

TRADE WITH BALTIMORE.

So long as Charleston itself is not a great centre of trade, so long as there is from this city no direct railroad communication with the great grain and provision markets of the West, so long as the South has no manufactures of her own, so long as Charleston has no direct steam communication with Europe, and so long as protective tariffs prevent the introduction of European manufactures, just so long must Charleston merchants procure their supply of marketable commodities from one or more of the great centres of trade at the North. If sympathy or gratitude could control trade, there would be no doubt as to which of these great Northern markets would be selected by Charleston merchants. Before, during and since the great war, from which all chronology in this country is reckoned, Baltimore has been Southern in sentiment, character, sympathy and action, and we only speak of it as one of the great Northern markets, because it is far North of Charleston, and as a business centre resembles, and properly belongs to the same class with, those of other cities, New York, Philadelphia and Boston. So much for sympathy, but we are still more firmly bound to Baltimore by gratitude, for in the days of our distress, both during the war when our soldiers pined in Northern hospitals and prisons, and since the war, when gaunt famine and direful distress have been present through out the length and breadth of our once prosperous State, it has been Baltimore that has stretched out the hand of relief. But sympathy and gratitude do not control trade. Commerce, alas! is but a mercenary jade, who dispenses her favours where the most money can be obtained. The question of which is the best market, of course all business men will decide for themselves, the opinion of the press to the contrary notwithstanding, but feeling strongly the bonds of sympathy and gratitude above alluded to, we shall take the liberty in this article of suggesting to the merchants of Charleston some of the advantages of the Baltimore market. As the trade between this port and Baltimore already supports a first-rate line of steamers, we presume that some of our merchants have discovered these advantages for themselves, but these should be more widely appreciated, and the line of steamers should be able to have a vessel leaving each city every day.

In selecting a market there are several things for the merchants to consider. Among others he must take into consideration the character of the community in which he will sojourn and its capacity for making his stay pleasant and agreeable,—the time and expense of going and returning,—the character of the commodities produced in the market and its facilities for obtaining what it does not produce.

1st. The character of the community and its capacity for giving pleasure. These things may be thrown out of consideration when there is a difference between markets in more important respects, but if the expense and the time consumed in going and returning, and the cost of board, and the prices of a bill of goods be the same for the cities of A and B—and a merchant knows that in A, he will be opposed to the men with whom he is thrown in contact in politics, sentiment and religion, while he agrees with the people of B in all these things, if he fears swindling, robbery or assassination in A, and feels sure of honest dealing, and safety of person or property in B, he is of course sure to transact business in B. Secondly, that the time consumed in going and returning and transacting business at a market and the expense of travelling and board, form no inconsiderable item in the relative advantages of markets, admits of no dispute. So too with the character of goods manufactured in a place, and the facilities of procuring those not there manufactured. The merchant will necessarily prefer the market which combines the best productions of its own with the best facilities of procuring those of other places.

Baltimore combines all these advantages to a greater extent than any other Northern market. As regards the pleasure of a stay in Baltimore, the assurance that a Charleston merchant can better enjoy himself there than elsewhere scarcely needs the support of an argument. We agree with the people of Baltimore in an ardent love for constitutional government, in sympathy with the lost cause of the Confederacy, in admiration for the men who fell in its defence, in our ideas of morality, in social etiquette, and in short on all those many questions, on which it is so pleasant for men, associating together, to agree, and so very disagreeable for them to differ. The cost of going to and from Baltimore, and the time consumed in travelling is less than with other markets, and the cost of board is not greater, while you are more sure

of comfort and good society. The best flour in the country is manufactured in Baltimore, and it is in the centre of a very extensive wheat region, while its direct communication with the West by means of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, makes it the best market in the Atlantic States for grain and provisions of all kinds. Corn, rye, oats, wheat, pork, bacon, lard, butter, &c., &c., pour into it daily from the teeming markets of the West, while railroads, steamboats and sailing vessels are always ready for freight to Charleston. For dry goods, agricultural implements and such other manufactured articles as are not made in Baltimore, and which the merchants of that city procure further North, there is of course the expense of transportation and a profit to be added to the first cost, but that is far more than overbalanced by the fact that the goods are already selected for the Southern market, and that the Baltimore merchants are able to buy in much larger quantities than our own merchants, and consequently, to obtain their goods cheaper from first hands. For all foreign commodities—consumed at the South, Baltimore stands on a par with other markets, while for the coffee trade it is a special depot.

