

THE JOURNAL.

CAMDEN, MARCH 30, 1871.

Shall We Pay Them?

The present condition of affairs in South Carolina is lamentable. As the close of a season which for its propitiousness was almost unparalleled, our people found that the products of their labor were worth comparatively little, that it was impossible for them to meet their obligations, and that to procure the means of living in the most economical manner, was all they could do.

Almost unparalleled also, is the stringency of the money market, which is greater than at any time since the war.

Altogether unequalled, even in these days of extravagance, have been the expenditures of the government and equally great has been the decline in value of property, both real and personal.

The actual expenditures at the State Treasury for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1870, were \$2,194,321.82. Assuming that one third of that amount, \$731,440.60 was expended by the Counties, and we have as the total expenditure of the people's money, the enormous sum of \$2,925,762.42, for the year ending October 31, 1870.

It is proposed to collect for the taxes of last year, the sum of \$2,265,047.00, which sum is now being collected, also in November next \$1,830,000,000, making the total amount of County and State taxes collectable this year (1871) \$4,095,047.00!!

The state of the country in other respects is equally distressing. A reign of terror exists in some portions of the State, and every thoughtful man feels that we are on the eve of anarchy, and may be, of civil war.

The questions naturally arise whether we are able to pay these enormous taxes, and second, why are two taxes levied during the same year?

As to the first, a reference to the report of the State Auditor, showing the actual amount of general taxes collected for the year 1869, will show that amount to be \$699,875.75 whereas the amount that was to be levied, was \$1,022,058.11, demonstrating the fact that but a little over one-third of the taxes charged, was collected.

This fact, it seems to us, is conclusive that it is utterly impossible for our people to respond to this exorbitant demand, and therefore that they will be unable to pay the same in 1870.

As to the second question, it appears to us, that the reason is to be found in our answer to the first question. That is to say, the expenditures for the year ending October 31, 1870, being \$2,194,321.82, and the amount of taxes collected for the same period of time being but \$699,875.75, how did the State procure the means of expending over two millions dollars?

Deducting the amount collected from that expended, there will remain within a fraction of fifteen hundred thousand dollars of expenditures over receipts, and the only way in which that balance could be raised, was by throwing on the market State securities and selling them to make up such deficiency.

We consider then, that the \$1,281,000 to be collected in November next, is to cover this deficiency, so as make it appear, upon the assembling of the Legislature, that the State debt has not been increased. Having arrived then at this conclusion, and feeling satisfied that our financial affairs are in the hands of unscrupulous men who would hesitate at no sort of fraud, we will consider the question, shall we pay these taxes? Will we not be giving encouragement to our rulers, to strike deeper into our vitals, and play a still bolder game of fraud, bribery and corruption, by paying them.

Does not their action look very much like confiscation? Are our people prepared to give up houses and lands, their homes and firesides to those who are crushing the life out of us, without a struggle?

These are questions before the people.

Inquest

On Sunday last, Trial Justice Sutherland held an inquest upon the body of an old colored woman. From the evidence, it appeared that the old woman went to church on Sunday week, below Camden, about four or five miles, on Boykin's place; that she was not again heard of until Friday, when a colored man by the name of George Perry told some of her friends that he had heard some one groaning in an old coal-pit by the side of the road leading from the church to the Deas place, and upon approaching the spot found the old woman in the pit, unable to get out. The savage did not attempt to help her out but left her there, and went about his business; that on Friday, they went to this

place, and found the deceased, unable to speak or move.

They assisted her out, but she died before they arrived home.

She had literally starved to death, exposed to the inclemency of the weather for five days and nights. What should be done to the brute who saw her in the pit on Wednesday and said nothing about it until Friday, and made no attempt to extricate her, but who virtually was the cause of her death, we leave to the great philanthropists who have constituted themselves the special guardians of the colored people, to say.

Can any man with a sense of moral responsibility, conceive how it is possible that a fellow man can be so lost to such sense, as this man appears to have been?

