

# The Camden Journal

VOLUME XXV.

CAMDEN, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1867.

NUMBER 44.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THOMAS W. PEGUES.

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## AGRICULTURAL.

From the Southern Cultivator  
**CRAB GRASS HAY.**

**EDITORS SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR:**—In the wide field of Southern Agriculture, I know of no branch of it so little understood, and yet so important to our material interests, as the making of Hay. Our ships, railroad cars, and steamboats, are burthened with dry grass, grown 3000 miles distant, by transportation from the valleys and meadows of New England, and sold here at \$3.00 to \$4.00 for 100 lbs. to farmers and planters who live in the finest hay section in the world, where two crops can be gathered the same year from the same land. Now, I simply propose to call the attention of my Southern brother planters to the immense provender resources which they have and to give general directions, and to make some remarks on the mode and manner of growing and cutting and sowing or curing Crab-Grass Hay.

Avoiding, purposely, all technical terms about the grass, as well as all theoretic propositions, or extraneous discussion, I desire to present these facts known to be true, with a view to arouse and excite our planters to the duty, as also to the self-interest, of raising a plentiful supply of provender. Our southern planters are, notoriously, of all educated men of position, the most ignorant class on the face of the earth of their profession. Like absentees, they have entrusted their estates to the management of others—to overseers and negroes, who only looked to corn and cotton. But a new order of things is upon us. Ex-king cotton is the vassal of a central Government, and we must obey the laws, live at home and weather the storm.

Briefly, and to the subject matter. Crop grass, or crab-grass and crow-foot grass abound in our cultivated fields, and are Cultivated grasses. Land or soil, in certain conditions, will produce definite and particular crops or growth, whether the seed is there or not; this is God's law impressed upon the earth. Fields cultivated last year and not plowed afterwards, will produce hog weeds, but not grass. Some fields, owing to the particular texture of the soil, and its poverty, or fertility, will yield the crow-foot and others the crab grass. Either are excellent for Hay.

To make hay from these grasses, therefore:—  
1st. Turn over your fields, in the winter, with turnplows, and in April cross-plow them. This is the general and best direction for the cultivation. But only one good plowing one time before the 1st of July, will make one crop of hay. Winter plowing alone will not make hay, as a rule, but grass and weeds and briars, in many cases. If you break up your fields in winter, bear in mind that a spring plowing is absolutely necessary to put the land in that condition which will not allow the growth of weeds but only the grasses.

2d. After the spring plowing, immediately harrow the field, or brush it over, after the Southern mode of covering turnip seed, to level the land. Do this, if convenient, if not, let it alone.

3d. For plantation purposes, two acres to each mule or horse, should be put in hay, which will yield a bountiful supply for all the mules and cows, &c.

4th. When the grass gets in full bloom, it is time to cut it, if the weather is fair and dry, and you use proper care to sun it and cure it. At this stage of its growth it abounds in unfructious properties. But you may cut and cure it in the bloom, the milk the rough and the seed state. All the grasses, before maturing seed, contain sugar, starch and mucilage—the formation of hard seed-absorbs,

in a great degree, these nutritious elements. This is a general, not universal rule. Therefore, cut and cure it in the bloom, to the maturity of seeds—at any and all times.

5th. How to cut and save hay.—The direction I now, give, is only for saving hay for plantation use, on a limited scale, and not as a business or crop culture for market. Get hay, mowing, or grass knives or blades—all the same in the Hardware stores; put handles to them; also get iron rakes and hayforks, and you are ready for the work. On a fair and sunny day, put your cutters to work. If the grass is in the bloom, it is the best condition to make the best hay. In this state the mucilaginous fluid, made up of sugar and starch, abounds throughout the stems and leaves, and therefore if cut in the bloom, it must be raked up in windrows, sunned and turned over, for the bottom to take a sunning in the evening, and then be put in hay-cocks, or round stacks the size of a bacon hoghead, before night. After the dew is off next morning, about 9 or 10 o'clock, spread out the stack or hay-cock, sun it, turn it over in the evening, and hay-cock it at night.—Keep this up for five days, and your best hay, cut in the bloom, will be sweet and fine. The older it gets the less care is required—the less manipulation—the less attention. Grass cut in a cloudy day, or late in the evening, and not wilted, may be left on the ground as cut, until the next day. If wilted, it must be hay-cocked before night-fall to protect it against the night-dews or rains. Then follows the process giving for curing.

