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MISCELLANY.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel

IMMIGRATION.

Messrs. Editors: If you will allow me room, I desire to make a few suggestions for the reflection of our crushed and down-trodden people—but these are so antagonistic to the general tone of the Southern Press and of the Conventions of the wise and able heads, that I fear I will be looked upon as an idle, crazy man. History, from time immemorial, as well as our own short lived experience teaches us the rapidity with which population increases. Let our minds for a moment traverse our cities, our towns and villages, our neighborhoods, country churches and school rooms and behold the rising generation coming up that will of necessity be obliged to take our places! Remember, too, that each one of the heads of families of this very day have got this great mass of young folks in our different houses and families with us. Remember that these young people, just as we have done, will take to themselves husbands and wives. Then much the largest number of them want homes with land to cultivate. It has been the saying and the opinion of our people, in past days, that our young folks should marry and go to a new country and settle down and go to work. But the Press of Georgia now say that for its climate, health, soil, production, water power, mineral wealth, educational advantages and Society, Georgia is the garden spot of the world. It does my heart good to say that I honestly believe this. Now, then, this blessed Georgia is almost entirely owned by its native and a few adopted citizens. When the war closed very many of us were left without a dollar or a horse, cow, sheep, hog, an ear of corn, a panel of fence or house to shelter our families. As a general thing we have gone to work, built up, and fenced up, are now comparatively growing in wealth again. A great many say, however, I have too much land; I can't manage it to an advantage; I must sell half or two-thirds of it.—These don't think that they have a host of children. Such a man will soon want more than all, he don't think of offering to sell his spare or surplus to his native born hardworking neighbors on time, or lease it to them or let them work it on shares. Many of them are influenced by two different motives to a course that I must and do honestly think will prove injurious to us and our posterity; and which will not be seen until it is felt. Some may now think that I am getting on their toes or infringing upon their rights or that I am an old fogy. But all I ask is, if my views are worth anything, think of them; if not, attribute them to ignorance. The two different influences at work are as follows: One is the Press, which is always inviting capitalists of the North to come and invest in the sunny, salubrious climate of the South; the other is the land agencies. These are giving the same invitations with inducements. I look upon this if it prevails as a general policy—as bidding fair to be of serious injury if it does not ruin the people of the South—for several reasons. While I freely admit that there are many capitalists at the North who, I believe, are truly our friends and would, even by their means and talent, help us out of the trouble and bondage that we are in, yet it is a fact perfectly demonstrable that we all know and feel and now realize that it has been the preponderance of capital that has been used at the North as a lever to place the yoke of infamy and oppression upon our necks. It is still being used to hold it there. Of this last class I will ever be afraid of their honest feeling and principles, for they can put on as many faces as a Leopard has of spots. Last: as we part with our lands, our water power and privileges and our mineral wealth for a comparatively trifling amount, while, if kept in our own hands and with proper management, it would be made of immense value, not only to our children, but to our whole country. We have, in almost every middle and upper country more or less

good water power—a great deal of it as good as there is in the world, or, at least, on the American continent. I fear we will never know the value of our facilities until they fall into the hands of foreign capitalists and are put in full operation, if land speculation to Immigrants prevails. Then we will see how simply we have acted. We might have done all this ourselves—we and our children might now be reaping its profits. In a very short time—we will hardly miss the time—our children will desire to settle to themselves. If we have sold our surplus land then we will wish we had kept that land for the children. I suggest, presumptuous as it may seem to wiser heads, that the Press, instead of throwing out so great inducement to Northern capitalists, should admonish the people of various counties of our own loved Georgia, wherever the power will justify, to throw their wits together into corporate companies, and build up factories of various kinds machine shops and mills to make and manufacture every thing that we are now so dependent upon other sections for. I think there are two great moral obligations that our people are at fault in. One is, that we should endeavor, if possible, to scan the future with our most serious and solemn judgment. The steps taken by us now may be the means of building up a glorious future for our posterity or it may bring them under the yoke of the very acceptance of the inducements now being thrown out. Then I say, we should be careful as to what we do for the sake of future generations. The other is in regard to labor. There is now a great disposition to promote and encourage foreign emigration. I think the move a good one provided we can get honest, industrious laborers; but if we are to receive the scum of Europe jettisons and paupers, Heaven deliver us from them. The second and last obligation that I would speak of is our duty and obligation to freedmen. The class of labor we now have, so long as we can make the labor of the freedmen available and they act uprightly and honestly, it is our duty to give them the preference. Their condition among us, without homes and means, is not chargeable to them. Many of them do well, and no doubt the most of them would do better were it not for the bad influence thrown over them by carpet-baggers and other vile miscreants that have been allowed to stay in our midst. If these vile emissaries were out of the country, it would be to the great mutual benefit of both the freedmen and ourselves. Then let us act with caution and due reflection as to our future posterity and its welfare; be patient; hold on to our lands yet a little while, rest will do them good. The time soon will be and even now is, that every county in Georgia can, by its own citizens throwing their wits into corporate companies build up factories or manufacturing establishments. Though these be small at first, we can enlarge them as we grow stronger. We thereby hold and have the profits for ourselves and children, and have a population more congenial in nature and identified in interest and real good of society, which is the material for stable government.