We have thus endeavored, as fully as the limited space of an editorial would allow, to set forth some of the advantages of Baltimore as a market for Charleston and other Southern merchants, but we are aware that we have scarcely done more than point out the lines of thought for others to follow, and our aim will be accomplished if we can awaken serious and wise consideration of the subject, for we feel sure that it is only necessary for the advantages of the Baltimore market to be properly considered for them to be appreciated and recognized.—*Charleston Mercury.*

GRANT'S AMBITION.—There is a very decided tendency towards further complication in national affairs, and since it has been pretty definitely ascertained that "the General commanding the armies" has ventured to advise the prompt removal of the President, at least one Radical Senator has taken the alarm and has ventured to criticize in severe terms the daring insolence of Grant. At first many were unwilling to believe that General Grant had ever entertained or given expression to the sentiments attributed to him by the *New York Tribune*; but others who profess to know the man, pronounced the article genuine on sight. Some investigation which has since been had, leaves no doubt that Grant did say that the only hope for the peace of the country is the success of the impeachment trial, and that the national security demands the removal of the President. Giddy from the height to which fortuitous circumstances have elevated him, and crazed by a seeming near approach to the Presidential chair, General Grant is not only prepared to speak foolishly, but to act rashly. Without mental calibre, he is left a prey to an inordinate ambition with which he has been fired by his Radical keepers, and there is no telling what he may say or what he may attempt. He is but the mere tool of the Jacobins, and may be induced to attempt the role of Robespierre; but, as the Senator alluded to said, he had better keep a look out for his own head. It is understood that a court of inquiry is being talked of in official quarters. Grant's commission is only held during the pleasure of the President.

Cor. Balt. Gazette, Sth inst.

WHIPPING THE SOUTH.—The only thing the malignant mongrels can offer in defence of their horrible oppressions is to appeal to the hatred and revenge of the baser sort of society, and declare that "the South has not been whipped enough." Well, it cannot be denied that the South is so thoroughly "whipped" that both the staples of our commerce, and the chief market for Northern wares are almost destroyed. We have therefore "whipped the South" so thoroughly, that we have whipped over 250,000 Northern men and women out of employment. In the single city of Boston 25,000 men, women and children are daily fed on soup, at the public charge. That is what comes of "whipping the South." While with capitalists money is plenty, labor has nothing to do, and the poor must be fed on soup to gratify the malignant mongrels in the sweet revenge of "whipping the South." And every day will come less employment for the laboring classes and greater abundance of pauper soup, while the Christian work of "whipping the South" is allowed to go on. Some years ago Mr. Seward, always a shallow demagogue, came back from a visit to New Orleans, and made a speech in New York which electrified all the fools in the North, by showing that the South was so helpless that it depended upon Northern mechanics for

nearly all its wants. Going along the streets of the Southern cities, he "saw no hoes, harrows, plows, boots, shoes, ready-made clothing, &c., that were not made in the North." This was said as a sneer at the South, which was eagerly swallowed by every human ass in the North. But now, Seward and his band of malignant fools have "whipped the South" out of the means of buying our wares; and in the same ratio that we have destroyed our Southern market we have established pauper soup houses in the North. Now if Seward were to go South he would find plenty of soup houses as the net result of "whipping the South." And this same tribe of Northern noodles wants to put government, commerce and industry in the hands of the negroes, which would effectually prevent that section from again becoming a market of our wares, and would render the soup houses a permanent institution in the North. But how long will the poor of the North continue to be fed on soup, to gratify the devilism of the mongrel party in "whipping the South?" If this thing goes on there will, by and by, be throat-cutting somewhere. But it will not be the throat of the despising people who are fed on soup!—*Day Book.*

THE SHOE PINCHES.—At a meeting in Illinois, a resolution was offered suggesting Mr. Pendleton as the Democratic candidate for President. Mr. Springer, of Springfield, opposed the motion and said:

