

# The Camden Journal.

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## MISCELLANY.

### Governor Scott's Message.

We make the following extracts from the message of Governor Scott to the Legislature:

I am gratified in being able to inform you that much progress has been made during the past year in securing the finances of the State on a firm and healthy basis. This is owing greatly to the decided stand taken by you at the close of the last session, in declining to jeopardize the State credit by yielding to the pressure brought to bear upon you by individuals and corporations for State aid for the construction of railroads. The following statement exhibits the indebtedness and the assets of the State, October 31, 1869: Funded debt of the State, \$6,185,449.17; the total amount of assets held by the State, on that date, \$2,754,060.00; interest falling due during the fiscal year, ending October 31, 1870, \$388,693.86.—The State debt is, comparatively, small, amounting in the aggregate to \$3,433,349; the taxable property, at a low valuation, will amount to \$190,000,000.—During the past fiscal year, at a season, too, when our capitalists, merchants, farmers, mechanics, and others, had all their money invested in their various branches of business, \$1,000,000 for taxes was received into the State Treasury. To more fully illustrate the ability of our people to meet all necessary taxes, I may refer also to the payment by our citizens, in the Federal Treasury, as internal revenue, of a tax amounting to the sum of \$2,522,690, making an aggregate of taxes paid into the State and Federal treasuries the past year of over \$3,500,000. I would here recommend that you memorialize your members of Congress to use their efforts for a reduction of the internal revenue tax collected to such an amount as will meet the liabilities of the General Government, but relieve our people as much as possible of the tax collected to pay the national debt. I believe that the present generation should not be compelled to pay too much of the debt of a great country that is to be left by them as a rich inheritance to posterity. The present tax system was new to our people, and it could not, perhaps, but be expected that much dissatisfaction would be felt in consequence of the change.—But, it is gratifying to be able to state that the taxes have been paid as promptly as those of any State in the Union. When the present State Government came into power, I found that the provisional Government controlling the State from the close of the war, had contracted many debts, for the prompt payment of which, as well as to meet the current expenses of the State Government, it was necessary to provide; among these liabilities was a floating debt, amounting to \$477,965.36. This debt was due to various County officials, Sheriffs, Magistrates, Coroners, and other claims against the State. By authority of law, there had also been put into circulation bills receivable to the amount of \$222,009. In addition to this was the past due interest on the State debt, which had accrued from the first of July, 1867.

We have escaped from the disaster of lending the State credit to railroads, so earnestly pressed and demanded at the last session of the General Assembly. Whatever the opinions of individuals may be, or however much they may feel that their interests have suffered from the failure or refusal of the Legislature to comply with their wishes, all must concede that the examples by which we are surrounded of the liberality of other States in this direction, and the financial results of their action, justifies your course in refusing to comply with their demands. It is to be hoped that the same care and the same course will continue to characterize the action of the General Assembly. There is in the State Treasury \$2,754,000 of railroad bonds and other securities, which I recommend be held and ultimately used as a sinking fund, for the liquidation of the State debt, as they are of a class and character which must increase in value. In addition to this, I would

suggest the propriety of taking into consideration the very able plan devised by Prof. J. G. Holmes, of Charleston, to provide for a small sinking fund, by which the entire State debt may be paid off, by the redemption annually of a small amount of State securities. It is believed that this plan would enable us to pay our entire debt in a few years, and would convince minded men at home and abroad of our determination to provide for the prompt payment of all our securities as they become due. The State being sovereign, no action can be brought against it to enforce payment of claims against it. Its credit, therefore, and the rice of its bonds, depend upon its resources and the honor and good faith of the State Government.—The credit of the State should be regarded as a sacred trust. \* \* \*

At a special session of the General Assembly in September, 1868, an Act was passed, authorizing the endorsement and guarantee of 4,000,000 of bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, which bonds constitute a first mortgage on all the property of said railroad company in South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee. At that time it was believed that \$4,000,000 with such assistance as could be procured from other sources, would be sufficient to complete this throughfare, and open communication between the West and the Southern seaboard. Every effort has been made by the President, General J. W. Harrison, and other gentlemen interested in the result, but without securing the assistance hoped for. We were, therefore, left to our own resources. Believing that the interests of the people of the State demanded the completion of the Road at as early a day as practicable, the company concluded to advertise for bids for its construction.—On the 8th of July last, the bids received were opened, and the contract awarded to Messrs. Cresswell & Co. A new survey, and an estimate of the cost of the work, had, previous to that notice, been made by the present engineer. It was then ascertained that the great increase of the cost of such work over the original estimates, made it apparent that the 4,000,000 of first mortgage bonds provided for fell far short of the means necessary to complete it, and that it would require about \$8,000,000 to put the road in running order. One of two plans should be adopted at once. The first is to abandon the whole scheme of a direct railroad route to the West, lose the three millions of money invested by the State, the city of Charleston and private individuals; repeal the Act of September, 1868, whereby \$4,000,000 more of bonds guaranteed by the State would be sunk and made valueless, or assist the company in their efforts to complete the work by such means as would be valuable to them, and at the same time not injure the credit of the State. This the committee authorized to make a contract for the prosecution of the work believed could be done by an endorsement of the first mortgage bonds of the road by the State to an amount sufficient to complete and put the road in running order. \* \* \*

