

THE JOURNAL.

Camden, May 20, 1869

THE FIREMEN'S PARADE.

On Tuesday, the 11th inst., the Fire Department of Camden were out in full force, and made a very fine appearance. There may be, and no doubt are, other places that have a much larger fire department, than ours, but we venture the assertion, that there is no other place of its size in the State, that can boast of as strong and well organized a fire department as Camden. But to the Parade.

At three o'clock, the different companies handsomely uniformed, with their engines tastefully decorated with flowers, assembled in front of the market, a procession was formed in the following order:

Camden Independent F. E. Company.
Capt. DEAS' Company.
Capt. JENKINS' Company.
Capt. MARKS' Company.

Preceded by a band of music, the line of march was taken up, under the direction of J. K. WITHERSPOON and C. J. DUNLAP, Fire Masters. We missed the manly form of Maj. E. E. SILL, Chief of the Board of Fire Masters, who was, unfortunately, prevented from joining the procession. They marched in good order up Broad Street to the public square, thence to the court house, and returned to the starting point, filling their engines at the different wells on the route, ready for action. Then came the tug of war. Every fireman was determined that his engine should excel the others in the trial which could throw water the greatest distance.

The old Independent, of course did not expect the other companies to compete with her—she is one of the finest hand engines in the State, and a better company of firemen cannot be mustered in any place, not excepting Charleston or Columbia.

The three colored companies performed to the satisfaction and delight of every one. The greatest enthusiasm, and a commendable spirit of rivalry pervaded the whole exhibition. We had never known an afternoon, crowded as the streets were, pass off more pleasantly. The distance thrown by each engine is as follows:

No. 1,	105 feet.
No. 2,	124 "
Hydraulic,	139 "
Independent,	211 "

We defy any town in the State to show a more efficient and well manned colored fire department than Camden. They are all first rate companies, and it would be difficult to say which was best. All dispersed quietly after the exhibition of water throwing was over.

The old I. F. E. Co., with a number of invited guests repaired in the evening to the town hall, to partake of their anniversary supper. The table was bountifully supplied with every luxury, from fine turkey gobblers, to delightful fruit cake, all provided by that young prince of caterers, Mr. GEO. CROSBY. We were among the invited guests, and when we heard that friend CROSBY was "chief cook," we knew what we might expect. The supper could not have been surpassed. The Hon. A. A. MOORE, Intendant, presided at the table, and delivered a touching speech to the fire company. It came from a warm heart, and that mutually good feeling that has always existed between the Intendant and fire companies, was cemented afresh. Capt. DEPASS was then called on, and, as he always does, delivered a fine speech. Everything passed off quietly, and before that—oh, —was all gone, all retired with many wishes for the return of the Fireman's Parade.

SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

We call the attention of our readers to the card of Mr. J. H. MILLER, General Agent of the Southern Life Insurance Company. Its features and the high character of the names attached to it are such as will commend it to our citizens. It has been introduced to our people under the most flattering auspices; and we advise our patrons who may desire an insurance for their lives, to examine well, the claims of this Southern Company. We learn that wherever it has been introduced, it has met with the most liberal support. Home institutions ought to be patronized.

A GOOD BUSINESS.

The Piedmont Life Insurance Company of Virginia, is doing a handsome

business in this State. Within the last six months it has issued four hundred policies in Edgefield, two hundred in Abbeville, besides a large number in the other upper Districts of the State. It is the purpose of the company to establish a branch office in this State, thus affording all the advantages of a home company, by investing in the State all the funds received in it. See advertisement in another column.

CUBA, THE UNITED STATES, AND THE TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE.

The subject of Cuba and its affairs is no new question with the American people. This has formed for years the subject of discussion in the various Cabinet Councils of the United States. It was regarded within the scope of the Monroe doctrine. This did not propose to interfere with monarchical countries already existing on the Continent, but to prevent additions to their institutions. The Government clearly proclaimed the right of every people to judge of their own laws and determine their own rulers.

While, therefore, it sought the displacement of none, already in existence, it claimed any increase or accessions to the autocratic principle as an assault upon the policy and the institutions of this country.

It was during the administration of President Monroe that this question was first prominently brought to the consideration of the American people. Great Britain was anxious for colonial increase of her maritime power, negotiated for its purchase from Spain.

It was then that Mr. Adams, the Minister of the United States, expressed to the Court of Saint James the opinions of this Government. He announced distinctly that "the transfer of Cuba to Great Britain would be an event unpropitious to the interests of the Union. The question both of our right and our power to prevent it, if necessary, by force, already obtrudes itself upon our councils, and the Administration is called upon, in performance of its duties to the nation, at least to use all the means within its competency to guard against and defend it."

