

THE JOURNAL.

CAMDEN, NOVEMBER 11, 1869.

To our Patrons.

It is well known to our friends that it has not been our custom to *run* them through these columns, but we are reluctantly compelled to deviate from this custom, and now earnestly urge all indebted, to call at once, and settle their accounts. The great end we have in view, in conducting the *Journal* is to make it a welcome visitor to every household, and to do this requires money, as all our expenses have to be paid in Cash. We are encouraged to hope that this call will not be unheeded, and that in a short time, no unsettled accounts will remain upon our books.

To those who have punctually paid and enabled us to keep our little bark afloat, we tender our warmest thanks.

Survivor's Association.

A meeting of the survivor's of the Confederate army was held on Monday last in the Town Hall.

Gen. J. B. Kershaw was called to the chair and James M. Davis requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, and that in his opinion delegates should be sent to the meeting to be held in Charleston on 18th inst., a number of delegates were elected: Gen. J. B. Kershaw, Gen. J. D. Kennedy, Capt. W. Z. Leitner, Capt. W. L. DePass, J. G. Moffitt, W. Clyburn, Dove Segars, A. A. Moore, J. M. Davis, W. M. Shannon, John Doby, Wm. Whitaker.

On motion of Capt. DePass, the meeting then organized under the name of the "Survivor's Association of Kershaw District." Gen. J. B. Kershaw President. Gen. J. D. Kennedy, Capt. W. Z. Leitner, and Capt. W. L. DePass, Vice Presidents; J. M. Davis Secretary, and A. A. Moore Treasurer.

On motion of Col. W. M. Shannon, a committee of seven were appointed to draft a constitution and by laws for the government of this Association to report at meeting to be held on the 20th of December next. Committee consisted of W. M. Shannon, J. D. Kennedy, W. Z. Leitner, W. L. DePass, S. Barach, S. Lorick, and A. A. Moore.

On motion of the Chairman, Colonel Shannon was requested to deliver a public address at 7 o'clock in the evening of the 20th of December. Col. Shannon signified his cheerful acceptance of the appointment.

On motion of T. H. Clark, it was

Resolved, That a supper be provided for the members of the Association and its guests, after the address, and a committee of ten appointed to make necessary arrangements. Committee consisted of T. H. Clark, Dr. A. W. Burnet, Allen Deas, J. T. Hay, W. Whitaker, J. G. Moffitt, James R. Arrants, S. Lorick, John Doby, and Dr. C. J. Shannon.

On motion of W. L. DePass those present wishing to join the Association were requested to enroll their names with the Secretary. This motion adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.
J. B. KERSHAW, President.
J. M. DAVIS, Secretary.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

Water and N. C. Rail Road.

No. 11.

In my last number, I suggested two points in connection with this proposed Rail Road for the consideration of your readers interested in the subject. In this brief article, I beg to submit two others:

First, it is impossible for planters fifteen miles from a Rail Road to compete with those near one, for they have to pay ten to twenty per cent. more on most articles of consumption purchased and realize on their crops sold, except on cotton, a corresponding loss, cotton being a more valuable commodity, the per centage of cost in transportation is less. Thus, a ton of Phosphate in Camden, is worth seventy dollars. It costs a planter twenty miles off, ten dollars per ton to haul it, this is 14.27 per cent.; a ton of corn costs, say, the same amount and furnishes the same per centage of additional expense; a ton of salt will cost about twenty dollars, and will cost nearly fifty per cent to deliver it,—it costs ten per cent. to deliver iron, the great necessity of the planter, and upon forage, the cost of transportation is almost prohibitory. It is true that this hauling is mostly done with the teams and labor of the farmer, but the true test of its value is the market value of the price of such hauling, and more-

over, when the loss of time, neglect of other work, wear and tear of mules, wagons &c., are all considered, it may well be doubted whether farmers confining their time and attention exclusively to hauling, could not do the work cheaper than the planter can. An important feature in this matter of constant and protracted hauling is that it has to be done inopportunistically, in season and out of season, both as to weather, plantation work and a plantation near a depot can select a part of a day at any season, when the weather is good and plantation work slack, but there is no such possibility for oft recurring trips of two or three days each.