Another Tax.

The Sheriff of our County has received a judgment against the County for nearly \$145,000, amount due him for services rendered. We understand that he will press his judgment as soon as possible, and sell the Court-house, jail and poorhouse, to satisfy it. If he does so, then the County will be taxed for the amount necessary to redeem the property sold. So much for the splendid financial management of the County affairs.

Shall we ever have relief from these hosts of tax gatherers and incompetent officials?

THE RURAL CAROLINIAN FOR APRIL—If possible, more full of good things than usual—comes to our editorial table a welcome visitor. Well edited, handsomely illustrated, and replete with valuable information for the planter, farmer and gardener. We need, however, make no special praise of this magazine. The reputation it has obtained, and the appreciation in which it is held by its tens of thousands of readers, are the surest marks of its great worth.

We cannot too highly commend the talent and exceedingly practical ability of its editor-in-chief, Col. A. D. JACQUES, who, aided by a valuable and influential number of the best agricultural writers of this country, has made the magazine what it is.

One remarkable feature of this magazine is its prompt delivery. It is mailed in time to reach every subscriber by the first of the month, and if there is any failure it must be in the Postoffice Department. This promptness is a characteristic of the entire business management of the proprietors. It is not only in The Rural Carolinian it is shown, but in every detail of their large and flourishing business, of which The Rural Carolinian, as large a subscriber as that of any other magazine in the State.

Subscription \$2 per annum. WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL, Publishers and Proprietors, Charleston, S. C.

"FIGHT OUT OF THE FILTH!"—They are a patient, law-abiding, earnest, a religious people, this white people of the South. But they begin to feel that continued submission to such degradation and wrong is the last method of providing a remedy. They see, too, with regret, that they cannot educate out of their difficulties, for these vile governments care nothing for education, lavish millions on extravagant and corrupt jobs, and still the poll-tax and other funds they pretend to appropriate for education. What, then, must they do? It is a solemn and a serious question. We use plain language, and we always mean what we say. The people of the South intend some way to fight out of this filth. It is a clear case to our observation. They have been waiting, with unexampled forbearance, for light, to see their way clearly. The light is dawning. They are a brave, and a heroic, and a liberty-loving people. They love self-government and liberty with passionate devotion, and will fight for it, if necessary, again. Remember, it was a Southern man who first saw the first revolutionary war approaching, and as early as 1765 exclaimed, as we now do, speaking for the same gallant people, "It is in vain to extenuate the matter; we must fight; I repeat it, sir, we must fight." Some form of revolution is the only practical method of sweeping away this filth. And it is coming. Well may the guilty tremble, for it is God who is about to make the wrath of man to praise him, and the remainder of wrath He will restrain. Well may we prostrate ourselves before His throne, and pray for some mitigation of approaching calamities.

Winnboro' News.

The Greenville Mountaineer is of opinion that the State taxes for the present year can never be paid. Many have not paid for last year, and cannot do it. It says: "We have seen delicate women and decrepit old men selling the provisions which were absolutely needed to keep their children from starvation, in order to obtain money to pay their taxes, whilst others were going from friend to friend to borrow money." And we doubt whether Greenville is in a worse plight than the rest of the State.

Judge Dowling, of New York, has commenced to send to prison the bogus greenbacks—otherwise called the "sawdust"—swindlers. This nefarious trade has flourished so long in New York that citizens began to doubt whether they ever would be suppressed, and it is, therefore, a source of pleasure to know that the good work has commenced. If it were only possible to imprison those who encourage these swindlers, the jails would be almost filled with a precious lot of scoundrels.

LETTER OF GEN. KERSHAW.

CAMDEN, S. C., March 27, 1871.

HON. T. J. ROBERTSON, U. S. SENATOR. DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 18th inst., and after giving it that consideration which its great importance demands, proceed to answer it. This I am compelled to do without that conference with those gentlemen with whom you have associated me, in the address of your letter, which I would gladly have had, if it had been practicable.

