

THE JOURNAL.

Camden, August 19, 1869

AN IMPROVEMENT.

We notice with great pleasure the fact that on and after the 16th inst., we are to have daily trains on the Camden branch of the S. C. R. R.

The trains will continue to run through to Columbia, as heretofore, on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, of each week.

This is a step in the right direction, conducive of accommodation to our citizens and supplies a desideratum long needed.

THE TOWN CLOCK.

We are glad to see that our venerable "regulator" has been undergoing the much-to-be desired process of having his different faces renovated by being newly gilded. Although he takes "notes on time" like many common individuals, he is unable to resist its ravages; hence it becomes necessary, occasionally, to renew the figures on his dial. And being a public servant, he appealed to the generosity of his constituents to do that which by the laws of his construction, it was unable to do for itself, and this time appealed not in vain.

NEW STORE.

We have another evidence of improvement in our financial condition, in the erection of a new storehouse opposite the Market. We understand that as soon as completed, it will be occupied by Mr. Cohen, as a boot and shoe store.

RAIN.—Camden and its immediate vicinity were visited by refreshing showers yesterday afternoon. We have not heard how far they extended into the country.

NOTHING.

"Ye local" is hard pressed this issue for something to say. He concluded to write about "nothing," and proceeded to discuss it in this wise. "There is absolutely nothing new to chronicle. Why? Is it from a lack of material out of, or upon which to begin, or is it from an absence of all ideas? But this last word came near home, and he was compelled to admit that the suggestion formed the true solution of the engaging problem. His versatile genius (?) then turned to the great question of the reception of certain "Base Ballists" of Savannah, by other certain professors of the same science in Charleston. But the papers, especially the *Courier*, had thoroughly purged and exhausted the subject. The Cuban revolution and its present status next presented itself. But being a thoroughly reconstructed citizen, he could not endure to pen aught in relation to a renegade ex-rebel who will find some difficulty in crossing the river whose name he bears, and like Mr. Hupkin's cook of Pickwick fame, he dismisses him with "I never could a-bear that Jonas." The Chinese immigration scheme next floated across the mental horizon, but he is content to leave that question to the tender mercies of the Agricultural Societies, who can waste reams of foolscap in correspondence, where "ye local" can afford only a quire. "The crops" always present a fruitful subject whereon to expand the thoughts and ventilate the rhetoric, especially so when the seasons are good, but as this forms one of the regular weekly items, he must, from a pressure (?) of other matters, forego the pleasure of inserting it "just this once," as the executioner remarked to the culprit when about to behead him.

The weather, of course, came in for a share of contemplation, but really, a perspiration breaks out at the very uttering the name, and from motives of personal comfort, as well as a dislike to mention as news, that which everybody knows, he passes it by, also. It may be, that the clerk, seeing the biting sarcasm of the article published in last week's issue is even now venting his indignation thereon on our devoted heads. But it is hot, ain't it?

Photography is "looking up" in the market, reports having reached us of three pictures taken in the last month. And now, whilst

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,"
and mosquitoes, charming songsters, begin to insert their inquisitive bills into various portions of the human anatomy, which annoy you as much as the presentation of Doctor's bills; "Ye local" winds up this article in the word with which it begins, by denying that this is anything but "nothing."

THE INTEREST ON THE STATE DEBT.

We learn from the *Columbia Phoenix*, that the State Treasurer states that the interest on the public debt is nearly all paid, and that the receipts at the treasury are largely in excess of the payments. The interest now unpaid cannot, we are informed, be called for until the principal and interest unpaid previous to July 1, 1867, is funded under the Act of 1866. When the provisions of that Act are complied with, holders may present their claims, which will be promptly paid. Some \$500,000 of State stock have been converted in bonds under the Act to provide for the conversion of State securities.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the case of Goodrich, Wineman & Co., of Charleston, S. C., has decided that manufacturers of bitters prepared for medicinal use, and containing but twenty-five per cent. of alcohol, are exempt from rectifier's tax, and are to pay only the usual manufacturers' license.

DEATH OF A CONVICT.—Isaac Josey, a colored convict from Darlington, while attempting to escape from the penitentiary in Columbia on Saturday morning, at an early hour, was fired upon and killed by the colored guard.

A party has sprung up in Tennessee, which proposes to repudiate the 20,000,000 State debt contracted under the Brownlow administration. Emerson Etheridge is a warm supporter of this movement.