And this has been the repeated declaration of every Administration which has been called upon to express its views.

Thus only three years later, in 1826, when Spain sought to reconquer the South American Republics, the question of Cuba again arose, and Henry Clay then Secretary of State thus declared the policy of this Government.

He said: "If the war between Spain and the new Republic should continue, and the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico should become the object and the theatre of it, their fortunes have such a connection with the prosperity of the United States as they could not be indifferent spectators; and the possible contingencies of such a protracted war might bring upon the Government of the United States duties and obligations, the performance of which, however painful it might be, they might not be at liberty to decline."

In fact one of the strongest utterances on the subject, that was made by this Government in 1837. It was then practically affirmed, that any attempt to transfer the dominion of Cuba to any of the Powers of Europe, would be considered an act of hostility to the United States.

The following language was used: "It is impossible that the United States could acquiesce in the transfer of Cuba from the dominion of Spain to any of the great maritime powers of Europe; that of the right of the United States to interfere in relation to these islands I presumed there could be little doubt; that while the general rule of international law which forbids the interference of one State in the affairs of another was freely admitted, there were yet exceptions to the rule in relation to the laws of defence and self-preservation, which all nations acknowledged, and that the present was precisely such a case."

But the more explicit even was the instructions of Mr. Forsyth's in 1840. His words were: "Should you have reasons to suspect any designs on the part of Spain to transfer voluntarily her title to the island, whether of ownership or possession, to Great Britain or to any other power, you will distinctly state that the United States will prevent it at all hazards, as they will any foreign military under any pretext whatever."

The United States has thus uniformly, and by its unbroken declarations to the world, avowed that it would never peaceably consent to the occupation of Cuba by Great Britain or any other European power, under any pretext whatever.

In the forcible language of Mr. Buchanan, "the fate of the island must ever be deeply interesting to the people of the United States. We can never consent that this island shall ever become the property of any other European power." In possession of Great Britain or any other strong naval power, it might prove ruinous both to our domestic and foreign commerce, and even endanger the union of the States. The highest and the first duty of every independent nation is to provide for its own safety, and acting upon this principle we should be compelled to resist the acquisition of Cuba by any powerful maritime State with all the means which

Providence has placed at our command." We do not understand, however, that there was ever any declaration against its remaining, as long as the assent of the people of Cuba was obtained, as a colony of Spain.

But yet the United States have not hesitated to announce, both to England and to France, that the time might come when either by an amicable arrangement with Spain, or in case of a war, or of the independence of the Island, and consent of their inhabitants, the United States may regard it as their policy and duty to incorporate Cuba as a part of their political body.

And this, we comprehend, to be the true meaning of Mr. Everett's circular in 1852 to the Ministers of England and France, when he declined, on the part of this Government, to enter into an alliance with them to guarantee the title of Cuba for all time to Spain. He then stated clearly the position of the country in these emphatic words: "No Administration of this Government, however strong in public confidence in other respects, could stand a day under the odium of having stipulated with the great Powers of Europe, that in no future time, under no change of circumstances, by no amicable arrangement with Spain, by no act of lawful war, (should that calamity unfortunately occur,) by no consent of the inhabitants of the island, should they, like the possessions of Spain on the American continent, succeed in making themselves independent; in fine, by no overruling necessity of self-preservation, should the United States ever make the acquisition of Cuba."

To this alliance we believe Great Britain and France committed themselves.

But then there was a very different condition of affairs.

Since then, Spain has disavowed her former Government. She has thrown off her yoke. She has disposed her Queen by virtue of the inalienable right of people to create their own Government, choose their own rulers. Cuba proposes only to do precisely the same thing. If, therefore, Cuba prefers and maintains her independence and applies for admission as a member of the American Union, we do not see, with what color or plea Great Britain or France could pretend to interfere. They must first rectify Spain herself and restore Isabella the Second to her lost crown.

Charleston Courier.

A special telegram from Cincinnati (May 12) to the New York News says: "The great enterprise of a Southern railroad is already beginning to assume a tangible form. A communication was received yesterday by Mayor Torrence from the Hon. Robert K. Scott, Governor of South Carolina, requesting that action looking to the location of the terminal, or name of the proposed road, be deferred until an opportunity is afforded to committees from the State of South Carolina, and the Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, and Board of Aldermen of the City of Charleston, to present and urge the advantage and importance of connecting with the Blue Ridge Railroad at Knoxville. The Governor, with the committees, expect to arrive about the 13th instant. A dispatch was also received from the Mayor of Knoxville, night before last, to the effect that a large number of citizens of that city would leave for Cincinnati this morning to represent the interests of East Tennessee in the Cincinnati, Knoxville and Charleston Railroad."