I need not assure you of my earnest desire to secure peace and order, and a just and faithful administration of the laws in this ruined and desolated State. The sacrifices I have made of time and labor, sentiment and feeling, and even of the regard of valued friends to promote these ends, are well known to you. Nor need I do more to replicate the earnest heart-yearnings of our good people for peace and security, than to point to their unanimous support of a party which sought, last year, a halt for the healing of the hideous disease of society, in a concession of legal efficacy and obligation to the amendments of the Constitution and the so-called reconstruction acts, asking nothing in return but an honest and just administration of affairs.

These concessions and all certainties for peace were scornfully rejected by the colored people and their leaders. Under the high-sounding and pretentious title of "National Guards," the negroes were armed and equipped with the deadliest and costliest weapons and munitions of war, at the expense of the people. They were excited, incensed and infuriated by the speeches of false and unscrupulous demagogues, who played upon their blind passions and prejudices, as a skillful harp upon the passive and obedient chords of his instrument, until they were ready for a carnival of blood at the bidding of their leaders. The Commissioners, managers and boards of election were so selected, and the election laws so cunningly devised, as to secure the result of the ballot irrespective of the will of the people. Thus by fraud, by force and by cunning artifice, negro domination was secured, and the whites were practically disfranchised. The Legislature thus constituted, and many of the public officials, openly, notoriously and shamelessly plundered the people of the State, recklessly squandering the public money, appropriating it to their own uses, and selling their votes and their influence for the passage of laws to open the treasury to corrupt speculators. By these means the expenditures of the State government have been increased to more than five times the amount required before the war, while the means of the people have correspondingly diminished. The taxes for two years, aggregating more than four millions of dollars, are exacted in this year, a period of greater financial stress than this people has encountered since 1865. Swarms of high-souled officials have been created before the eyes of the people, and the negroes or malignant

white men, who seek to perpetuate their power by fomenting discord between the races. Under these corrupting influences, the negroes, in many places, have become violent, threatening and dangerous. Murder, arson and pillage have stalked through the land almost unrebuked of justice, while every defensive act of the white victims, has been magnified into a national crime. All these are facts known to you. In consequence, there should be a disturbed condition of affairs in some localities, deplorable though it be, is not to be admired. Let us rather be thankful that it has been confined to the counties of Laurens, Union, Spartanburg, York and Chester. We will consider these disturbances for a moment.

In Laurens and Chester, there were collisions between the armed militia, or national guards, (negroes) and the whites, in open daylight, the circumstances of which are well known to you. In the other counties disguised parties have, from time to time, within the last three months, administered Lynch law in certain cases. While these occurrences are greatly to be deplored, and some of them merit and have received almost universal condemnation; the collisions in Laurens and Chester, by far the most serious of them all, are regarded by the best men who know the facts, as necessary and justifiable acts of self-defence on the part of the whites. It is very generally believed that their prompt action prevented that general war of races, which thoughtful men have regarded imminent for some years past.

While these things have occurred in the counties mentioned which are all now quieted by the disarming of the militia in other counties, profound peace has prevailed. Here, for instance, we have enjoyed an unbroken reign of quiet and order. There was, at the last Court of Sessions, not one act of violence demanding investigation, a circumstance which elicited the congratulations of the presiding Judge.

Here there has been no organized and threatening demonstration of the militia, who though armed, have not, I am informed, been furnished with cartridges. On the other hand, I am satisfied there has never been in this county, any organization corresponding in any way to what is termed the "Ku-Klux-Klan," or any other unlawful association. I take it that the condition of things exists in by far the larger portion of this State. But, like causes produce like results, and therefore, any demonstration on the part of the negroes, and especially the armed militia, which would render our people apprehensive of an attack, would very probably induce organizations for defensive or preventive operations, and possibly lead to similar disastrous conflicts as ensued at Laurens and Chester.