EXPENSIVE ITEMS FOR A REPUBLICAN COURT.—Modern economy is an expensive luxury. Just examine one specimen. Under Andrew Johnson there was a very clever official, named Cushman, who acted as grand usher to the President. For \$1,600 a year he consented to take the whole White House on his shoulders. For that modest sum he was content to bear the abuse of countless visitors and to repay all with uniform politeness and courtesy. How is it under President Grant? There is Dent, full Brigadier, with a salary of \$5,000 per annum; Cook receiving \$1,600; Price, likewise \$1,600; Young Douglas \$2,500; Adams (not George) \$1,600; but another man, \$1,600; and Simmons, a gent man of color, \$9 per month for simply bearing coats of visitors from the eminently polite Dent to the President's private office. All these officials, combined discharge the duty which Cushman monopolized under Pre-

sident Johnson. In other words it now requires \$13,330 to accomplish the laborious business of attending the White House visitors, while it only cost \$1,600 under Johnson. There is nothing like economy.

MILDNESS—COMPROMISE.—Some Conservative papers of this State show too much of a disposition to treat Radicalism and its rascality, mildly, and with special honor. They also offer a truce to further political opposition.—We hope this is all from good motives and prudence it is. But none of this for us. We will maintain respectful business relations with all. But no voluntary offer of our honor or respect, to unprincipled, damnable fiends who by oaths, perjury, fraud and despotism are deliberately ruining this country and its people. No compromise with villainy for us. While we have a hand to strike we shall be for right—and a gainst the meanness, the dishonesty, the corruption of the radical party. We are not no better than other folks, but we can never give a truce to a thief to allow him to cut our throats. Radicals have now plundered the State, and have a government subservient to their own base purpose—in shadow republicanism—but in substance an empire. Secret leagues and rings hold the power and one thing only is lacking—the respect, the honor, the ovation of all the people. The roving tribes of India may bow to Brahmins and Rajahs, but we hope yet for virtue in the republic, and shall fight radical imperialism harder and harder.—*Fayetteville Eagle*

DEFINITION OF BIBLE TERMS.—A day's journey was thirty-three and one-half miles.

A Sabbath day's journey was about an English mile.

Ezekiel's reed was eleven feet nearly. A cubit is twenty-two inches nearly. A hand's breadth is equal to three and five-eighths inches.

A finger's breadth is equal to one inch.

A shekel of silver was about fifty cents.

A shekel of gold was \$8.08.

A talent of silver was \$538.32.

A talent of gold was \$13,809.

A piece of silver, or a penny, was thirteen cents.

A farthing was three cents.

A gerah was one cent.

A mite was one cent.

An epha, or bath, contains seven gallons and five pints.

A hin was one gallon and two pints.

A firkin was seven pints.

An omer was six pints.

A eab was three pints.

Miss Jones, post-mistress at Winstetter, Iowa, recently married Mr. Alfred Smith. Mrs. Smith is not known to the department as post-mistress. Miss Jones has no longer a legal existence, and things generally are very much mixed. Smith is anxious to know if he has married into the post-office, or has he married the post-office out of the family.

SMALL FEET.—People are mistaken when they suppose a small foot an element of beauty. A foot should bear a just proportion to the figure; if too large it argues coarseness, and gives a heaviness to the manner, forbidding ease and grace of movement. A large foot, however, argues a certain honesty of character, and which of course more than atones for the lack of grace. Large feet also imply stability. A man who is jealous in his temper should marry a woman whose feet are large; such are generally keepers at home, and modest withal—they are not given to radding, their feet abide in the house. The sentiment of beauty is less in the size than a certain littleness and elasticity.—Dress has a great effect upon the foot, and very long dresses are not adapted to exhibit it to advantage. The long robe certainly destroys its elasticity.