Second, in this day of telegraphs, steamers and Rail Roads, prompt accessibility to market is a necessity—an advance of a farthing in cotton in Liverpool, the great heart of the cotton world reaches almost every obscure town in this western world before the hour of the day has arrived here at which it happened, a planter who is a week removed from realizing the benefit of such an advance, might as well be, as to be out of the world. As an illustration, I was present at a meeting in a community twenty-five miles from Camden, on a Friday, when the planters learned of an advance on the Wednesday before, of two cents a pound on cotton—they generally determined to avail themselves of it, Tuesday following, the earliest practicable day, found several of them in Camden, when the advance had been entirely lost, and this season I have known the delays of two days transportation to cost the planter a loss of five cents a pound on his cotton.

HANGING ROCK.

Correspondence of the Camden Journal.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 9.

MR. EDITOR: None of your subscribers can be ignorant of the discreditable events that have transpired of late amongst us in Charleston. But a few words more upon the subject may serve to impress it upon their memory, and it is expedient that these things should be remembered by all true men. Besides the shooting affair, the subsequent trial of T. J. Mackey, not to speak of the previous scenes in Council have been altogether so disgraceful and revolting that it is hard for any one not upon the spot to realize the truth of them. The scene in Council when the attempted wholesale robbery of the Treasury, for the benefit of the chief scoundrel Corbin, ended in the collision of the two Mackeys, has never in the annals of the world been equaled. That a body supposed to represent the dignity and respectability of a community should permit such a disgraceful "contemps" in their midst, and while assembled for business, to all honest men must be almost incredible. But, that two members of that body, which in the good old times, when South Carolina was justly proud of all of her representatives, whether local, judicial, or legislative, was used to be called "The venerable City Fathers," bearing the relation to each other of uncle and nephew, should, during the debate and upon a purely personal issue, draw and fire pistols upon each other, surpasses in disgracefulness anything that ever was upon record. Since then, and since the farcical trial of T. J. Mackey on Thursday night last, it is said, and pretty generally believed, that the whole affair was gotten up between the two Mackeys for some shrewd purpose of their own. It may very well be true, for the most dangerous feature in the composition of these men is that as well as being consummate scoundrels they are remarkably intelligent, and well educated men, capable of anything. T. J. M. seems to be exceedingly intelligent and his eloquence is remarkable. His speech at the trial on Thursday night when he resigned his position, was a master piece of elocution. There is a rumor afloat that as he has made all that he can out of the radical party, he is now anxious to join the democrats. I don't think, however, that we would accept of his services. His talents are rather too varied and his conscience too obtuse for such simpletons as we honest Democrats.

What a strange conversion of terms it is to call us "Democrats," who are, strictly speaking, truly Republican in principle, while the radical Republicans are decidedly more democratic in their views and tastes than we are. It must be only one more of those curious "Americanisms" prevalent in this new world. A few nights ago, the Chief Justice Moses, Adjutant General Moses, Comptroller-General Nangle, Congressman Bowen, Mayor Pillsbury and others were taking tea with their friend Mr. (?) Whipper, and quite accidentally it happened that the "Comet Light Infantry, Capt. Sam Dickerson" came accompanied by a band of music to serenade Whipper. Those worthies were of course called upon to address the gentlemen (?) of said "Infantry," which they did, headed by the Adjutant General. It is a pity that there was no one present to take down accurately the speeches made. Moses commenced with a string of congratulations upon freedom and the right of suffrage, which last he assured them they had used most judiciously. He drew most vivid pictures of the wrongs done during slavery by the cruel white man to the northern man, (he did not say "negro") they were made equal, rather than not. "Keep down" the masters who had so long ridden them under foot. He then assured the Company "that they should be the first chartered company of negro soldiers that ever dared to walk the streets of Charleston"—that he was authorized by the Chief Executive of the State to tell them they should receive arms, that they must use them well when called upon, and must carry them to the ballot-box if necessary to bring in their candidate. He congratulated them also upon the success of the last stroke of the Longshoremen, telling them it marked a glorious epoch in the history of the country for capital had been dictated to by labor and they could now feel sure that they had everything under their control. That last, hit was very well deserved on our part, and if the consequence of that strike is continual annoyance and loss to those weak merchants who yielded to the demands of the Longshoremen, it may eventually be beneficial by teaching them where their interest lie.