Now you desire my "aid in arousing and concentrating the opinion of all good citizens, in favor of law and order."

You attribute to me in common with the other gentlemen whom you have addressed, "intelligence and good intentions." Let me remark, by the way, as illustrating one of the many anomalies of the day, that, notwithstanding the confidence thus expressed, the most liberal amnesty bill yet reported by your committee does not propose to place at the disposal of the State, in any official capacity, those qualities which you suppose me to possess. Nevertheless, disfranchised and "unpardoned rebels" though we be, I claim, in common with others similarly situated, to have done more to promote peace and order in South Carolina, than all the so-called loyal people within her borders. I am still for peace—a lasting peace—such as you rightly suppose can only be preserved in any community, by a wholesome "public opinion." My co-operation shall not be wanting in any feasible plan for harmonizing society here. But to be perfectly candid with you, I must declare my settled conviction, that while I do not apprehend any further disturbances unless there be fresh irritations, there can never be that security which will ever preserve the peace of society, until some of the errors of the past be corrected, and some of our grievances be removed. All class legislation should be repealed. Tax payers ought to be secured a representation in the legislature, adequate to their protection. Honest, capable and competent men should be placed in office.

Accomplish these things, and this whole people will rise up and call you blessed. Less than this would leave the same causes at work which have produced the prevailing discord, and there could not be that security which constitutes the essential foundation of society. The white people of South Carolina are now enslaved by their former slaves. "Taxation without representation" was the battle gauge accepted by our Revolutionary sires—unrepresented and politically disfranchised, we are taxed for wanton and corrupt purposes beyond all precedent and without even the poor privilege of protest or appeal. Cannot our rulers understand, that sooner or later, even the endurance must give way under such a monstrous imposition?

I propose to invite a meeting of prominent and influential men from each county, to consider the condition of things, and to consult for the common weal. If you, or any of your political associates can propose anything that will tend to satisfy the demands and necessities of the case—to harmonize and to ameliorate the condition of the people, I doubt not they will consider your suggestions most carefully; and respectfully, I shall be most happy to be the medium of any such communications as you may desire to make to them. I trust the proposed measure may meet your approval, as it accords with your own opinion. I shall invite the co-operation of the gentleman named.

Appreciating the sincerity and patriotism of your good opinions, I am very respectfully yours,

J. B. KERSHAW.

THE COMING CITY.—The town of Manning, our readers need know, is the county seat of Clarendon, and is situated near the swamps that form the headwaters of Black River. It has about thirty houses in it, and hopes soon to have a Court House and jail. Manning is an enterprising place, and has a vaulting ambition to eclipse Charleston and Columbia, and the other cities of the State. It has a county paper—the Clarendon Press—which is out in its last issue in a leading article in which its cotemporaries are informed, "that whilst we admit that their respective cities are 'whales,' yet, that Manning is 'no sardine.'"

Its readers are further informed that "the womb of time will eliminate the fact that our little city, now quietly nestling on the banks of Black River, where the 'Dabinda, the bull-frog sobs and sinks beneath the surface, will one day be the proud rival of such mighty cities of Columbia, Charleston and Sumter."

Then asks this enterprising editor:—"Where will ye be in that day when the sails of the merchant ships shall flap idly along the wharves at Charleston, when Sprague's Canal shall be like the road to Heaven, with only there a traveler, and our little friends, Sumter shall not have enough commerce to frighten the catfish from the quiet waters of Turkey Creek, while our vessels press under a full head of canvass up the noble Black River to discharge their rich merchandise at the docks of the coming city. "When we think of what has already been accomplished in that direction, and of what will yet be accomplished, we can't help exclaiming, 'there are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than were ever dreamed of in your philosophy.'"

In view of the coming change in the prospects of the "Coming City," we respectfully suggest to our countrymen in that place the necessity of taking immediate steps to provide for the "Dabinda, the bull frogs," that now furnish the town music. For frogs, you know, cannot stand ships and commerce, and "snob." Let a committee be appointed at once to ketire the frogs.

