



TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE

NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN.

BY KEITH, SMITH & CO.

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THE THIEVES' CARNIVAL. LIFTING THE VEIL FROM THE INCIDENTS OF ROBBERY.

The Report of the Committee on Frauds—Rich Revelations of the Style in which the Official Plunderers Squandered the People's Money—An Appalling Picture of an Era which was Only Ended by the Fall of the Head of the United Democracy of the State.

COLUMBIA, February 19.—The feature of today's session of the General Assembly was the report of the Committee on Frauds, which was presented in both houses. The document is probably unique in the annals of legislation. It is as follows:

THE REPORT. The committee respectfully invite attention to the evidence and vouchers submitted with this report under the head of "Supplies." The abuses have been so great, and of such a palpable nature that the most credulous person would hardly believe that such frauds could be perpetrated under the forms of legislation. History fails to cite an instance which can be compared with such a carnival of fraud and extravagance as has been held in South Carolina, by and through the purchase of supplies for the members of the General Assembly. In this connection, we submit a number of the accounts against the State; also a few individual accounts of

THE AVERAGE "STATESMAN" of South Carolina, under the late regime. We not only make the assertion, but we present the proofs, that the whole country may see how one of "the Old Thirteen" has been robbed and laid prostrate through ignorance on one side, and adventures on the other. Our report is necessarily elaborate; the charges are so grave that we deem it unwise to make them unless we substantiate them by evidence which no one can doubt.

If the simple statement was made that Senators and members of the House were furnished with everything they desired, from swaddling clothes and

CRADLE TO THE COFFIN of the undertaker, from brogans to cigars, finest extracts to best wines and liquors, and all paid for by the State, it would create a smile of doubt and derision; but when we make the statement and prove it by several witnesses and vouchers found in the offices of the clerk of the Senate and House, all will with sorrow admit the truthfulness of this report. For your guidance we deem it essential to place under appropriate heads the class of supplies and the evidence referring thereto.

We first call your attention to the evidence of Mr. Woodruff, who was Clerk of the Senate at that time, and necessarily cognizant of everything concerning the furnishing supplies. He says: "Under the head of supplies was embraced anything that a Senator chose to order. These orders were generally given through the Clerk, and the accounts were rendered against the Clerk of the Senate. At first the orders were moderate, and included only stationery and postage stamps, but they gradually increased until they assumed gigantic proportions. In the commencement of this business of furnishing members they gave orders on the clerks to deduct the amount from their pay; but very soon the orders largely exceeded their pay, and the accounts were then included in the report of the committee on contingent accounts, and pay certificates thus issued for almost every description of merchandise. In addition to this, pay certificates were drawn and turned over to the chairman of the Committee on Contingent Accounts for collection and distribution. As these matters became common, the Senators claimed that

ALL THEIR EXPENSES SHOULD BE PAID by the State, or in the language of Senator C. P. Leslie, "the State had no right to be a State unless she could pay and take care of her statesmen." Mr. Woodruff says, and the vouchers and certificates prove, that "gratification" certificates were frequently issued for the benefit of the Senators. Senators Jervoy and Gaillard, of Charleston, and Senator Cain, of Edgefield, also corroborate this testimony and acknowledge that they received a portion of the fraudulent certificates thus issued. A. O. Jones, Clerk of the House, testifies that supplies were furnished under the head of "legislative expenses, sundries and stationery," and included refreshments for committee rooms, groceries, cloaks, horses, carriages, dry goods, carpets, furniture of every description, and miscellaneous articles, of merchandise for the personal use of the members.

Your committee find upon examination of the vouchers in the treasurer's office, that in

ONE SESSION there were expended, under the respective heads of "Supplies," "Sundries" and "Incidental Expenses," not less than three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, one hundred and twenty-five thousand of which were spent for refreshments, including the finest wines, liquors and cigars.

We can only prove how universally this system of fraud was practiced and carried out by the bills and individual accounts turned in as vouchers, a portion of which we submit with the report and the evidence of Clerks Woodruff and Jones and Sergeant at arms, Williams.