IMPORTANT.—A telegraphic dispatch from Washington, dated the 5th inst., says: "Grant's coachman returned this evening with the President's two horses, Egypt and Cincinnati. Secretary Cox failed to reach the depot in time to receive the animals, but afterward called at the White House stables and telegraphed the President that all was correct."

It is thought that Andrew Johnson stands a fair chance for election to the U. S. Senate from Tennessee. All the old line Democrats will support him, whilst the Whigs will support Bailie Peyton and the Republicans Stokes. The Democrats have a majority.

Orders have been given to the tellers in the Treasury Department at Washington pay out no more ten-dollar greenbacks. The whole issue will be withdrawn and destroyed, and no new greenbacks of the denomination will be substituted.

REST IN COTTON—GLOOMY PROSPECTS IN SOUTHWESTERN GEORGIA.—The editor of the *Albany (Ga.) News*, says: "We have reports from all sections that the rust is seriously injuring the cotton. We have seen it ourselves, and where it exists the cotton looks as if a flame of fire had swept over it. We are having too much rain for cotton, and if it continues a day or two longer, all hope of a full crop will be at an end, for what the rust leaves the caterpillar will destroy."

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS.—A joint stock company is being formed in this State in which all are requested to participate to establish a cotton seed oil mill at Columbia.

HARD ON HIM.

The controversy between the "Mackey family" and Senator Sawyer and Representative Bowen, which has been going on in the Charleston papers has been brought to a close so far as the newspaper are concerned. Dr. Mackey winds it up with the following charges against Bowen, and says he has the documents to prove them:

1. That C. C. Bowen stole a valuable set of faro checks from a gambler in this city, which checks were sold by Bowen in New York, where they were identified and ultimately recovered by the owner.
2. That C. C. Bowen was imprisoned in Castle Pinckney in 1867, by Gov. Scott, then Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, on the charge of misappropriating the funds of the Union League.
3. That C. C. Bowen, then Captain of the 21st Battalion Georgia Cavalry, was tried by court-martial, found guilty, and cashiered for forging pay-rolls, the result being announced in general orders from Gen. Beauregard's headquarters.
4. That C. C. Bowen was arrested upon the charge of having planned the murder of Col. White at Georgetown, S. C., in November, 1864; that he escaped punishment by the flight of his accomplice, and was released from jail when the Federal troops took possession of Charleston in 1865.

Bowen is now in Washington, and it is said has instituted legal proceedings against the Mackeys for slander.

What think our radical friends of their representative, after reading the above coming from one of their chosen leaders?

THE XIX CENTURY.—The August number of this beautiful Southern Monthly is before us; and we venture the assertion that a Magazine more deeply interesting in every department is not published north or south of the Potomac. There are no continued stories, and every article is replete with entertainment. The charm of "The XIX Century" is that it is not dry.—We have in this number a very personal sketch of Early Southern authors from the pen of William Gilmore Simms; a thrilling Episode, "In the Surf," by an officer of the U. S. Navy; the capture of the blockade runner Margaret and Jessie; Reminiscences of Public Men, by a distinguished ex-Governor of South Carolina; Description of Medical Life in Paris, by Professor F. P. Porcher; Personne's "Shoulder to Shoulder," some pleasant thoughts about Shelly, the Poet; a tale of the Grecian Archipelago; and a score of other good things calculated to enliven the fireside, and make men and women think.

The leading newspapers of the North, evidently astonished that any good can come "out of Nazareth," have bestowed unqualified praise on the Magazine, have republished its articles, and declare it to be equal to the best periodicals published in America. Let our Southern people see to it that "The XIX Century" receives their hearty support. Copies may be found at Dr. Young's Book Store.

THE REVIVAL.—The meetings for prayer in the morning, and preaching at night, were kept up in the Baptist Church during the past week, while other prayer meetings in the afternoon were held alternately in the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. All these were well attended, and the attendance in fact, was constantly increasing until on Sunday afternoon the Presbyterian Church was crowded. A deep and solemn interest was exhibited, and the whole community seemed to be powerfully impressed with the conviction that a genuine revival was going on in our midst.

The public meetings were postponed for this week until to-day, when they begin again in the Methodist Church. The three denominations are cordially united and each has enjoyed the benefits of the work. Thus far we learn ten have been added to the Baptist Church, six to the Presbyterian, who with two a few weeks before, makes eight, and six to the Methodist.