The other speeches were "all of a piece" with the first. Bowen snarled a little, and thanked the gentlemen for calling upon him, and Nangle advised them to keep up their organizations, and be true to them. Advice which ought to serve as a hint to us to do likewise. Organization is what we need, and it is the want of it that has hitherto tied our hands. We should take a lesson of our adversaries and organize upon a strictly party basis. The effect upon the state of affairs and of the Government in this State has been very disastrous upon commerce, and in the money market, and until we get the Government into the hands of responsible representative men, there will be very little comfort and no stability or prosperity amongst us. Can not our people, old and young wake up to that fact.

Quercus.

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FOR THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

Coolie Labor.

MR. EDITOR: It will be remembered by your readers, that at the last meeting of "The Kershaw Agricultural and Mechanical Society," the committee on subject of "Chinese Labor" did not present their report, owing to the fact that their Chairman, Col. Edward M. Boykin, upon whom the duty had been devolved, had been called to Louisiana on protracted business.

I have just received from Col. Boykin, the following able and interesting report, and I am sure, I cannot do your readers and the Society a greater service, in this connection, than by submitting it through your columns now, rather than to await the next meeting in January, of the Society.

Truly Yours,

WM. M. SHANNON.

The subject of Coolie immigration which was brought to the notice of the society, and resulted in the appointment of a committee, to get information and report, was found to be in a condition that it was thought advisable to wait further developments, so that practical and reliable information could be obtained. At the meeting of the "Memphis Convention" last summer, the subject was brought prominently forward, though no very decided action looking to their immediate importation was taken by that body, and it has been left to private enterprise, on the part of those most interested, the active and intelligent business men, and planters of New Orleans and the Mississippi Delta, to initiate the proceeding and give it an immediate and practical bearing.

Mr. John Williams, of the firm of John Williams & Son, of New Orleans who is a large sugar planter on Bayou La Fourche, has accepted the agency of Mr. Koopmanschap for New Orleans and it is from Mr. Williams personally that the information your committee would respectfully submit, is derived.

Mr. Koopmanschap has had large experience in Coolie immigration, having been for many years interested in that trade in California. For a long time a resident in China he knows the people well. Under his auspices a son of Mr. Williams has just left for China, having with him an educated Chinese, Pi Kim Ou. Ou was educated at the mission school and has been in this country long enough to make himself familiar with its institutions, as he already was with its language, and literature, and feels confident that as soon as the way is opened a large and profitable emigration will take place, they coming at their own expense or with assistance rendered by their friends already here, after the manner of the Irish.

It is the object of Mr. Williams and those interested with him to make this opening directly with the best labor districts of China, realizing as they do, not only the importance but the absolute necessity for manageable labor in the Mississippi valley.

Their wish is that no mistake should be made at the outset, and that the parties directly interested the "Planter" and the "Laborer" shall be brought in direct contact without the intervention of "middlemen" or "speculators." They have made arrangements through

the Banks so that they can fill an order for a given number of Coolies upon a reliable reference that the parties so contracting will comply with their contract, requiring no money until the laborer is delivered upon the Levee at New Orleans.

These contracts all being signed before leaving China, the "gangs" ordered by different parties will be messaged together on board ships and will be ready by such association, to act in concert upon plantations, giving them a home feeling which must have a good effect.