Charleston Courier.

RESTORED TO LIFE.—Dr. Peter Hood relates the following remarkable case: "There are many facts which seem to show that even aged people are allowed to die unnecessarily. Instances might be quoted of persons who were believed to be dead, but were recovered, and among them not the least remarkable was that of a celebrated west country baronet who was laid out in his coffin. His old butler volunteered to watch his master's corpse throughout the night; but most probably thinking that time would hang heavy on him, he invited a friend to share his vigil with him. The butler's only fault, as a servant was his indulgence in stimulating beverages,

and he did not omit on this occasion to have recourse to this. As the night wore on, the idea rose in the butler's mind that there would be no harm if he administered to his late master a glass of the brandy he and his companion were engaged in drinking, and he proposed to his comrade, saying: 'He has been a good master to me for many years and has given me many a glass, and I will do the same by him before he is taken from our sight.' He did as he said, and poured a glass of brandy down his throat, which had the instantaneous effect of recalling him to life, and he survived for many years."

Josh Billings says: I have studied my own karaker and my own impulses for 39 years classily, and I can't tell today (to save a bet) whether I am an honest and trew man or not—if there iz eny body who knows about this matter i wish they would address me a letter, enklosing a postage blister.

THE RACE.—At the race in Sumter, on Tuesday last, Mr. R. G. Ellerbe's sorrel beat Mr. Ferriter's grey mare.

Carolina Fertilizer.

TWENTY TONS of this celebrated GUANO now on hand and ready for delivery, and will be sold for Cotton of middling quality at 14 cents per pound. Other grades received on same basis, at proportionate prices delivered at the warehouse of G. W. Williams & Co., Charleston, S. C. by the first of November next.

W. C. GERALD & CO. March 30.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers beg leave to call the attention of Purchasers to their extensive

STOCK OF GOODS,

consisting in part of

Bacon, Lard, Flour, CORN, SALT, &c., &c., &c.

Together with a full SUPPLY of FANCY and FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crockeryware,

Dry Goods,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Their GOODS are all of the

Best Quality.

And in order to reduce their Stock as possible, they are offering them at very

SLIGHT ADVANCE

ON COST FOR

CASH.

Goods of all kinds, at Wholesale and Retail Prices, before purchasing elsewhere. They give the highest prices for all kinds of Produce.

GOODS or CASH.

J. & T. J. JONES.

NEW FIRM.

Messrs. CLOUD & ZEMP.

J. S. CLOUD, F. L. ZEMP, Jr.

Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES,

CLOTHING, &c.

Their STOCK is new and complete, and was purchased for

CASH.

The Senior Partner has been long, and he hopes, favorably known to the public, and thinking them for their patronage in the past, solicits for the NEW FIRM, a continuance of the same.

Having purchased for

CASH,

they are prepared to sell their GOODS for

CASH ONLY,

at LOW FIGURES. They will do all in their power to please their customers, both in GOODS and PRICES.

CLOUD & ZEMP.

March 23.

Liquors! Liquors!

Having opened a

First Class Bar Room,

I am prepared to furnish those who feel disposed, with an excellent article of

CORN WHISKEY,

RYE WHILKEY,

BOURBON WHISKEY,

MONONGEHALA WHISKEY,

GIN, RUM, &c.

Malaga Wine,

Sherry Wine,

Madeira Wine,

Port Wine,

BLACKBERRY BRANDY,

GINGER BRANDY,

KIMMEL SCHNAPPS,

ALSO

Champagne

IN BOTTLES,

Fresh Ale and Lager

Beer on Draught.

B. M. SMITH,

General Liqueur Dealer,

2 doors above the Market, Broad-st., Camden, S. C.

Has always on hand, a select stock of

LIQUORS,

of all kinds and BEST QUALITY to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public, and solicits a share of their patronage.

March 33.

NEW STORE.

Wholesale and Retail

GRAIN

AND

PROVISION DEALER.