6th. After the fifth day, haul it up and stack or house it. One gallon of salt to the wagon load, sprinkled over it, will assist its preservation, and make it more palatable to stock. If the land is turned over in winter, and cross-plowed by the first of April, two crops can be made on good land, with favorable seasons; but in any event, I assert knowingly that if proper plowing is done, on or before the first of July, large and remunerating crops of hay can be made. Last year I saved 100 stacks of hay from 60 acres in corn—making 20 bushels of corn to the acre—swamp land which was plowed in June. Also, off a cucumber patch, less than one half acre, the cucumbers gathered until the first of August, I saved 4 stacks of hay, weighing 2800 lbs. This proves that hay can be saved from land up to July, or even later.

It is proper to observe, that in hay-making, common sense, industry and attention, are necessary to success. The physician combats symptoms, and meets the necessities of the case. The day of specifics has passed. In other words, be industrious, intelligent, and do your work as nature's laws require. Take the Southern Cultivator, and study it for years, and you will be at no loss to understand the Philosophy of Agriculture.

Some fields, prepared by the first of April, may, and often do, produce a growth of Morning Glories, or weed growths of different kinds; if so, plow up the field in May, and crab-grass, or crow-foot will follow.

Other fields, so cultivated, say by the 1st of April, will produce only the grasses. If you go in for only one big crop, be sure and plow up thoroughly, about the 15th to the 25th of May.

Again, if the weather, during the process of curing the hay, should portend rain, you may stack it, and afterwards take it down and sun and cure it, as you would fodder. Our lands will make two to three tons to the acre—at 3 cents per lb., worth \$40 to \$160 per acre. This article, hay, is not taxed, but cotton is, about \$20 per bale, directly and indirectly. We raise taxed cotton to buy untaxed hay. As a matter of pecuniary calculation, the policy is suicidal. But the old tradition haunts the Bourbons, who "never learn anything, and never forget anything," and all such declare "Cotton King." This is a great mistake. Cotton is king dethroned, but under the ban, robbed, plundered, warred upon, enormously taxed as a rebel contraband; an outlaw, oppressed, impoverished and like a high toned cotton op erator in Columbus, Ga., in other days, is "An aristocrat in rags."

Even in the corn-fields, after the fodder is gathered, an immense amount of hay can be saved, by work, attention, and industry, and also along the

ditches in the cotton fields; but crab-grass in the bloom cannot be well saved where so shaded, but should be cut and cured in such localities, when more matured, and running into the seed state.

Any farmer or planter who will never, after this coming crop, buy a bale of Northern hay, but will raise an immense amount of provender, and save millions to our section.

Respectfully,  
W. TONEY,  
Dufaula, Ala, March 25th, 1867.

## REGISTRATION. IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GENERAL SICKLES.

His 2nd Military District,  
CHARLESTON, May 8, 1867.

### General Orders No. 18.

1. On the third Monday of July next, in obedience to the requirements of the Act of Congress, passed March 23d, 1867, the Commanding General will proceed and cause to be made a Registration of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age and upwards, residents of North and South Carolina, not disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law.

2. One or more Boards of Registration, consisting of three discreet and qualified persons, to be appointed by the Commanding General, will be organized in each country or city, to make and complete the Registration, superintend the election to be held thereafter for Delegates to a Convention to frame a Constitution, and make returns to him of the votes; and of the persons elected as Delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at such election.

3. The counties in North Carolina, and the geographical Districts in South Carolina, will, for the purposes of registration, be divided into convenient Registration Precincts. In each Registration Precinct a Board of Registrars will, if practicable, be organized. Several places will be designated in each Registration Precinct, where the Board will meet and citizens eligible to registration, may go and be registered. The Board of Registration will remain in session two days, from sunrise to sunset, at each place of meeting. On the adjournment of the Board, a copy of the list of persons registered will be deposited in a suitable place within the precinct seven days, for public information. And thereafter the Board will again visit every precinct, and revise the list of voters, hear objections from citizens as to any adjudication made, and register any person who may have been unable, by reason of illness or other good and sufficient cause to attend the first session of the Board.

4. All persons appointed to make the said registration of voters, and to conduct said election will be required, before entering upon their duties, to take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2nd, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office." And if any person shall falsely take and subscribe such oath or affirmation, such person so offending and being convicted thereof, shall be subject to the pains, penalties and disabilities which, by law, are provided for the punishment of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury. The form of the oath is herewith published as follows:

"I, A. B. C. do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do furthermore swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, against all enemies, foreign or domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office

which I am about to enter. So help me God."

5. Members of the Boards of Registration will be allowed as compensation four dollars a day for each day actually and necessarily employed in the performance of their duties, and ten cents a mile for each mile traveled on duty. Officers of the army detailed for such duty, will be paid the per diem and mileage allowed for attendance on Courts Martial.