Charleston Democrat of Friday.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Letters have been received by the President of the South Carolina Railroad Company from the Hon. C. M. Furman, stating that the negotiation for the exchange of the past due sterling bonds, guaranteed by the State, for new first mortgage bonds of the company has been successfully completed, and the stockholders need apprehend no further embarrassment in connection with the overdue debt.

FANATICAL PILGRIMAGES.—About this time of the year, tens of thousands of pilgrims are making their way from all parts of India to the shrine of that god which has the power, as they believe, to obliterate the transgressions of all who make their offerings to him in person. Juggernaut, the "Lord of the World," has been worshipped in the sacred town of Pooree, in the Southern part of Orissa, lying about 300 miles from Calcutta, for 700 years past, and the pilgrims constantly increased in numbers until the year of fatal famine, when the whole country was strewn with the dead. Five years or so ago, the attention of the English public was called to a celebration in honor of Juggernaut, within a few miles of Calcutta, at which several natives fell or threw themselves beneath the car and were crushed to death. Of old, the great festivals were never deemed complete unless the triumphal path of the god had been stained with the blood of his worshippers. But the priests dare not encourage that custom now. If a devotee flings himself down before the idol, the Brahmins cry out it was an accident. The idolatry, however, still costs hundreds of lives every year. The weak and sickly perish by the way-side, and a cholera epidemic usually breaks out at Pooree when the city is most over-crowded with pilgrims. The poor creatures are huddled together in a way which seems almost incredible to the European. The temple of Juggernaut stands in a large enclosure in the centre of Pooree. There is a Grecian column of black basalt in front of the principal gate, brought from Kanarok. The god lives in a large tower, and about 640 persons are employed to minister to his supposed necessities. There is an attendant who puts the idol to bed every night, another who wakes him, a third whose office is to put water and a tooth-pick comfortably within his reach, a fourth to paint his eyes for him every morning, as if he were a faded New York beauty, several others to cook and give him his food, 120 dancing girls to amuse him in his leisure moments, and 3,000 priests to worship him—and plunder the pilgrims. All this goes on year after year—is going on in the midst of this hot weather, while the pilgrims throng every road which leads to the shrine.

MR. MOTLEY, HIS MISSION AND ITS FAILURE.—Mr. Motley and his mission have subsided. He went as Ambassador to England amid great and ardent expectations. He has literally accomplished nothing. Of all the promises then so eagerly made, there has thus far been no fulfillment.

And what is more, there is no prospect in the future.

Every day gives more assured evidence of the statesmanship of Mr. Rev. Johnson, and vindicates the treaty with England which the United States Senate rejected.

We then said, that the United States had passed by its opportunity, and that as favorable terms of adjustment would scarcely be attained again.

England agreed to refer all claims to arbitration. And in this was made every concession that could reasonably be expected.

Both countries stood upon a fair and impartial basis.

Here was presented a clear and final solution of all existing difficulties. It presented a scheme of satisfactory pacification between two countries allied by the same language, and from whom we derived our principles of hereditary freedom.

Reverdy Johnson's treaty was a great success. But party intervened and displaced dictates of wisdom.

Mr. Johnson, although unanimously confirmed by the Senate, was the appointee of Andrew Johnson.

The treaty was too satisfactory for its own success.

It was not made by a Radical, or under a Radical Administration.

It was not for the interests of that party to confirm it. And thus, under these petty influences Mr. Johnson was recalled, his treaty rejected, and Mr. Motley sent, under the glaring declaration that he would soon bring Britannia to his views.

The Radical party assumed the whole responsibility of the rejection of this treaty. They cast it aside, and then proclaimed to the country that before Mr. Motley's presence England would bite the dust.

And this was the text and substance of all their arguments and articles.

And now Mr. Johnson has been displaced. Mr. Motley has been appointed. And his mission has failed.

Parliament was prorogued by royal commission on Wednesday.

The Queen in her speech in a few words shews how the promise of any other treaty has been kept.

Her words are: "The negotiations in which Her Majesty was engaged with the United States have, by mutual consent, been suspended."

The mountains have truly labored, and a mouse is born.—*Char. Courier.*

THE DOOM OF THE RADICAL PARTY.