Several of the largest and most solvent of the "sugar planters" have given orders amounting in the aggregate to several hundred under the arrangement, Mr. Williams himself taking fifty at the Bishop Polk place on Bayou La Fourche.

They will be brought here as soon as the contracts and passage can be made; they will be brought to San Francisco, first, from there to Panama, across the Isthmus; then by steamer to Key West, from there to New Orleans, following in this way a regular line of communication, packets plying regularly between those points.

The contract, a copy of which is submitted, is made in such a way as to obviate any interference on the part of Mr. Boutwell the emigration being entirely voluntary.

It is the intention of Mr. Williams to get his laborers from the agricultural population who are at pains, taking money saving people, and as laborers are not to be excelled, those who know their best give them a character for general honesty equal to the best peasantry of Europe, and they are said to be peculiarly alive to the obligation of a contract, rarely violating one they have made.

Much has been said about, and against the Chinese by those who know really very little about them and judge of a people by a class. The sea coast and city populations, almost the only ones known to the general traveller, are of course, a worthless set, like the scum of all large cities, the nursery of every vice.

The millions who live off the coast in boats are fishermen or pirates as occasion serves, but you had as well judge of a solid man of New York by a Bowery rough, or a New York farmer by a Boone's Creek wrecker as the respectability and character of the Chinese by a wharf rat of Canton, or a pirate of the Yellow Sea.

What we need is a trusty, hard working man, who recognizes the great, we may call it, "moral" obligation of labor which is the beginning of all civilization as the reverse is its breaking down. Such a man is the Chinese laborer, as is proven by all history, in all time, let those who see a "foss house" at every cross road and "phop sticks" down throat say what they please.

In Borneo, Java, Ceylon, and all the eastern islands, they do the work for Christian and Mahometan alike. In the "Mauritius" where the English freed the negroes at the same time they did in Jamaica, the trade of the island was ruined, some Boutwell or "Summer" of that day preached against Coolie labor to protect the beloved African, but common sense and the natural force of what was right and proper for the situation, settled, as it always will after due time the question, the negro is now counted out (as he will be here in time unless he wakes up) and with Coolie labor the "Mauritius" makes more sugar for Great Britain than it ever did.

In 1858 according to Dana the only data we have at hand two hundred thousand Coolies were worked profitably in Cuba alongside of the cheapest form of slave labor, African negroes altogether males, bought and worked like mules.

There is a common expression of some of our people that they prefer the negro as a laborer to any thing of the abomination of "Heathen rites and Pagan sacrifices" the new comers bring with him, but they must remember the only way to keep the negro to his work is to introduce the Coolie.

The best friend of the black man (and your committee would respectfully submit that they yield to none in the estimate of his true value) should desire something that forces upon him the recognition of the obligation of labor for his own benefit. They have every reason now for thinking that they have the game in their own hands, that they can dictate what terms they please, not only charging for their labor more than capital can bear, but rendering all crop results uncertain by striking at a critical time in its cultivation; nothing is so sensitive to this uncertainty as agriculture.

In Louisiana, the decided steps taken to introduce the Coolie and the fact that they have already seen some having a good effect, making the better class of negroes satisfied with their condition and disabusing them of the idea that by monopoly of labor and "Legislation" they are masters of the situation. They have it is true a monopoly of legislation but if we keep in our own hands a control of labor, giving capital and the intelligence that controls it, its due influence we need not fear the result. Legislation can be bought as readily to-day as the "rottenest" borough that ever was sold in England in the time of Walpole himself.

The Chinaman will come there is no doubt, he will come for the best of all reasons because he is wanted and ought to come.

The white intelligence of our country

needs hands to execute the masters designs, they are willing to pay such a man the value of his services and treat him well.

Let your missionary take his eyes off of "Africa," condescend to take him in hand, "The Heathen at his own door" he must by the power of truth let the full blaze of the christian faith upon his mind already touched by the moral teachings of "Confucius" and struggling through dark ways by the dim religious light that "Buddha" gives him.