Has on hand and is constantly receiving supplies of

CORN, BACON, SUGAR, FLOUR,

MOLASSES, SYRUPS, HONEY,

STARCH, CANDLES, &c.

Canned Goods

SARDINES, SALMON, FACONNET

TOMATOES,

GOVE OYSTERS,

LOBSTERS, LARD, &c.

FLOUR.

From Common to Fine GRADES, at LOW PRICES

Sundries

CRACKERS, CHEESE, TOBACCO

MUSTARD, PICKLES, &c.

All of which will be sold at a small advance on first cost, for

CASH

Will make heavy advances of commodities to his friends in Baltimore. The attention of buyers is respectfully solicited.

D. W. JORDAN, Proprietor.

Cotton Food.

I have on hand, a supply of the above named popular

FERTILIZER.

Price at Factory in Baltimore, \$55.00 per Ton, and will be sold here at that price with freight added. Several of the best sections of plantations in this neighborhood, contain the equal, if not superior to the Peruvian Guano, of which as much has been said. The following named gentlemen are referred to as knowing its merits:

Col. W. M. SHANNON, Maj. JOHN CANTEY, Col. R. M. SIMS, and others.

This Fertilizer combines EXCELLENCE and CHEAPNESS; is equal in its results to Peruvian Guano, and of more permanent benefit to the soil.

It matures the crop three to four weeks in advance, and greatly increases the yield.

D. W. JORDAN, Agent.

March 16.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Administrators, Executors, and other Fiduciaries, are hereby notified that they must come forward at once and make their returns to this office. Those failing to do so will be dealt with according to law.

This office will be closed next month.

J. F. SUTHERLAND, J. F.

March 16. 11

1840 1870

The Great Family and Cold, Cough, and Croup Remedy, if given and General Health, and all kinds of Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, and all kinds of Indigestion, Complaints, and Dysentery.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY.

cures Felons, Boils, and Old Sores, Sore Throat, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Swelling of the Joints, Ring Worm and Tetter, Broken Breasts, Frost-bitten Feet and Chilblains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism. It is a sure remedy for Ague, Chills and Fever.

PAIN KILLER.

taken internally, should be adulterated with milk or water, or made into a syrup with molasses. For a Cough, a few drops on sugar, eaten, will be more effective than anything else.

See printed directions, which accompany each bottle.

Sold by all Druggists.

Sheriff's Sales.

SHERRIFF'S OFFICE, CAMDEN, S. C., March 6th, 1871.

By virtue of Santry Writs of F. F. to me directed and lodged; I will proceed to sell in front of the Court House in Camden, on Monday, the 3d day of April, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit: The remaining portion of the sitting off the Homestead of one Tract of Land in this County, on west side of Wateree River, containing Six Hundred Acres, more or less, bounded north by Lands of P. Flanagan, Henry Helms, Barbary Rush; east by Lands of J. D. Kennedy, Wm. Kelly; south by Lands of Henry Smith, estate of Mrs. Young; west by Lands of Joseph Lawhorn, & Williams and Lewis Sharp. Levied on as the property of Thomas Sessions, at the suit of W. Z. Leitner.

ALSO

One Tract of Land in this County, lying out both sides of the Stage Road leading from Camden to Lancaster, containing Three Hundred and Fifty Acres, more or less, bounded by Lands of J. M. Ingraham on the north; west by Lands of Mrs. Knox and James M. Bowers; south by Lands of Jas. H. Ingraham; east by the estate of Dr. W. C. Caithern. Levied on as the property of Jas. M. Ingraham, deceased, at the suit of E. Barnes.

ALSO

Eight Head of Cattle, seized under mortgage, as the property of S. J. Benton, at the suit of Jesse Truesdel.

ALSO

One Horse and Three Head of Cattle, seized under mortgage, as the property of Isaac Mattox, at the suit of Geo. Alden, Agent.

ALSO

One Mule, Cow