

# The Camden Journal.

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## MISCELLANY.

### THE RADICAL BREAK UP.

The Nation. (Radical.) on the most candid and thoughtful journals of the party in power, in its last issue, uses the following language:

It seems not at all likely that we shall witness something of the same kind during the coming fall. It is casting no extraordinary discredit on the Republican party to say that ever since 1865, it has been losing its hold on the popular affection. It had a very difficult work to do in reconstruction, and one for which the experience of the war had hardly fitted its leaders, and which from its very nature, was sure to damage the reputation of any party which undertook it. It was enabled to carry it out successfully solely owing to Andrew Johnson's folly and the South's obstinacy and stupidity. How deeply the leaders felt the impotence of Johnson's folly to the party was well shown by the frantic efforts made by them and by the party papers to magnify his "crimes" and the gravity of the impeachment trial. In addition to this, the party has had the spending for eight years of enormous sums of money, and has been forced to collect and disburse it without any adequate administrative machinery. The consequence, and the inevitable consequence, has been not only that the party has had to shoulder the responsibility of great abuses, but has had to witness the accession to its ranks of a prodigious number of knaves and adventurers, and to bear the burden of their "loyalty" and "soundness" while entirely unable to put a stop to their plundering and speculation. Some allowance, too, is investigating the cause of the decline of the party in popular estimation, must, of course, be made for the weakness of any party which has long been in power which inevitably comes over the public before many years. Many people forget the misdeeds of the opposition, are constantly fretted by the faults of the administration, still gradually worked themselves first into a belief that any change would be for the better, and then into a determination to have a change of some kind at any cost.

The party was, therefore, in a somewhat sorry plight at the approach of the Presidential election; and if it had made up its mind to discard Grant, and Democrats had made up their minds to take Chase, there is, we believe, little doubt in the minds of careful observers that it would have gone to pieces. Here the folly of the opposition, combined with the energetic action of the sensible men at the Chicago Convention postponed the evil day. As it was, Grant may said to have achieved a respectable victory only by the peculiarities of the elective machinery. Had he been dependent on a direct popular vote he would have been defeated. The history of his administration thus far has certainly not been of a character to give the party a new hold on the popular confidence. Indeed, its warmest friends have been forced almost from the first to act on the defensive—to devote themselves, in fact, mainly to the work of proving, not that it has established new claims to popular gratitude, but that it has done nothing to earn popular distrust.

It is not at all surprising, therefore, that the back politicians, whose presence in its ranks and use of its machinery as their own ends have brought so much discredit on it, should once more begin to feel anxious and cast about for some means of rekindling the popular enthusiasm in its behalf, or procuring a renewal of its losses of power.

Little Jimmy is not so well posted in spiritual matters as he might be. The other day, during a discussion as to what constituted a Christian, Jimmy was a very earnest listener, and at last the remark was made that his father was a Christian. It came to him like a severe charge against his paternal; and, assuming a grave air, he said:

"No, my papa isn't a Christian; he's a member of the Methodist Church."

### A VOICE FROM AFRICA.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, January 3d. 1869.—I have lived now in this home of the African nearly twenty years; but I have not forgotten the scenes in Virginia, nor the kindness of many white friends in former days. I wish it was in my power to return for a time, that my voice might be heard by my colored brethren of the Southern States. I am anxious for their fate. As I sit here, on the shores of this continent filled with a native black population, and look across the great waters over your continent filled with white men, I cannot but be fearful in regard to the future of the few millions of people of my own blood in the South now left to their own resources. I see a tide of white men pouring over these fields which have heretofore fed them; a tide coming from the overflowing population of the Northern States and Europe. I remember how that tide, when slow and feeble, swept off the native Indians; and now, as it rushes in its might, what is to shield the transplanted African from its waves? I can think of but one hope for him:

If, as a body, the colored people of the South shall identify themselves with the white people who are settling and hold the soil, gain their affection and become useful members of their communities, they may float about the turbulent and still dwell in peace amidst the associations of the past; otherwise they will in the lapse of years be buried beneath it, or washed, like drift-wood, in the burning zone around the Equator. And yet the occasional letters and papers we receive here from the United States tell denunciations from the North, peddling politics for their own profit, are exciting our race to hostility towards the whites. If they shall become the dupes of such emissaries their fate is sealed. The scattered white men on this continent of Africa might as well array themselves against the native tribes of black men, with the expectation of meeting anything but destruction in the pursuit of such folly. I feel some confidence that the more intelligent portion of the people of color will not be led astray by adventurers who will use them while they reap any personal profit from pretended friendship, and desert them when they please. But the mass have not had time to learn lessons of political wisdom, and prospect fills me with sadness. If I could but make them hear me, I would appeal to them to make common cause with the white people of their own land, to take advice from such men as have been known to them through their lives for their high character and honesty and intelligence, to seek the welfare of the people on whom they must depend through all time for their own prosperity, to do no act which shall give to the white population just cause for enmity, and thus identifying themselves with communities in which they dwell, obtain for themselves the most powerful allies in the struggle against those which threaten their very existence. Say this much to them for me.