A FIGHT WITH INDIANS.—A letter dated Fort Fetterman, Wyoming Territory, April 15th contains the following:

"A warm Indian fight occurred on La Boute Hill, twenty miles southeast of this post, last week, between about sixty Minniconjee Sioux and eight soldiers of the Four U. S. Infantry, garrisoning this post. The soldiers were out repairing the telegraph line. The sergeant in command, named Robert Rice, being a short distance from the train, was cut off, and doubtless captured, as no trace of him has been found, although every effort has been made to recover him, by the commanding officer, Col. C. H. Coulton, and his subordinates. His saddle was found on the trail, about seven miles from where the fight occurred. Private Emory was killed and scalped on the field, but Corporal Saunders escaped, after a severe fight, and with the exercise of excellent judgment, in bringing the remainder of the party safely to the post. He also brought in the trunks and other property, and the body of his slain comrade. The conduct of this young non-commissioned officer and his little party was truly heroic, and it deserves to be acknowledged by the public press generally."

The Spanish agents in New York assert that the whole number of armed insurgents in Cuba is not over three thousand men, and that the officers of the government are eagerly awaiting the arrival of the filibustering expeditions from the United States, and anxious to obtain honors and rewards by seizing such vessels. A Washington letter of Wednesday to the Baltimore Gazette says: "It is understood that news was received at the State Department to day very damaging to the cause of Cuban independence. The small army under the command of the insurrectionary leaders, it is said, has been broken up into predatory bands, and there is not now a single spot on the island which can be said to be in possession of the insurrection-

ists. The Cabinet came to no conclusion yesterday, in respect to Cuba. It is rumored that a proclamation of neutrality will now be issued, upon the demand of the Spanish Minister, as is evident that the hostile movement is now confined to the United States."

THE UNION BANK.—By the official announcement, which we publish to day, it will be seen that the Union Bank has been authorized by the State Government to resume its business, and will soon open its doors as a bank of discount and deposit. The high character which this bank always enjoyed before the war has been fully sustained by the circumstance, that it alone, of all similar institutions in this State, has been able to recommence business. Every addition to our banking facilities at this time is a marked public benefit, and President Smith deserves credit for the energy and prudence he has displayed in managing the affairs of the institution.

Charleston News.

BISHOP WIGHTMAN, OF S. C.—The Rev. Bishop Wightman, of Charleston, S. C., a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, preached on Sunday, both morning and evening, at the Church of the Strangers, in the New York University Chapel, on Washington square, of which the Rev. Dr. Deems, formerly of North Carolina, is pastor. The Bishop was on his way to St. Louis to attend to some official business, and was prevailed upon by his old friend Dr. Deems, to remain with him over Sunday. This is probably the first time that a Southern Methodist bishop has preached in this city since the great division of the Church, which took place in 1844.—N. Y. World.

HON. FAYETTE McMULLEN.—THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.—REMARKABLE REVELATION.—While in Marion, Smyth county, a few days ago, I had the pleasure of several lengthy chats with Hon. Fayette McMullen.—Mr. McMullen says that since the war he was one day in the President's house in Washington, conversing with Hon. F. P. Blair, Sr. Mr. Blair told him soon after McMullen's "peace resolutions" had been introduced into the Confederate Congress, Mr. Lincoln, being extremely anxious to bring about a peace honorable alike to both sections of the country, and foreseeing, and wishing to avoid, the political consequences of the military subjugation of the South, sent him (Mr. Blair) to Richmond to confer with Mr. Davis and learn what arrangement of the difficulties could be made—was passed through the lines of the contending armies and conducted to Mr. Davis' house in Richmond. After a long conversation with Mr. Davis and other prominent gentlemen for whom Mr. Davis sent, and for whom Mr. Blair inquired, Mr. Davis said he had no proposition to make. Mr. Blair then proposed that General Lee's army be marched into Mexico against the French; that General Grant would follow and support the movement; that the united armies would drive out Maximilian; then the Southern States should name their own terms of reconstruction, everything short of independence being guaranteed. At Mr. Davis' request this proposition was made in writing, and after some consultation and reflection, was signed and accepted by him. Mr. Blair returned to Washington, and Mr. Lincoln was highly delighted with the success of the negotiation. It was in the hope of consummating this arrangement that Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward met the "peace commissioners," Hons. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, at Fortress Monroe, but there to Mr. Lincoln's chagrin, the committee declared that they had been instructed by Mr. Davis to insist upon the independence of the South, and would listen to no other proposal. And thus the whole affair came to a "most lame and impotent conclusion."