EDWARD M. BOYKIN,
Chairman.

CONTRACT.

This Agreement entered into between the undersigned natives of China, and of New Orleans, Louisiana, agent of Koopmanschap & Co., and through C. Koopmanschap, their duly authorized agent and attorney in fact, witnesseth:

We whose names are hereunto affixed, agree to emigrate to the United States, to labor for the above, in his hire, assignees or administrator, upon the following conditions, viz:

1st. We agree to work on plantation or do any other kind of work that may be assigned to us by our employer for the period of five years, beginning at the time we commence to work, for which we are to be paid by him, in gold at the rate of Nine dollars per month of twenty-six days—one half, at the end of each month, and the balance at the end of the year, the said—reserving or holding in his hands Twenty-five (\$25) dollars of the earnings of each year as a guarantee to him of the faithful performance of this contract, but to be paid to the undersigned on its being fully carried out—not otherwise.

2nd. Our passage to the United States, and all advances, amounting to— in gold, and paid by our employer, we hereby obligate ourselves to pay out of our first wages or earnings, together with any other advances that he may hereafter make to us.

3rd. We are to be furnished by our employer with comfortable quarters, and rations of five pounds of pork or its equivalent in bacon or beef; fourteen pounds of rice; one-fourth pound of tea, per week; also a small quantity of ground for a garden spot.

It is agreed that during the time we are working to pay the advances made to us, we are to be furnished in cash, one dollar and a half per month, and ten dollars per year for clothing, etc., and which sums, if received, we are to return.

4th. We agree to work from daylight till dark, with an intermission of one hour each for breakfast, and dinner, and during sugar making to take watch at night, as usual, on sugar plantations, but we are to be paid by our employer of half the night, thirty-five cents in specie for each night, at the end of the month; but no labor is to be required of us on Sundays, except when necessary to save the crop, feed the stock, and protect the plantation generally. We reserve the right, during the summer months to take two hours for dinner, provided we are at work by sunrise, and take our breakfast before we go out.

5th. We promise and bind ourselves to render strict obedience to our employer, and subject ourselves to all rules and regulations of the Plantation, and in all things to conduct ourselves as good and faithful servants, claiming at the same time kind and good treatment at the hands of our employers.

We hereby authorize the said— to transfer this contract at his discretion, and we further acknowledge ourselves indebted to— the holder of this agreement in the sum of— Dollars which we agree shall be paid out of our first earnings under the contract.

In witness whereof we subscribe our names to this contract in duplicate, made in Chinese and in English.

Done at this city of—this—day of—18—

NEW ORLEANS, 18—

Messrs.

Agents of Koopmanschap & Co. GENTLEMEN: We wish you to order for our account from Messrs. Koopmanschap & Co., China—China laborers to be delivered to a agent—New Orleans, in accordance with the above contract, and when delivered, or any portion of them—hereby obligate—and promise to pay you the amount as acknowledged to be due you by the laborer, according to said contract, provided it does not amount to over one hundred and thirty dollars (\$130) in gold for each and every laborer so delivered, and to be received immediately on arrival at this port on board of the ship or vessel transporting them.

From the Lancaster Ledger.

The Rail Road Meeting.

An adjourned Rail Road meeting was held at the Court House on Monday last. The Chairman resumed the Chair and explained the object of the meeting. The regular Secretary being absent, R. E. Allison was appointed *pro tem*. A number of the delegates to the Camden Convention being present made encouraging reports:

On motion of Evan Rullings, Esq. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1. That the action of the Delegates to the late Rail Road Convention at Camden, held the 27th ult., receives the approbation of this meeting and the same is hereby ratified.

2. That it be submitted to a vote of

the people in the several Townships of this County whether the sum of \$200,000 shall be raised by the issue of County Bonds to be employed in the building of the Water and North Carolina Rail Road.