Again, I am frank to say that I do not know whether Mr. Pendleton is the proper man to nominate or not. Aside from the question of his unavailability in some of the States, I have another question that I would propound to him before I should favor his nomination for the Presidency. I should want to know of Mr. Pendleton, whether, in the event of his constitutional election, counting out the negro votes of the negro State governments of the South, he means to be President, even if he has to be sworn in at home, and fight his way to Washington at the head of an organized Democratic army? I fear it is coming to this. The Radicals mean to count the negro votes of ten negro governments, which have no more right to be counted than have an equal number of votes in Hayti or Liberia, in order to elect their man. If we are going to submit to this outrage, we may as well quit now. For I tell you we cannot carry enough States at the North to overcome the negro votes of the South. Hence I am for no man for President who is not willing to stake his property, his life, his all, for the cause; and if constitutionally elected, be willing to draw his sword, call the Democratic hosts to arms, and claim the Presidential office at all hazards! If Mr. Pendleton will do this, then I am for him; if not, I am against him. If we mean "business," let us understand ourselves, and act accordingly. If child's play, I want to be counted out.

NEGRO RULE.—The following is a picture drawn by a Northern Radical newspaper of the negro rule in St. Domingo, after they have had fifty years of experience as rulers of about the fairest spot on earth:

"The latest news from San Domingo is that the country is in anarchy, and the prisons are full; but this is probably about the full extent of its power. It is painful to see such a rich and charming part of the world given up to ruin and savagery. It is grievous to see the control of such a country in the hands of such a people. But we see no help for it. And we may rest satisfied that if there be any lower depths of human degradation than that which they have reached, it will not require them many years to sink it. If the population would resort to cannibalism, and devour each other out of existence, it would probably be the best thing that could happen."

The *National Intelligencer* of the 7th inst., says: "In the Michigan election yesterday the vote was upon the adoption of the new constitution. There were two separate articles submitted—one in regard to prohibition of license for selling liquor; the other, whether the sessions of the Legislature should be annual or biennial. Michigan is one of the staunchest of the Radical States. Her Senators—Chandler and Howard—and her Representatives in Congress have devoted themselves exclusively to the elevation of the negro above the white man. Rather than submit to this disgusting imposture, the people of Michigan have rejected the entire constitution. By what majority would they have rejected the brutal heresy of negro suffrage had it been submitted to them as a separate proposition?"

The Fenian trials at London have been postponed until after Easter.

THE JOURNAL.

Thursday, April 16, 1868.

Freshet.

We learn this morning that the river has overflowed its banks, and all the low lands are covered with water. The water is still rising and the indications are that there will be a large freshet. Rain has fallen every day this week, some of the showers accompanied by high wind. Farming operations have been suspended and the ground is so saturated with water that several days of fair weather will be required to put the soil in a proper condition to receive the seed. This will of course throw the farmers considerably behind hand. While we write, rain is falling, with the prospect of a stormy day.

Easter Elections.

GRACE CHURCH, CAMDEN, S. C.
Wardens—L. H. DEAS, J. B. KERSHAW.
Vestrymen—J. M. DESAUSSE, L. M. DESAUSSE, J. A. YOUNG, JAMES CHESTNUT, E. B. CANTY, H. C. SALMOND, J. M. DAVIS.
Delegates to the State Convention—J. A. Young, J. B. Kershaw, H. C. Salmond, J. M. Davis.

The Election.

So far, the election has passed off tolerably quietly. We have heard of no disturbance, except an attempt at fist-cuffs by a couple of freedmen. Mutual friends interfered, the parties were separated, and the matter ended.

Up to 8 o'clock this morning, the votes polled in this precinct foot up 1,152, as follows:—Whites 104;—Blacks 1,048.

Corn.

We call the attention of purchasers of corn to the card of Messrs. MATHEWSON & Co., of Augusta, Ga., in to-day's paper. The well established reputation of this firm is sufficient guaranty that those who forward their orders will be fairly and liberally dealt by.

Result of the Impeachment.

It is difficult to form an opinion as to the probable result of the pending impeachment of the President, by those who arrive at their conclusions from the various Washington correspondents of the Press, whose opinions differ so widely in regard to it. The correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, of the 10th inst., says: "A very intelligent Radical, who is on terms of great intimacy with many Radical Senators, remarked: 'Curtis is delivering a great speech, but it might as well be addressed to the Pawnee Indians, the case is judged now.' And such seems to be the opinion entertained in well informed circles here of both parties, despite all the attempts made to create a different impression. Under that terrible influence of party pressure, the back bones of those Senators which needed 'stiffening' are being gradually braced up, and no fears are entertained that they will be able to toe the mark when the day of pronouncing the verdict rolls around."

