the mother may veil her features, and her friend and stranger from the door, but the journalist must forget before to borrow the sorrows of to-day, and write only as freshly as a new-mown field of the hills of the hour, whatever burden has been laid upon the same. It sometimes tries and breaks as the world that reads what is thus written would never dream of. The public looks upon the editor's labor as the Indian did upon the man that was cutting hay. He finally gave up his opinion that it was "easy to see the white man now."

**The Two Positions.**—The rebellion has been suppressed, the Courts have been re-established, the people yield obedience to the laws. Representation will result in a harmonious re-creation of the relations of the States to the National Union.—President Johnson.

I have nothing to qualify; nothing to modify; nothing to retract. In former days there was but one Kansas to suffer under illegal power. Now there are eleven Kansas's suffering only as one suffered; therefore, sir, as eleven are more than one, is the enormity of the present time more than the enormity of the days of Franklin Pierce.—Senator Sumner on the President's policy.

Drawing theorists imagine these States have never been out of the Union. They must be governed as Territories, or the Democrats and the Southerners, will, at the very first election, take possession of the white house and the halls of Congress.—Thaddeus Stevens, Republican leader in Congress.

**How to Dress Well.**—A friend informs us that he hired a smart colored boy, some time ago, as house servant, and the boy served him faithfully for a very moderate compensation. Our friend was, however, uneasy in mind on one point—the boy dressed much better than his employer, and it was impossible to understand whence the cash came to purchase the fine clothes he wore. Various of missing table spoons, or something of a similar nature, arose painfully in his disturbed mind, and he determined to question the mysterious colored dandy as to how the thing was done. The question was satisfactorily answered thus:—"I plays High-Low Jack wid a party dat don't understand de game like I does."  
—*Charleston News.*

**WHITE-LABOR FOR COTTON CULTURE.**—The Charleston News has the following:

A gentleman from the Southwest has made an arrangement at the North for the cultivation of one thousand acres of cotton land by fifty Swedish laborers. He says that this plan is being largely adopted in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas. He also informs us that Northern capitalists are readily advancing capital for the purpose of planting on shares, that societies are formed that furnish labor for a commission, and that the effect has already been to advance lands that four months ago could have been bought for \$20 to \$30 an acre.

An editor and his wife were walking out in the bright moonlight one evening, like all editors' wives, she was of exceedingly poetic nature, and said to her mate, "Notice that moon; how calm and bright; and beautiful!" "Couldn't think of lovelier!" returned the editor, "for anything less than the usual rates—a dollar and fifty cents for twelve lines."

A little boy five years old was carried off by eagles while playing in the woods near Maysville, Mo., last October. His body was found some time after with nearly all the flesh entirely picked off the bones.

The losses of the New York Fire Insurance Company by fire during 1865 were \$43,139,000.