S. W. W.

ABSQUATULATED.—A plausible individual named Captain B. H. Manning, who has been prominent in the Radical circles of Charleston since the Union came in, took French leave on Saturday last, leaving (if report speaks truly) the treasury of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the pockets of sundry confiding friends, sadly in the lurch. A gold watch borrowed from an army friend; an innocent Alderman swindled out of his money; a dunsel seduced under promise of marriage—these are a few of the exploits of this precocious carpet-bagger, who quietly sailed for the West Indies in the Aspinwall.

Smith and Brown, running opposite ways around a corner, struck each other. "Oh dear, how you make my head ring!" said Smith. "That's a sign it's broke," said Brown. "But didn't you ring?" "No." "That's a sign it's cracked," replied his friend.

Every rose has its thorn; you never find a woman without pins and needles.

GENERAL SICKLES.—The New York correspondent of the London Standard makes the following mention of General Sickles' appointment as Minister to Spain:

The appointment of General Sickles as Minister to Spain has been officially published. This step on the part of President Grant, more than anything else he has done, has lost him the confidence and support of his most judicious advisers. His earliest nominations to office of men admitted to be corrupt, were excused or palliated by the charitable imputation of ignorance of their bad character. In the case of General Sickles, the President has been warned, if, indeed, he stood in need of warning, and he therefore sins against light and knowledge. The new Minister to Spain was, in times gone by, a Democratic politician of this city, with a large bundle of this sort, of whom he was a good representative; and by whom he was sent to the Federal Congress. In the House of Representatives his affiliations were with the extremists of the disaffected before secession had taken a definite shape, and when at last South Carolina withdrew from the Union he was loud in his professions of approval. A public speaker of no mean ability, he declaimed against a coercive policy, and then went into the Northern army, where, to do him justice, he acted with courage, losing a leg on the field of Gettysburg. In the campaign for the Presidency between Grant and Seymour, he took the stump with great ardor and effect for the former, making speeches everywhere, and getting paid for them by Republican central committees at the very moment that he was drawing his pay as an officer in the regular army. His natural gift of oratory exerted for a popular candidate, and the mute eloquence of his wooden leg proclaiming the sacrifice he had made for the cause of the Union, were very powerful with large assemblies. Socially, General Sickles has long been proscribed in the United States.

The Rochester Chronicle has been told a new story about General Butler. The directors of a Boston bank, having their suspicions aroused, notified the cashier that an examination of the books and cash in his possession must be had. The cashier went to Butler and stated the case. He had misappropriated funds of the bank to the amount of \$50,000. He asked whether he had not better own up, restore what he could and let his bondsmen make up the deficit. Butler, after some consideration, directed him to attend the meeting of the directors, deny that there was anything wrong, and, if they desired, to surrender the keys and go home, leaving them in possession. He did as directed, gave up the keys, and the directors, upon examining the books and cash in the vault, found a deficit, as they anticipated, of \$50,000. They notified the cashier and bondsmen, who, acting as spokesman, inquired what the matter was. The directors informed him of the facts, and offered to compromise the matter by the return of the misappropriated funds. General Butler coolly replied that his client had surrendered the keys to them, and that the deficit, if any, occurred after the directors were in possession. The directors now began to see the dilemma in which they were placed, and sent for a lawyer, only to find that they had made a false step; that they had no proper evidence of the amount of cash in the bank when surrendered by the cashier, and that in taking possession they had lost their only remedy. As it would not do to let the stockholders know how they had been over-reached, the directors had to go to work and make up the loss out of their own pockets. They gave their defaulting cashier the certificate of discharge which he demanded, and he went to work in another bank in the same city a few weeks afterwards.

Fight hard against a hasty temper. Anger will come, but resist it strongly. A spark may set a house on fire. A fit of passion may give you cause to mourn all your life. Never avenge an injury.

RELEASED FROM CUSTODY.—The Savannah Republican, of Sunday publishes the following account of J. Hollis Rivers, charged with the murder of Captain George C. Heyward:

Captain George C. Heyward was murdered near Bluffton, Beaufort District, South Carolina, on the 1st day of March, 1867, and on the 18th of April, 1868 Jacob Hollis Rivers was arrested by the military authorities without an affidavit or warrant, and taken from his home in irons, without being allowed the privilege of employing counsel or consulting with his friends, and incarcerated in a dungeon at Castle Pinckney, where he remained until some time in August of the same year, being in the meantime subjected to frequent examinations by persons calling themselves detectives, when General Canby, who was then in command of that military district, placed him in custody of a friend to be turned over to the civil authorities. He then went into bonds with security, for his appearance at the next term of the Court of General Sessions at Beaufort. He appeared at that term of said court, and although the grand jury declined to find a true bill against him for the murder of Captain Heyward, after hearing all the testimony brought to their notice, the Judge refused to discharge him from his recognizance. Rivers appeared at the next term of the court, and remained in attendance until the grand jury was discharged, without finding a bill of indictment against him. His counsel again moved the court to discharge him from his recognizance, which motion was again overruled.