On the other hand, the correspondent of the *Gazette* says: "The resolution offered in the House by Mr. Robinson, of Brooklyn, seems not to have been entirely unanticipated by the impeachers, and but little surprise was expressed at its introduction. Although the impeachment 'ring' forced an adjournment of the House to prevent an expression of opinion on the proposition to rescind the articles of impeachment and call back the managers, yet there was clearly manifested a feeling of despondency which told but too plainly that if they dared to do so they themselves would call off their dogs and give up the chase. After the adjournment the Radicals gathered in small groups and earnestly discussed the effect which Mr. Robinson's resolution would be likely to have upon the country. When the report of the proceedings reached the Senate there was a most ludicrous flurry among the Radical members of that body, and for a few moments business was almost suspended. The rapid change which is taking place here in regard to the probable result of the impeachment trial seems to be reacting upon the Jacobins themselves, and is producing a corresponding depression in their ranks. In a word, impeachment is now generally regarded here as upon its last legs."

An Important Order.

The following order, says the *Charleston Mercury*, should be carefully considered by every civil officer in North and South Carolina. Any man who holds office after reading it is bound to execute the most arbitrary military order that may be hereafter

promulgated, and cannot evade the obligation by resigning:
General Orders No. 66.

It is hereby ordered, that all resignations of civil officers, tendered either to the Military or civil authorities of North or South Carolina, shall not take effect, or relieve the officer tendering the same from his responsibility for a due discharge of the duties of his office, until the acceptance thereof is officially notified, and a successor to such office has been duly appointed and qualified.

By command of Brevet Major-General E. R. S. CANBY.

How to Collect.

We have heard of many novel ways of collecting little debts, but that adopted by a white minister not a thousand miles from Camden, is a little more "cute" than any that has yet come to our knowledge. Being called upon a few days ago to perform a marriage ceremony for a colored couple, he promptly attended, and at the proper time, proceeded with the ceremony, when half through, he stopped and said that he had married a number of couples, from whom he was unable to get a cent, and he would not proceed farther until the bridegroom or some of his friends forked over one dollar, his charge for his services. The money being handed over, he concluded the ceremony, no doubt highly gratified with the success of this stratagem.

FOR LIBERIA.—The colonization ship *Golconda*, was to have left Baltimore on yesterday, for Savannah, whence she will proceed on the 4th of May to Liberia. She will carry out about six hundred and fifty colored people said to be composed of the best and most industrious of that race in the South, who have asked the society to send them to the land of their fathers. This will be the largest number of emigrants that has yet been sent to Africa in one ship.

FOR THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

To the White Men of Kershaw District
"All fares it with the flock,
If shepherds wrangle when
The wolf is nigh."

There are a thousand white men in Kershaw District, let them think, feel and act as one man. The one idea should be to keep together, let nothing separate, let nothing breed division in our ranks—remember—do this and we are safe. We claim to be true to the Constitution of the United States, to which we have sworn allegiance since our flag went down, as interpreted by the wisest and best of the North, soldiers and statesmen, and by the majority as we confidentially believe, of the Northern people, so we talk no treason when we call upon the white men to be true to their class and race, and let no heart burnings or jealousies, no past discord, divide us now, and join to resist this asserted determination by the radical party and their representatives among us, to subvert education, refinement and wealth, by ignorance, brutality and pauperism. To destroy a people to gain an election.—But the people of this country have not agreed to such destruction. This tempest of the vilest passions, that has been and still is desolating our land, must in its nature exhaust itself, it may not yet have reached its highest point we think it has, but culminate it will (for the sensible radical once in power must become conservative) and let no white man think that he is gaining his object (which of course is to better himself) by yielding all he has been taught to respect, and becoming a partisan in a colored league, they may like the treason, but be assured they must despise the traitor. They, the colored men, feel their own position to be very different, they are doing their best, according to their lights, to sustain their cause and race, and the good among them, (for the most of them are we think conscientious) are we believe ready to recognize their true friends among the Southern men, whose interest is identical with their own, as soon as their minds can be reached, through the rush and clamor with which they are surrounded. There is no use in forcing our particular views, upon the Freedmen now, what have we got in our broken fortunes to give against the glittering promises made by the irresponsible adventurers, who for the present have their ear; those promises will be broken; those glittering jewels, held up by these apostles of the future, prove but tinsel, and when that reaction does come, as come it must, all that is true will be gladly recognized, and the false prophet meet with due reward. Time will cure our trouble, bad off as we are, the great white race must rule, God has so ordained it, and what stand can the puny three or four millions of a weak ignorant and rapidly decaying peo-