Up to the present time, there have been purchased in the several Counties, for the purpose of the land commission, 45,000 acres of land, which is now in process of survey and divisions into tracts of eligible size for purchasers and occupants. \* \* \*

In accordance with the joint resolution to provide for the fitting up of certain portions of the new State House, I advertised for proposals for the execution of the work in the newspapers of this city and Charleston. Mr. James M. Allen, being the lowest bidder, was awarded the contract. Of the manner in which it has been executed, it is unnecessary for me to speak. You are surrounded by his work which is its own eulogium. \* \* \*

I transmit for your consideration the annual report of the Regents of the Lunatic Asylum, accompanied by the reports of Dr. J. W. Parker, the Superintendent and Physician, and of John W. Wates, Esq., the Treasurer of the institution. The report of Dr. Parker

shows that, at the commencement of the year, the number of patients was 201, to which have been added during the year, 94, making in all 295. From this number, 64 have been discharged, leaving 234. The Treasurer's statement shows that the receipts during the year have been \$48,244.65, and the expenditures \$48,399.56, being an excess of expenditure of \$154.81. The report of the condition of the asylum is very satisfactory, and will compare favorably with that of any similar institution in the country. Dr. Parker, the Superintendent, has efficiently discharged the duties of his office for upwards of thirty-three years, and as there is some misapprehension on the subject, it is but justice to say, that while he has administered the duties of many offices connected with the asylum, he has only received the compensation pertaining to his own, that of Superintendent and Physician. \* \* \*

The asylum for the education of the deaf, dumb and blind, at Cedar Springs, Spartanburg County, has recently re-organized. The Superintendent of the Penitentiary states that on taking charge of the institution on the 23d of January last, he received for 201 prisoners.—There have been received since 801; recaptured 4; making an aggregate of 506. There have been discharged on expiration of sentence, 51; died, 8; pardoned, 136; escaped, 16; total amount expended was \$61,522.50; and the amount of work executed, as estimated at contract price, and of materials and stores on hand, amounts to \$93,675.69, leaving a balance to the credit of the institution of \$32,153.19.

It is related of the Emperor Severus, (once a colored freedman in the Roman army, but whose energy, talents and valor, had placed him at its head,) that during an invasion of Britain, he was arrested in his march by an attack of illness, which it was soon known would terminate fatally. In his dying moments, surrounded by his generals, who were passionately attached to him, he was approached by a centurion of his army, who applied to him for the password of the day. The dying monarch in that supreme moment, on the verge of eternity, gave utterance to a sentiment which had probably been the inspiration of his life, and the cynosure of his fame. Rallying his dying energies, in response to the application of the centurion for the password, he exclaimed: "LABOREMUS!"—let us work—and falling backwards, expired.—Gentlemen of the General Assembly, in view of our duties and responsibilities to those whose who have entrusted their interests to our charge, and in the name and by the help of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, in whose hands are the destinies of nations, "LET US WORK!"

**SOUTH CAROLINA MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.**—A meeting of the South Carolina Monument Association was held on Saturday, the 20th inst., at the Washington Street Chapel, Columbia. Mrs. Howe, of Richland, was requested to preside. The constitution was adopted and followed officers unanimously elected: President—Mrs. L. C. LeCord. Vice-President—Mrs. William Wallace. Treasurers and Chairman of Finance Committee—Mrs. J. L. Reynolds. Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. J. T. Darby. Recording Secretary—Miss I. D. Martin. Board of Managers—Mrs. John Singleton, Mrs. C. Haskell, Mrs. John Preston, Jr., Mrs. D. Huger, Miss LaBorde, Mrs. A. Snowden, Mrs. John McKenzie, Mrs. J. N. Whitner, Mrs. R. C. Beck, Mrs. J. S. Gaillard. Finance Committee—Mrs. L. Howe, Mrs. S. Fair, Mrs. J. Fisher, Mrs. J. Wates, Miss Hampton, Miss Wade.

Committees were appointed for each County to collect subscriptions, enroll members, and to manage the business of the Association throughout the State.

The price of membership of the Association was fixed at twenty-five cents per annum, but subscriptions of any amount will be gladly received.

Resolutions of thanks were moved and adopted, to the gentlemen who so kind-

ly assisted in framing the constitution of the Association; to the congregation of the Washington Street Church, for the use of their chapel, and to the *Phoenix* and *Southern Presbyterian* offices, for gratuitous printing.