6. Any citizen desiring to serve as a member of a Board of Registration may forward his application to those Headquarters, addressed to Captain ALEXANDER MOORE, A. D. C. No application will be considered unless accompanied by a written recommendation signed by either the Provisional Governor of the State, a Judge of the Circuit of District Court of the United States, a Collector or other principal officer of Customs or of Internal Revenue, the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, or the Commanding Officer of the Military Post within which the applicant resides, certifying the applicant to be a fit and proper person to receive the appointment.

7. It is essential that every Board of Registration should be composed of persons of recognized consideration and worth, fairly representing the population, and in whose impartiality and capacity the body of voters in the vicinity may have just reliance.

8. The boundaries of precincts for registration, the several places within each precinct where the Board of Registration will meet, the day or days on which the Board will meet in each precinct, and also such regulations as may be necessary for the government of Registrars and of Inspectors of Election in the discharge of their duties and to insure the accuracy and completeness of the registration, will be duly published for general information.

9. Post Commanders will report without delay upon the most expedient division of the territory within their commands into Registration Precincts, having reference, when practicable, to existing laws and customs, establishing the usual voting places, and keeping in view the importance of affording ample facilities for registration with the least interruption of the ordinary avocations of the people.

J. W. CLOUS,  
Capt. 38th In. A. D. C. & A. A. G.  
Official: ALEX. MOORE, Aid-de-Camp.

**TRUTHS FOR WIVES.**—In domestic happiness the wife's influence is much greater than the husband's; for the one, the first cause—mutual love and confidence—being granted, the whole comfort of the household depends upon trifles, more immediately under her jurisdiction. By her management of small sums, her husband's respectability or credit is created or destroyed. No fortune can stand the constant leakages of extravagance or mismanagement, and more is spent in trifles than women believe. The one great expense no matter what it may be, is turned over and carefully reflected on; the income is prepared to meet it; but it is pennies imperceptibly sliding away that do the mischief. And the wife alone can stop it, for it does not come within a man's province. There is often an unsuspected trifle to be saved in every household.

It is not in economy alone that the wife's attention is so necessary, but in those niceties which make a well regulated home. An unfurnished crust-stand, a missing key, a buttonless shirt, a soiled table-cloth, a mustard pot with its old contents shaking hard and down about it, are really nothing—but each can raise an angry sword and cause discomfort. Depend upon it, there is a great deal of domestic happiness about a well dressed mutton chop, or a tidy breakfast table. Men grow sated of beauty, tired of music, are often wearied of conversation, however intellectual, but they can always appreciate a well swept hearth and smiling comfort.

A woman may love her husband devotedly—may sacrifice fortune, family, friends, country, for him—she may have the genius of a Sappho, the enchanted beauties of an Arniada; but melancholy, fact—if with these she fails to make his home comfortable, his heart will inevitably escape her. And women live so entirely in the affections, that without love their existence is void. Better submit, then, to household tasks, however repugnant they may be to your tastes, than to

doom yourself to a levelless home.—Women of a higher order of mind will not run this risk; they know, that their feminine, their domestic are their first duties.

From the Sumter Watchman.  
TO THE EDITORS OF SUMTER, CLAREN-  
DON, WILLIAMSBURG, MARION,  
MARLBORO', CHESTERFIELD, DAR-  
LINGTON AND KERSHAW.

This large domain, this third of South Carolina, these eight planting Districts, are one people in origin, social intercourse, agriculture and mental dependence. No common interest is so important, and ruinous to neglect, as the thorough education of all the people, and at moderate expense. But teachers in families, schools and academies, unskilled in the art and science of teaching, squander money, waste time, make youth a blank and life a failure.

The only remedy is a Teacher's Seminary under a Board of Trustees elected by these districts. Let them open the subscription, consult the Hon. Wm. Aiken as to a share from the Peabody funds, secure the State charter and aid from the public appropriations.

Let us rely on ourselves. We are too poor to do without this one Seminary. Wisdom and success will ensure a thousand benefactors and blessings.

## EXPERIENCE.

**TERRITORIAL GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.** The territorial growth of the United States has been no less surprising than their growth in population. Beginning at the peace of 1783 with only 820,680 square miles, they added 889,579 by the purchase of Louisiana, 66,900 by the acquisition of Florida, 218,000 by the annexation of Texas, 308,52 by the Oregon treaty, and 550,455 by the Mexican treaties. The Commissioner of the General Land Office in 1860 estimated the land area of the States and Territories at 2,943,268 square miles, or including the Indian Territory, 3,010,277 square miles. The area of the Russian possessions in America is computed at 581,276 square miles. The annexation of Russian America will swell the grand total square miles embraced within the United States to 3,591,553. In a little more than eighty years the original dimensions of the republic will thus have expanded to an almost fourfold degree. No nation has ever enlarged its boundaries more rapidly to so great an extent, or made at less expense more valuable acquisitions. Each of these successive acquisitions has encountered opposition, and has been attended with inconveniences, but the latter have all been counterbalanced by precious compensations. This will doubtless prove to be the case with our last accession of territory, and our Fourth of July orators can boast with better reason than ever that ours is surely a "great country."

**TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT FORT SUMTER.**—MAN KILLED.—Yesterday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, Mr. James Kourke, well known in this city, as an industrious bricklayer, lost his life at Fort Sumter, under the following circumstances:

It appears that the contract for removing the old iron, etc., from Fort Sumter expired last week, and Mr. Kourke, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Jas. Reynolds, who were engaged in the removal of these relics of the late war considered that a sufficient quantity, was left behind to pay for a trip on their own account, and accordingly on Monday last the parties, above named, took a boat and for Fort Sumter. A hundred shells was discovered by the unfortunate Kourke, who trying to extract the powder, exploded, blowing his right leg from the hip, some fifty yards into the water, which caused his death in about ten minutes. His body was brought to the city last night, and Coroner Whiting notified of the sad event for judicial inquiry.

Mr. Kourke leaves a wife and four children to mourn his untimely end.

Charleston Mercury.

**THE LAST OF THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.** Following the late news from Mexico—that the imperial army under Miramion had been utterly defeated, and the city of Queretaro taken by the Liberals—we have now advices from Vera Cruz to the 15th, stating that Gen. Benavides, on the part of Liberals, was about to assault that

city. He was only waiting to receive artillery for the purpose. He had a report also that the Emperor Maximilian had been captured, but this does not appear to be reliable. The previous accounts stated that when Queretaro had been taken, it was found that Maximilian had mysteriously disappeared, and there is now no circumstantial account of his having been pursued or discovered.

It is probable that the ex-Emperor will endeavor to make his way to this country, and he may avail himself of a United States gun-boat now lying at Tampico. Whatever may be his fate, it is evident that imperialism has made its last stand. It is now said that the order of Juarez, the Republican President, is, to take him alive and respect him as a prisoner of war. In view of all this, Mexico would deserve congratulation, were it not that the old contest is likely to be revived between the adherents of Juarez and Ortega, or other chieftains, for the mastery.—Baltimore Sun, 4th.

## BACHELORS AND PREMATURE DEATH.

The London Review represented the last reports of the Scottish Register's office as fixing the death rate among bachelors at double that among married men, between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five, while on the whole, taking married and single in the lump, husbands live twenty years longer than unmarried gentlemen. The Review concludes that it is better to be married to a vixen than to be shuffled off before our time, and says that men must marry to live. It is literally either death or Anastasia. The Review wittily suggests that Dr. Starke, (the Register General) should have had his carte taken before Valentine's Day, with Asrael standing by him and demanding of a bachelor: "Your marriage certificate or your life!"

In its perplexity as to the cause of the difference in longevity between married and single men, the Review asks: "Can meerschaums, or the cigars of Havana be the cause of the mischief? Would a latch key unlock the mystery? Do bachelors pine at lonely moments in chambers and lodgings, and then expire of broken hearts? Dr. Starke should have informed us of the number of young ladies who live and die unyon." The Review is amazed that so many men "should prefer sudden death to lingering matrimony."

**THE BOY'S RESOLVE.**—I would like to have ruddy cheeks, and bright eyes, and strong limbs. But they say that strong drink dims the eyes, and whitens the cheek, and enfeebles the frame—therefore, I will not drink at all.

I would like to have a clear mind, so that I may be able to think on great things, and serve God, and do good to others, and prepare to die. But they say that strong drink clouds the mind, and destroys it—therefore, I will not drink at all.

I would like to have a peaceful heart, and a quiet conscience, so that I may be happy while I am here. But they say, that strong drink fills many a heart with misery and impity, as an industrious bricklayer, lost his life at Fort Sumter, under the following circumstances:

I would like to have a quiet home, and happy fireside, where I could rejoice with loving brothers, and sisters, and parents. But they say, that strong drink makes ten thousand homes wretched and miserable, therefore, I will not drink at all.

I would like to go to heaven when I die, that I may dwell with Jesus in glory forever. But they say that strong drink keeps many from entering, and casts them down to hell—therefore, I will not drink at all.

**THE NEGROES' NEW MASTERS.**—The Mobile Register makes a centre shot in the following paragraph:

"Let it be explained to the negroes that out of every 400 pounds of cotton that they raise they pay \$25 to a New England master. The new-master gets more clear profit from the negro labor than his former master ever got, and he lives way off yonder in New England, never caring a continental how his negroes fare, so long as he puts into his pockets one-third of all his nigger earnings. The negroes have changed masters and been terribly swindled in the bargain. And they have not got for masters the men by whose fighting they became free, but men who sat down at home and had black substitutes killed for their benefit."