Rivers having a large and helpless family, who were solely dependent on the proceeds of his labor for subsistence, engaged in the business of rafting lumber from South Carolina to Savannah. On the 3d day of May last, the Governor of South Carolina issued his proclamation, offering a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest of the murderer or murderers of Captain Heyward, with evidence to convict. On the 18th day of May last, Rivers was arrested on the Savannah River, about four miles below the city, and committed to the County jail to await a requisition from the Governor of the State of South Carolina, where he remained until yesterday, when Richard J. Davant, Esq., of South Carolina, his attorney, in connection with Messrs. Jackson, Lawton & Basinger, procured the issue of a writ of *habeas corpus*, upon which he was brought before Judge Scheley, at chambers.

After hearing the return of the jailer, and being fully advised in the premises, Judge Scheley ordered that the petitioner, Jacob Hollis Rivers, be released from custody and set at liberty and that the costs incurred by the arrest and detention of the said Jacob Hollis Rivers be taxed against the prosecutor, Jantres Heyward.

PASTE THIS IN YOUR HAT.—Pay your debts as soon as you get the money in your pocket. Do without what you don't need. Speak your mind when necessary. Hold your tongue when prudent. Speak to a friend in a steady ear. If you can't lend a man money, tell him why. If you don't want to do the same. Cut acquaintances who lack principle. Bear with infirmities but not with vices. Respect honesty, despise duplicity. Wear your old clothes till you can pay for new ones. Aim at comfort and propriety, not fashion. Acknowledge your ignorance, and don't pretend knowledge you haven't got. Entertain your friends, but never beyond your means.

A German peasant, newly enlisted in the army, had scarcely arrived at the regiment when he was sent with others upon a skirmishing party. Approaching a wood in which a party of the enemy were posted, who immediately fired upon the Germans, and while the musket balls were flying very thick, the honest peasant stepped out of the ranks, making a sign to the coming enemy to desist, and at the same time bawled out: "Why, what are the d—l are you firing for, don't you see there are people a coming?"

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

## SOUTHERN STOCK AND Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Capital stock 1st January, 1869, \$289,100.00 Assets over \$400,000.00

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Kind of Policies issued by this Company.

To any one on his or her life, payable at death to the legal representative of the assured.

To a wife on the life of a husband.

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To creditors on the lives of debtors.

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Also, ENDOWMENT POLICIES, securing to the party insured the amount payable at death, or at any age between forty and seventy-five.

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PREMIUMS May be paid on Life Policies annually or semi-annually, or the premiums for the whole life may be paid in five or ten annual payments, or all premiums may cease on reaching 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70 or 75 years of age.

WHO SHOULD INSURE? The rich and the poor; the clergyman and the layman; the physician, the lawyer, the merchant, the mechanic and the laborer.

Every one having a family dependent upon him for support should effect an insurance on his life for their benefit in case of his decease; the rich, because they have the means to provide against the chances of fortune; the poor man can spare a few dollars every year for the insurance 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, free from any claims, dues or demands of her creditors in case her husband should die in debt or the estate become insolvent.

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, May 6.

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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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NON-EXPLOSIVE KEROSENE OIL. THIS is the best Oil made, and by the 5 or 10 Gallons, or by the Barrel we will sell as cheap as it can be bought in Charleston. Also a large supply of LAMP GLASS, &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 said. P. P. Toale has a large factory, and such facilities as enable him to supply the best work of its own make at low prices. A very large and complete assortment always on hand at his factory, HORLBECK'S WHARF, near the North Eastern Rail Road Depot, CHARLESTON, S. C.

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

## DENTISTRY.

I. H. ALEXANDER, DENTIST.

TEETH Cleaned, Filled, Extracted, and Artificial Teeth, inserted in the LATEST IMPROVED STYLE, for the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Patients waited upon at their residence if requested.

Office, on Broad Street, above J. M. LeGrand's Jewelry shop.

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## PARKER'S BREECH-LOADING DOUBLE BARRELED SHOT GUNS.

The latest, best and cheapest made. Uses any ammunition. Prices, complete, \$70 to \$95. Address

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THESE Powders will cure most of the diseases to which Horses and Cattle are liable, also improve the appetite and spirits. They are much superior to any other in use. No Planter or Farmer should be without them.

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

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JUST received a large lot of this popular Smoking Tobacco.

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INK, Paper, Pens, Pencils, Mucilage &c. For Sale by HODGSON & DUNLAP.

## Perfumery.

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

## Corn and Bacon!

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

HODGSON & DUNLAP.

## Notice.

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

D. P. BUSH, Adm'r.

April 1,