A resolution was then adopted, electing the following honorary members: Mrs. Wade Hampton, Mrs. R. E. Anderson, Mrs. J. B. Kershaw, Mrs. J. Connor, Mrs. James Chesnut, Mrs. J. S. Preston, Mrs. M. C. Butler, Mrs. Johnson Hagood, Mrs. M. Jenkins, Mrs. A. Manigault, Mrs. John Bratton, Mrs. E. M. Law, Mrs. S. McGowan, Mrs. M. L. Bonham, Mrs. E. Capers, Mrs. M. S. Logan, Mrs. J. D. Kennedy, Miss Gregg Mrs. E. P. Alexander.

### The Present Legislature.

AN ANALYSIS.

This body assembled on yesterday. We propose to engage in a brief analysis of it—an analysis conceived in no spirit of mere prejudice, but in the spirit of truth and soberness. This assembly, like the existing State regime, is the fruit of the reconstruction scheme of a radical Congress. It was imposed upon the white people of the State, and naturally it was accepted by the colored people. With the exception of the few Democratic numbers from Anderson, Lancaster, Lexington, Oconee, Pickens, Spartanburg and Horry, the Legislature is composed of persons elected exclusively in the interest of the free men of the State. What, now, are the elements that compose this body? First, we have the Democratic element, without strength at present. Secondly, we have the white (native) radical element.—Thirdly, we have the white adventurer. Fourthly, we have the colored adventurer. Fifthly, we have the native South Carolina colored man. These are the main elements that make up this legislative mélange. Bearing in mind that the intelligent men, composing the Democratic vanguard, having no influence in the body, the question arises, what influence controls in this body? The answer is plain: It is the white adventurer—generally known as the carpet-bagger. He it is that has the legislative tact and the necessary sharpness to wield the sceptre, and he sways it with gentle power over the less informed and the confiding colored men. Under the pretence of advancing the interest of the colored people, the keen and astute politicians from the North, and especially from New England, are fast making their fortune by sucking the blood from our people. So far as the Legislature is concerned, we look with hope only to the Democratic members and the native South Carolina colored men. Those members of the present Legislature who are here for a time—white and black birds of prey and of passage—these, we deem especially hostile to our interests. With violent prejudices against overthrowing connected with South Carolina as she was, they will use their power to the detriment of the State until they are driven from their places. But of the colored members of the Legislature, we expect something more.—They are natives here. Here, they expect to live and die. They must know that the present order of things cannot long last. Knowing this, it becomes them so to legislate, as not to sow the seeds of future retaliation. The solid interests of the State concern them. The future of their race should suggest to them the policy of conciliating those elements in this State, which, though in abeyance now, must ultimately have a controlling influence in South Carolina.

The present Legislature—the whole State Government—rests upon a peculiar basis. But it is the Government *de facto* of the State. As such, we do not desire to embarrass it in its impartial and legislative operations. When it does what is right, we shall chronicle its action with pleasure. When it does what is wrong and unfair and oppressive, we shall attack it with all the weapons that independent journalism afford to men, yet free enough to say what they think of public affairs.—*Columbia Phoenix* 24th ult.

It is greatly wise to talk with our past hours, and ask them what report they bear to heaven.

**A BIT OF ROMANCE.**—The New York Sun tells a romantic incident of the career of the benefactor whose death two hemispheres are mourning:

A number of years ago, when Mr. Peabody was just entering upon his career of success as a business man, in Baltimore, he met by chance, in the street, a poor girl, who was but a child, but whose pleasing face and gentle manner attracted his notice. Questioning her as to her parentage and and surroundings, he found her in every way worthy his regard, and a fit subject for his benefaction. He at once adopted her as his ward, and gave her an education. As she advanced in age, her charms of person as well as the brightness of her intellect won the affections of her benefactor. Through this relationship he had the opportunity of watching her progress, and day by day her hold upon his affections grew stronger. At length, as the ward bloomed into womanhood, though much her senior in years, Mr. Peabody offered her his hand and fortune. Gratefully appreciating his generosity, and acknowledging her attachment for him as almost a father, she with great feeling confessed that honor compelled her to decline the acceptance of this greatest act of generosity, informing her suitor that her affections had been given to another, a clerk in the employ of her benefactor.

Though disappointed and grievously shocked, the philanthropist sent for his clerk, and learning from that the engagement had been of long duration, Mr. Peabody at once established his successful rival in business, and soon after gave him his benediction upon the marriage of his ward. This, it is said, was the first blow his heart received, and it is possible that from this episode came the inspiration that made the future of Mr. Peabody so universally distinguished, and has rendered his name famous as the friend of his race.