The more sagacious and honest newspapers of the Republican party openly admit that the power of the organization is broken, and its rule almost at an end. The *New York Sun* says:

"The Republican party seems to be passing through a most dangerous crisis. The Southern elections are all against it, and if the current is not changed, its doom is certain. Three causes are working for the destruction of this great party; the conspicuous failure of Grant's administration; the universal animosity notions of the Hon. Horace Greeley; and the instability of the negro vote."

After exposing the utter imbecility of Grant's administration, showing how impossible it is for the Republican party to hold control of a single Southern State except by keeping the white disfranchised, and alluding in mournful terms to the unreliable character of the negro vote, the *Sun* makes this emphatic assertion:

"The recent elections in the South, therefore, do not more clearly indicate to the Democracy the road by which they are to achieve a national victory in 1872, than they point out to the Republicans the men and the measures whereby their doom is already sealed."

THE COMET.—From an exchange we copy the following full account of the comet said to be perceptible during the nights of the present month:

"For ten years past, astronomers have told us that during the months of July, August and September in this year, the most wonderful comet the world has ever known, would appear. It is now to be seen with the naked eye, any clear night, in the northern part of the heavens, between 11 and 12 o'clock, and from that time till the morning star rises. Astronomer assures us that this comet will approach nearer the earth than any comet ever did before, and that either the earth or the comet will have to change its course, or a collision is inevitable. This comet is said to be many thousand times larger than the earth. It is a solid mass of fire, with a tail of fire that would reach around the earth more than a hundred times, and a collision with our planet is not an event to be very ardently desired."

A MYSTERY CLEARED UP.—"Ex-Secretary Stanton had an interview with Secretary Fish yesterday."—*Sensation telegram of Associated Press.*

I was present at that interview. The subject was Warts.

Ex-Secretary Stanton said that when he was a boy he had sixteen on his left hand, one or two on his right thumb, and one on his elbow. He said he used to hunt for old hollow stumps with rain-water standing in them to soak his warts in.

Secretary Fish said he had millions of warts when he was a boy, and sometimes he split a bean and tied it over a wart, and then took that bean and buried it in the cross roads at midnight, in the dark of the moon.

Ex-Secretary Stanton said he had tried that, but it never worked.

Secretary Fish said he could not remember that it worked; he only remembered trying it a good many times, and in the most unquestioning good faith.

Ex-Secretary Stanton said his usual plan was to run a needle through the wart, and then hold the end of the needle in the candle till it warmed that wart to that degree that it would never take any interest in this world's follies and vanities any more forever.

Secretary Fish said he thought likely he was the most wartiest boy that ever—

At this opportune moment ex-Secretary Stanton's carriage was announced, and he arose and took his leave. The next Associated Press dispatch that distressed the people through the columns of every single newspaper in America read as follows:

"The subject of the interview between ex-Secretary Stanton and Secretary Fish has not transpired. There are various flying rumors. It is generally believed that it referred to the Alabama question and was very important."

And yet they were only talking about Warts.

Hereafter, when I see vague, dreadful Associated Press dispatches, stating that Jones called on the Secretary of the Interior last night, or Smith had an interview with the Attorney-General, or Brown was closeted with the President until a late hour yesterday evening, I shall not be so terrified as I used to be. I shall feel that they were only talking about Warts, or something like that. They can never fire my interest again with one of those dispatches unless they state what the interview was about.

MARK TWAIN.

PROROGUING PARLIAMENT—QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, August 11.—Parliament was prorogued to-day by royal commission. The following message was read by the Commission: "We are here commanded by the Queen to dispense with your further attendance in Parliament. Her Majesty announces to you with pleasure that she continues to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of friendly dispositions; that her confidence in the preservation of peace has been continued and confirmed. During the present year the negotiations in which Her Majesty has engaged with the United States have, by mutual consent, been suspended. Her Majesty earnestly hopes this delay may tend to maintain the relations between two countries on a durable basis of friendship. The Queen has a lively satisfaction in acknowledging the unerring assiduity and zeal with which you have prosecuted the labors of the year. In the act of putting and end to the establishment of the Irish Church, you have carefully kept in view the several considerations, which, at the opening of the session, were commended to your notice. It is the hope of the Queen that this measure may hereafter be remembered as a conclusive proof of the paramount anxiety of Parliament to pay regard, in legislation for each of the three kingdoms, to the special circumstances by which it may be distinguished, and to deal in open principles of impartial justice with all interests and all portions of the nation."