The French foot is narrow, narrow and bony; the Spanish is small and elegantly curved—thanks to its Moorish blood—corresponding with the Castilian pride, high in the instep; the Arab

foot is proverbial for its high arch, 'a stream can run under the hollow of his foot,' is a description of its form; the foot of the Scotch lady is large and thick; that of the Irish flat and square; the English short and fleshy; the American foot is apt to be disproportionately small. A foot should be arched, fairly rounded, and its length proportioned to the height of the individual. It should have a delicate spring to it, and the ankles should be rounded and firm.

WASHINGTON'S SELF-CONTROL.—It is not known or realized so distinctly as it should be that our great Washington was by nature a violently passionate man, and that his habitual composure was the result of strenuous self-discipline—a triumph over natural frailty so complete as almost to have robbed him of the credit thereof, since few could believe him to be powerfully influenced by emotion in even slight degree. We are persuaded that the trials, responsibilities and anxieties which that greatest of men had to carry would but for his constant and profound self-control, have worn him out long before the accomplishment of his work; or, if they did not actually kill his body, would have made an end of his efficiency for the labors devolved upon him. No fretful, fuming, storming hero could have done work.—*From USING STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY, in Lippincott's Magazine for June.*

A JOKE ON A HOTEL KEEPER.—One of our Portland hotel keepers was not long since victimized in the following manner: A. B. went to him and engaged a room for the week at \$10 per week. "Now," said A. B., "I may be absent occasionally; what deduction will you make for that?" "Fifty cents a night and fifty cents a lodging," replied the landlord. Time wore on, and A. B. was sometimes there and sometimes not. After a while the landlord presented his bill for three weeks' board—\$30. In a short time A. B. appeared with a counter bill of deductions for meals and lodgings missed; Meals eaten, three, \$1.50; lodgings, seven, \$3.50; meals missed, sixty, \$30; lodgings missed, fourteen, \$7; balance in favor of A. B., \$2. Landlord, of course, was a little astonished at the result of the reckoning, and therefore said not a word, for the best of reasons, that he couldn't think of anything that would do justice to the subject. Whereupon A. B., to relieve the landlord's perplexity, remarked with cool urbanity, "well never mind the \$2; I'll take it out in board."—Landlord couldn't see how to keep even with such a boarder, and so the connection between him and A. B. as landlord and boarder came to an end.

Portland Oregonian.

SEVEN FOOLS.—1. The Envious man—who sends away his mutton, because the person next to him is eating venison.

2. The jealous man—who spreads his bed with stinging nettles, and then sleeps in it.

3. The proud man—who gets wet through sooner than ride in the carriage of an inferior.

4. The litigious man—who goes to law in the hopes of ruining his opponent, and gets ruined himself.

5. The extravagant man—who buys a herring, and takes a cab to carry it home.

6. The angry man—who learns the ophicleide because he is annoyed by the playing of his neighbor's piano.

7. The ostentatious man—who illuminates the outside of his house most brilliantly, and sits inside in the dark.

A man who was up to a thing or two once offered to bet that he could prove that *this side* of the river was the *other side*. His challenge was soon accepted, and a bet of ten dollars was made; when, pointing to the opposite shore of the river, he bravely asked: "Is not that one side of the river?" "Yes," was the immediate answer. "Agreed," said the man; "and is not this the other side?" "Yes," said the other. "Then," said the man, "pay me the

ten dollars; for by your own confession I have proved that *this side* of the river is the *other side*."

The dumb founded antagonist, overcome by this profound logic, immediately paid the money.

SOUTHERN STOCK AND Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Capital stock 1st January, 1869, \$250,000.00
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To any one on his or her life, payable at death to the legal representative of the assured.

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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 salaried man, because none are more exposed to the changes and vicissitudes of fortune. In short Life Assurance is applicable to all circumstances in life.

AN EXCELLENT FEATURE.

The character of this company specially provides that a wife can insure the life of the husband for the benefit of herself and children.

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.

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

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

Dr. S. BARUCH, Examining Physician, 3m

May 6.

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THE LOUISIANA EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

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

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WILL practice in the Courts of Kershaw, Sumter, Lancaster and Richland Districts.

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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 LAMPS, &c.
HODGSON & DUNLAP.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

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. 13.

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.

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Feb. 25.

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FINE old WHISKEY, of various brands, at wholesale.

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April 22.

Condition Powders,

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JUST received a large lot of this popular Smoking Tobacco.

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

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

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