Such is the substance of the account related to Governor McMullen by Mr. Blair. Mr. McMullen says that he asked and obtained Mr. Blair's permission to make the statement public, but he had refrained from giving it publicity pending Mr. Davis' trial, fearing it might in some way prejudice his case.—Letter in Wheeling Register from Roanoke county, Va.

A SWINDLER.—We find the following in the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal: "A shrewd swindler has recently been imposing with some success, upon the railway officials in this section. Last week he passed over the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road from some point South, representing himself as a son of Mr. Ravenel, President of the Northeastern Rail Road. On the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road he was first seen at the four mile post. He appeared at the Section Master's house, and there represented himself as a son of the late Gen. Alex. Macon, former President of the rail road, and stated that he was on an inspecting tour. He imposed upon the Section Master's wife, and took a meal at her house. He next turned up at Rocky Point, and represented himself as being on some mission connected with the poor. At Dublin Roads he was next seen and finally at Magnolia. There he stopped with the Section Master, Mr. Horne, and displayed singular knowledge of the affairs of the Company. Before leaving he bought a ticket to Goldsboro' of the agent, for which he made him give a receipt, saying that as he was connected with the road he intended to have the money refunded when he

returned to Wilmington. During the night he robbed the Section Master of what little money he then had in his possession.

This impostor is a small man quick spoken, and of pleasing address. He seems a person of considerable intelligence and a such general information. We caution the public against him.—He will soon, doubtless, be representing himself as a son of Col. Fremont, and in many ways impose upon others. This notice should be passed around.

CONDITION OF OUR NAVY.—Secretary Botic has written a letter in which occurs the following remarkable statement of the condition in which the Navy of the United States would be found in the case of war at this time:

"It is a well known fact that it were to be threatened with a blockade of the port of New York at this moment by the Spanish authorities in consequence of any misunderstanding with them, we have not the means to prevent them from bottling us up completely."

This, coming from a member of the Cabinet, is pretty distinct notice to the public that there need be no apprehension that the Government designs war very soon by any action originating with itself. It would not proclaim its inability to sustain the immediate shock of war with its own ports, against an invader so comparatively feeble as Spain, if it were in its contemplation that the necessity were soon to be upon us. The same monition applies to the English difficulties. A war with England would be a war on the ocean. The campaign into Canada would be the only land liguency. The main conflict would be for the master seas; and it is very persuasive argument against precipitancy in bringing an issue to that arbitration, that the chief of the Navy Department announces that we are nearly defenceless on our own coasts and in our ports.

N. O. Picayune.

The salary of a Methodist minister at the first organization of that Church in this country was \$64. Afterwards it was advanced to \$80, and finally reached the annual allowance of \$100. Since 1856 there has been no fixed salary, the matter of ministerial support being left with the quarterly conference. At a recent missionary meeting, held at Mount Auburn, Ohio, a paper was exhibited, in the handwriting of Bishop McKendree, showing his salary for the year 1808 to have been \$80, and his travelling and incidental expenses \$61.63.

MAGISTERIAL PROFUNDITY.—It is reported that one of our magistrates tried a case of assault and battery against some women; convicted them, of course, and sentenced them to imprisonment ten days; but as the jail was not ready to receive boarders, he required them to enter into bonds to appear at the jail when it is completed, and enter for the terms aforesaid. They will be there punctually no doubt.

Cheslerfield Democrat.

MOVING SOUTH.—A Danville correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says that the negroes of that town are rapidly moving South. Fifty of them left a night or two ago for Atlanta. The tobacco manufacturers have gone to the same place. Our factories are nearly all closed.

A FEMALE EXAMINING PHYSICIAN.—A St. Louis dispatch says that a female (Dr. Miss Adelaide Greenan) has been appointed examining physician of a Life Insurance Company of that city. The New York Times asks if her examinations will be confined to persons of her own sex.

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—Dr. Chalmers beautifully says: "The little that I have seen in the world and know of the history of mankind teaches me to look upon their errors in sorrow, not in anger. When I take the history of one poor heart that has sinned and suffered, and represent to myself the struggles and temptations it passed through—the brief pulsations of joy; the tears of regret; the feebleness of purpose; the scorn of the world that has little charity the desolation of the soul's sanctuary, and threatening voices within; health gone; happiness gone—I would fain have the erring soul of my fellow-man with him from whose hands it came."