**GROWTH THE SIGN OF LIFE.**—The one sign of vital Personal Religion is growth. There is no growth in life of spiritual routine, in a mechanical performance of duties, however important, or a mechanical attendance upon ordinances, however sacred. There is no growth without zeal and fervor, and that sort of enthusiastic interest in religion with which a man must take up any thing if he wishes to succeed in it. There is no growth in the deliberate adoption of a low standard, in the attempt to keep back a moiety of the heart from Christ, in consenting to go with God thus far only, and no further. There is no growth in contenting ourselves with respectability, and declining the pursuit of holiness. There is no growth without fervent prayer, "in spirit and in truth." And, finally, there is no growth (whatever be the hopes with which we may be flattering ourselves), without continual and sincere effort.—*Goulburn.*

A pea-nut picker was among the new labor-saving machines exhibited at the Virginia State. Hitherto the nuts have been picked off the vines by hand—four bushels a day the fair average for a hand. A farmer who raised 1,000 bushels required ten hands for nearly two months to save his crop, at a cost of fifteen cents per bushel. The crop raised on the south side of the James river, between Petersburg and Norfolk, is estimated at 1,000,000 bushels a year. To save this crop would require the labor of 6,000 hands for two months, at a cost of \$200,000. The machine, it is claimed, saves much time and labor.

B. F. Whittemore having evangelized Darlington after the Radical manner, has moved the field of his missionary labors to Sumter. His first act of citizenship in his new home was to give the post master notice that he might prepare to vacate, that the position was needed for one of the needy Whittemores.

**THE PENALTY OF TREASON.**—Amos Kendall, in his bequests to his grand children, gives each \$25,000, excepting one, to whom he gives but \$10,000, because he was in the Confederate army

"BARBARIC SPLENDOR."—An innocent rural reader writes to know what is meant by this phrase, and to enlighten on the the Stygian darkness of her unsophisticated mind on the subject, it is defined as wearing in the street lace flowers upon satin dresses, diamonds in the hair and on the neck; it is the unpardonable vulgarity of being overdressed; it is to wear glaring, flaming colors trimmed with cheap finery and conspicuous jewels; it is to be dressed so much like one of the demi monde as not to be distinguished from them across the street; it is to dress beyond your means or station in life; it is to be overloaded with silks, laces, diamonds, false hair, and paint, and at the same time to laugh and talk loud, use slang and permit yourself any familiarity of manner toward men; it is to be hitching at the shoulders of your dress while ogling the people about you; it is to wear dresses disgustingly and indecently low, and daring to call yourself a modest woman and expecting men to think you so meanwhile. That is what is called "barbaric splendor," thou innocent dove that asketh us the meaning of the phrase. The term is applicable to men when they wear a profusion of cheap jewelry, slop-shop clothes, loud ties, dirty nails, smell habitually of whiskey and cloves, and are given to getting drunk at parties and being surreptitiously smuggled out of the house and home by their friends. It is to have only the material of the clothing of which gentlemen's garments are made, cut in an exploded fashion. It is to have the money and position of a gentleman, with the manners of a deckhand and a "sport" combined. This is what is meant by "Barbaric splendor." And let us be thankful that it is dying out in our republic, and will be found in a few years only within the Kingdom of Dahomey, or the Sandwich Islands.

T. W. Betsy Esq., fills the place in the editorial chair of the *Horry News* made vacant by the death of its late editor, O. P. Bolton.

**A REAL CHARM.**—A young farmer found that he was getting poorer and poorer every day. He went to a friend to ask advice. This friend with a very grave face said:

"I know of a charm that will cure all that; take this little cup, and drink from it every morning of the water you must get at the crystal spring. But remember you must draw it yourself at five o'clock, or the charm will be broken."

Next morning the farmer walked across his fields, for the spring was at the further end of the estate. Seeing a neighbor's cows which had broken through the fence and were feeding on his pasture, he turned them out and mended his fence. The laborers were not yet at hand. When they came loitering after proper time, they were startled at seeing their master up so early.

"Oh," said he, "I see how it is! it comes of getting up in time."

This early rising soon became a pleasant habit; his walk and cup of water gave him an appetite for breakfast, and the people were, like himself, early at work. He saw that the advice his friend had given him was good as it was simple, for the charm that saved him was early rising.

Here is a "personal" advertisement in a French newspaper: "Eliza: You can return to the house. The bolt on my nose has gone."

An exchange says: "Married, at Sunberry, by Rev Cranberry, Nehemiah Blackberry to Catharine Elderberry, of Danbury."

**BRASSY.**—Gen. Grant, P. U. S., declined to see Vanderbilt bronfied. When Grant is bronfied on horseback the Commodore can pay him back in the same coin.

The kitchen is more important than the parlor. It should be kept perfectly clean, well lighted, properly ventilated, and supplied with necessary conveniences, which go far toward facilitating the housewife's labors.