The Queen firmly trusts that the act may promote the work of peace in Ireland, and help to unite all classes of its people in that fraternal concord with their English and Scottish fellow-subjects which must ever form the chief source of strength in the extended Empire. The Queen congratulates you on having brought your protracted labors on the subject of bankruptcy and imprisonment for debt to a legislative conclusion which is regarded with just satisfaction by trading classes and the general public. The law framed for the better government of the endowed schools of England will render the resources of these establishments more accessible to the community and more efficient in their important purpose.

In the removal of the duties on corn, the Queen sees new evidences of your desire to extend industry and commerce, and enlarge those supplies of food which our insular position encourages and requires.

The Queen trusts the measures for purchase and management of the telegraphs by the State may be found to facilitate the great commercial and social object of rapid, easy and social communication, and prove no unworthy sequel to the system of cheap postage which has passed with such advantage into so many countries of the world.

We are commanded to state that the Queen thanks you for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the year, and for the measure by which you have enabled her Majesty to liquidate the charge of the Abyssinian expedition.

A CALIFORNIA VIEW OF THE CHINESE QUESTION.—The *Sun Francisco Bulletin*, in an article deprecating the tendency of the whites to abuse the poor Chinese laborers, nevertheless takes ground against the immigration movement. It says:

It is unquestionably desirable that white labor should be encouraged—that white men should be paid the highest

wages possible. We have no hesitation in saying that it is vastly to the advantage of California and to San Francisco to have white instead of Chinese emigrants. Our merchants and laborers should come from the Atlantic States and Europe, instead of Asia.

Ordinary labor, when rendered by white men, will prove vastly more advantageous to the inhabitants of this coast than were the same service rendered by Chinamen, for the wealth acquired by the former is wealth belonging to ourselves, while that of the Chinamen belongs to a race which can never be naturalized, and must ultimately be taken abroad. It is folly to encourage Chinese immigration further than in moderate numbers, for they can never become voters, neither can they assimilate to our manners and customs. The Chinese, for a dozen generations, will remain a distinct people. They will never intermarry, hence, under the most favorable condition of things, they would become a servile race.

California might be filled to overflowing with Chinese, but what benefit would the State derive from them? It is a plain proposition, at least to us, that business men should encourage white immigration—that we should not allow politicians, neither Democrats nor Republicans, to fix our views on so important a question as that of Chinese labor. We should not do this for ourselves. Demagogues may encourage the mob to maltreat the Chinese, but we should see that every man landed on our shores is properly treated and protected.

A few thousand Chinamen temporarily here, would perhaps advance the prosperity of this State, but millions would not. The State could be overrun so as to make it an unfit residence for whites. We need not assure our citizens generally, that there are few advantages to be derived from Chinese labor, for all understand the subject. A man may be able to obtain the services of one cheaper than the other, but one is a citizen, and forms a constituent part of the body politic, while the other does not.

The great majority of our population desire to leave Chinese labor to the care of itself. If we lack population, let us set about inviting it to our shores through a legitimate channel. Let us send to the Atlantic States and to Europe, and we may obtain all that we desire, which will be vastly preferable to importing Chinamen by hundreds of thousands.

FOR SALE.

A GRAND PIANO, as good as new. Will be sold low. Apply at this office. Aug. 19.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

OFFICE, S. C. R. R. Co., CAMDEN, Aug. 13, 1869.

ON and after MONDAY, August 16th, Trains of the Camden Branch will run daily to Kingville, connecting with Trains to Columbia and Augusta, and with Trains running on the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road. Also, will run through to Columbia on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Leave Camden.....6:35 a. m.
Arrive at Kingville.....9:20 a. m.
Leave Kingville.....4:20 p. m.
Arrive at Camden.....7:00 p. m.
H. T. PEAKE, Gen. Supt.
By JAMES JONES, Agent.
Aug. 19.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

In the matter of JAS. L. McDOWALL, of Camden, S. C., Bankrupt.
Petition for Full and Final Discharge in Bankruptcy.

ORDERED, That a hearing be had on the 18th day of October, A. D., 1869, at Federal Court House in Charleston, S. C.; and that all Creditors, &c., of said Bankrupt appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of the Petitioner should not be granted.

Py order of the Court, the 9th day of August, 1869.

DANIEL HORLBECK, Clerk of the District Court of the United States for South Carolina.
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