It takes fifty-seven paymasters, from Brigadier General down, to do nothing in the world but pay off the present standing army of the United States.

A suit is set down for early trial in a Tennessee court, to test the right of a magistrate solemnizing a marriage to kiss the bride.

The Catholics of Germany have sent upwards of \$1,000,000 to the Pope to commemorate his jubilee, and the address bears 325,000 signatures.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL HAND.—Two charming women were discussing one day what it is which constitutes beauty in the hand. They differed in opinion as much as the shape of the beautiful member whose merits they were discussing. A gentleman friend presented himself, and by common consent the question was referred to him. It was a delicate matter. He thought of Paris and the three goddesses. Glanz-

ing from one to the other of the beautiful white hands presented for his examination, he replied at last, "I give it up; the question is too hard for me.—But ask the poor, and they will tell you the most beautiful hand in the world is the hand that gives."

The Pope has presented the Golden Rose to Duke Robert, of Parma, on the occasion of his marriage with Princess Maria-Pia of Sicily.

Two young women, on an average, commit suicide in Paris every day in consequence of disappointed love, and one man in consequence of pecuniary embarrassments.

An English chemist, after a careful analysis of "golden hair fluids," asserts that they are composed of diluted nitric and acetic acids, with traces in some instances of sulphuric acid.

The New York Commercial Advertiser ventures the assertion that nine men out of every ten who call duty "jewelry," also wear their hair parted in the middle.

An Englishman named Lamont formerly M. P., intends to start on an expedition of his own to the North Pole this month, in summer he has fitted out at his own expense.

The New York Express suggests now the "Odd Fellows' Jubilee is over" that the "odd girls" get upon a celebration, and get even with the men by marrying.

LIFE INSURANCE.

A CARD.

At the request of General J. B. Gordon, President of the Atlanta Department, Southern Life Insurance Company, I have come to represent the peculiar claims of this Great Organization and solicit the support and patronage of the citizens of Camden and Kershaw District. I do not come to make war upon any other Company, but merely to exhibit the special advantages offered by this purely Southern corporation founded on solid wealth.

Mr. Myers of Barrowell, Special Agent, has ably compiled and published in an extra of the "Camden Journal," numerous testimonials as to the entire reliability of this Institution, among them the strong recommendation (under his own signature) of that gallant chief and pure gentleman, Gen. Wade Hampton—well known to the people of the country, and South Carolina especially.

In ratio of assets to liabilities—the true test of a company's strength, the "Southern Life Insurance Company," is second to none on this continent, and all its accumulations are left at home to aid our impoverished section.

Whenever I have introduced the claims of this Company, I have met with the most overwhelming success, and I intend that all the citizens of this Town and County shall have an opportunity of insuring in this deservedly popular Company. I shall make personal appeals.

I can be found for the present at the "DeKalb House."

J. H. MILLER, General Agent.

We cheerfully recommend the above Company to the patronage of the citizens of Camden and Kershaw District.

J. B. KERSHAW,
WM. M. SHANNON,
W. E. JOHNSON.

NOTICE.

I have this day appointed Dr. D. L. DESAUSURE, as Agent for the Southern Life Insurance Company, for the County of Kershaw.

J. H. MILLER,
General Agent.

May 20

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Malicious Mischief.

A liberal REWARD will be paid for proof to conviction of the miscreant who shot a light red milch cow yesterday, with mixed shot. Apply at this office.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CAMDEN, S. C., May 16, 1869.
By virtue of Sundry Writs of *f. ft.* I will proceed to sell on the first Monday, in the month of June next, in front of the Court House in Camden, within the legal hours of sale, the following mentioned and described property, to-wit:

Defendant's interest in One House and Lot and House furniture, in Kirkwood, bounded north by Sutherland, east by Morris Myer, south by Public Grounds, west by Est. B. Perkins.—An Office on Broad Street, No. 164, Two Gray Horses, One Carriage, One Buggy and Harness, One Wagon, and parts of Harness, One Cow and Calf.—Levied upon as the property of Dr. T. W. Shaubert, at the suit of Robt. M. Lewis.

—ALSO—

One large Bay Horse, One Buggy and Harness. Levied upon as the property of James Gibbun, at the suits of John H. Brown and Louisa McNaughton.

—ALSO—

One Twenty Barrel, Turpentine Still and Fixtures. Levied upon as the property of D. D. Hocott, at the suit of H. Baum et al.

Terms Cash, purchasers paying for Stamps and Papers.

J. P. BOSWELL, S. K. C.

May 20,

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