3. That the vote be taken by ballot and that the same be taken in the several Townships of this County on the 1st Saturday in December next, at the places respectively where the township officers were elected to be held by managers appointed by the chairman of this meeting. Those voting in favor of the subscription of \$200,000 aforesaid, writing upon their Ballots "Rail Road" and those opposed "no Rail Road."

4. That immediately after the closing of the Polls in the several Townships the votes be counted and the result certified by the County Commissioners.

5. That a number of canvassers be appointed by the chair to canvass the respective townships, during the month of November in advocacy of the Rail Road.

The following resolution, offered by Wm. Black, Esq., was adopted: *Resolved*, That the chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of eight, one from each Township, whose duty it shall be to hear propositions, and to consider all matters appertaining to Rail roads in this county; to call meetings of the citizens when they deem it advisable, and submit the result of their deliberations to said meetings for action; said committee to be presided over by the chairman of this meeting, and to act in conjunction with the executive committee appointed at the Camden Convention.

Dr. S. L. Strait offered the following which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is in the opinion of this meeting impracticable to engage in a Rail Road project from here to Georgetown at this time, but that as soon as a Charleston and here be obtained from Georgetown via Bishopville to this place, it will be our duty, as well as our interests, to engage heartily in the construction of said Road, and we will hail with delight the completion of the same.

On motion of Mr. Black it was then resolved that the chairman appoint the times and places for the canvassers to meet the people.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

CAMDEN—24 1-4
CHARLESTON—25
BALTIMORE—26
NEW YORK—26 1-8
LIVERPOOL—12 1-8d

SHERIFF'S SALES.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CANTON, S. C., Nov. 11, 1869.
BY virtue of sundry writs of *f. fa.* me directed and lodged, I will proceed to sell in front of the Court House in Camden, on the first Monday, and sixth day of December next, within the legal hours of sale, the following mentioned and described property to-wit:

One Tract of Land in Kershaw County, on waters of Black River, containing Three Hundred Acres, more or less, bounded North by Lands of J. J. Hall, West by Lands of J. J. Stokes, Levied upon as the property of John Stokes, deceased, at the suit of J. J. Hall, Adm'r.

—ALSO—
One Tract of Land on waters of same in Kershaw County, containing Two Hundred Acres, more or less, bounded North by Lands of the Estate of Richard Hyatt, East by William Scott, South by Angus McKerskill, West by Estate of Richard Hyatt. Levied upon as the property of the Estate of John Stokes, deceased, at the suit of J. J. Hall, Adm'r.

—ALSO—
The interest of Jas. D. Stanley in one Tract of Land in Kershaw County, on waters of Beaver Creek, known as the George Hammond Place, adjoining Lands of Estate of J. B. Hudson, Jesse Kilgore, C. L. Dye, Estate of James Biggart and others, containing Four Hundred and Twenty Four Acres, more or less, Levied upon as the property of J. D. Stanley, at the suit of Jas. D. Mobley.

—ALSO—
In obedience to an order passed at the Court of Equity for Kershaw Co., I will sell all that Tract of Land lying on the waters of Pine Tree Creek, containing Three Hundred and Ninety One Acres, more or less, bounded North, East and South by Wm. F. Hughes, and South and West by J. B. Kershaw.

—ALSO—
One Tract of Land lying on both sides of Tolmie's mill Creek in Kershaw County, containing Three Hundred Acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of Jno. T. Matheson, et al. Terms Cash, purchasers paying for stamps and papers.

J. P. ROSWELL, S. K. C.

Sale of Real Estate.

By permission of J. F. Sutherland, Judge of Probate, I will expose for sale before the Court House door in Camden on the first Monday in December between the legal hours of sale, all that parcel of Land, known as lot No. 1149, with all the improvements thereon situated North west corner of Church and York streets, known as the property of Douglas Minton deceased.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

J. L. MICKLE,

Adm'r.