ple, make against a march of that mighty race, that is today holding in the hollow of its hand, colored races all over the earth, far more advanced in civilization, and character, than these feeble colonists of Guinea, and the Gold coast, we have among us. In India, England, from whose loins we are proud to claim our descent, with more than half a world between them, conquer, and holds as she calls them subjects, but might well say "slaves" with a handful of white soldier, one hundred and fifty millions of Hindoos, so it is with China, and Japan, when brought in contact with the arm, and brain, of the European.

The brutal Turk would butcher Jew, and Christian, at Damascus, the white men of the world, put forth their hands to put it down.

We are friends of the colored man, our associations have always been with him, and a thousand ties still bind us together, ties that will not be easy to break. For a time, as we said before, they may be lost sight of, but they rest upon the best and strongest principle of humanity, a mutual necessity to begin with, and the recollection in that necessity, of a common help in the past, they need one another: they are so situated as to recognize that fact at a glance, when they have time to take breath and look around them.

Though the colored race is yet weaker every day and the white man stronger, by natural increase and immigration, no thinking Southern white man is now, or will be unwilling to give freely to the black, just as much influence in the government, as may be suited to his capacity for, or his interest in it, more than this: the best and wisest among themselves, will not desire, when they realize what government really is. The protection of life and property, considered with a view to the elevation and comfort of the one, with a due development of the other.

Remember, that in your hands are held all that we reverence, and respect, let not despair dishearten, or a craven fear disgrace you—look for the bow in the cloud, and be assured it is there though you may not see it: God will never permit that his law, put forth in thunder on mount Sinai, and illustrated by his Son in his walk, and converse, while on earth, should be crushed and outraged by the destruction of all He thus taught to be most holy, while we are, by his permission thirty millions of the same race He chose for his incarnation, to assert and defend it.

ANOTHER CARD.

In the Card published on Saturday, I confined myself to the action of the meeting in Columbia. In taking leave, however, of the public, as Attorney-General, after a service of near twenty years, I desire to say a word as to the office, and the more so because I consider myself the last of the Attorney-Generals of South Carolina. I mean of the old White Man's South Carolina—one of the original "Thirteen"—the South Carolina which gave to the "Revolution" her Rutledges and Pinckneys, and to the crisis preceding the "second War of Independence," her Lowndes, Cheves and Calhoun, which has contributed to the counsel since her McDuffie, Hayne, Preston and Lagare—of that South Carolina I am the last Attorney-General!

Heretofore the office has been, in this State, as in England, one of the prizes of the profession, to be attained only after a long and arduous service. The Attorney-General is the acknowledged head of the Bar, and have jealously guarded the position.

The office, since the Revolution, has been filled—first, by John Julius Pringle, a learned lawyer, of large experience, with a very lucrative and multifarious private practice, second, Langdon Cheves, *clarum et venerabile nomen*, a giant among giants with the very largest private practice ever known in this State; third, John S. Richardson, eminently eloquent and successful as a barrister, for very many years a Judge in our highest Court; fourth, Robert Y. Hayne, who between the age of twenty-one and thirty, began and finished a brilliant professional career, which gave him fortune enough to enable him to devote twelve years to politics; fifth, James L. Pettigru; his very name a synonym for a Lawyer; sixth, Hugh Swinton Legare, a "polished corner of the temple," as profound as he was brilliant, and equally the scholar and the lawyer; seventh, R. Barnwell Rhett, who, after a very brief term of office, was translated to the halls of Congress, and who has run a career since which has made his name familiar from Canada to the Gulf; eighth, Henry Bailey, who, as a lawyer, was a fit compeer of his distinguished predecessors. For myself, I will only say that, when elected Attorney-General, I had been sixteen years a