Woodruff testifies that "the practice became so general as to embrace nearly every Republican and

SEVERAL DEMOCRATIC SENATORS. Such accounts came to be regarded as

privileged matters, and the Senate rule requiring all reports to lie over one day was generally suspended and the report considered at once and the accounts ordered to be paid without a dissenting voice. Senators left their accounts with the Chairman of the Committee on Contingent Accounts. When settled in this way they were generally returned to Senators receipted."

We find there was a regular system by which these accounts were passed upon by the Senate and House through the manipulation of the Committee on Contingent Accounts. The following example will suffice:

The committee would report that they had considered the account of A, B and C (which were honest claims) and found them correct, and would recommend that they be paid; and after the fact came on the accounts we in most instances found the ominous words "and others," or "sundries and others," which being interpreted meant "fraud." Woodruff, continuing, says: "The committee to audit the contingent expenses of the Senate claimed the right to order what they pleased and include it in their report under the name of 'sundries and others.'"

Jones, in his evidence, speak of them as "QUEER ACCOUNTS,"

and says they were generally paid under the head of "and others." Your committee find it necessary to classify the various supplies furnished in order that you may perceive the magnitude of the robbery and the ruthless expenditure of taxes to provide for the pleasure and comfort of our statesmen! Under the class of "Refreshments," we ask attention to these facts: A room in the State House was fitted up wherein to serve "wines, liquors, eatables and cigars," to State officials, Senators and members of the House and their friends, at all hours of the day and night. Woodruff's evidence is that the largest bills were rendered for refreshments, including the best liquors and cigars, which were served up in a room adjoining that of the clerk of the Senate, and kept open at all hours, and was visited daily by State officials, judges, Senators, members of the House, lawyers, editors, newspaper reporters and citizens generally, irrespective of party, and that they discussed matters, State and national, in the most agreeable manner over their sparkling glasses. Not satisfied with the establishment of a bar room in the Capitol, they employed a porter who had charge of the "Refreshment room."

J. W.'S PRIVATE BAR-ROOM. The porter states that for six years the State House bar room was generally opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and kept open until from 2 to 4 next morning; that during that time some one was constantly there eating, smoking or drinking, and that Sunday formed no exception to the rule. He says: "He never saw a barroom equal to the State House refreshment room for drinking, smoking and talking; that a large majority of the members who assembled in the room were Republicans, but that Democratic Senators and Representatives were there also. He mentioned the names of Senators NICHAMEN AND HOLCOMBE

and Representative R. M. Smith as daily visitors; "that many of the members would be at the room before breakfast hunting a drink or eye opener." He could not estimate the exact amount of liquor drunk, but asserted that it averaged several gallons per day, with a considerable amount of wine, ale and porter thrown in. The best cigars and wines were furnished, and that often what he considered a good article would be rejected. He could not keep a sufficient amount of cigars on hand to supply the demand, as many of them

FILLED ONE OR TWO OF THEIR POCKETS upon leaving and would frequently carry off a bottle of champagne in the same way. He is porter now, and says that no refreshments are served, as that business stopped when Governor Hampton took charge of the State House.

It will be observed that the State furnished a room, a porter and refreshments for our "statesmen" while they were plotting how to rob the people they pretended to represent; ready to vote for any measure that would enrich themselves at the public expense. In addition to the refreshments furnished at the State House, large quantities of wines, liquors and cigars, and other things were sent to the hotels, boarding houses and residences of State officials, Senators, members and their friends. This is shown by the vouchers and accounts rendered and the evidence of Woodruff, who says that "the matter of refreshments, like others, assumed the largest proportions, and orders were given for liquors and cigars, which were

SENT TO THE HOTELS, boarding houses and residences of the members and their friends." Clerk Jones says the most extravagant accounts were rendered for refreshments for committee rooms, and that he found it useless to remonstrate.

Sergeant at arms Williams testifies that the House did not keep a refreshment room, but he was ordered to buy wines, liquors, &c., for the members, and that he did buy them from Mr. Gibson and Mr. Solomon. His evidence is corroborated by Mr. Gibson, and the orders given him, a few of which we submit with this report.

Among the members thus furnished we find the names of T. Hurley, member from Charleston; P. Simkins, from Edgefield; J. D. Boston, from Newberry; James A. Bowley, of Georgetown; Speaker S. J. Lee, of Aiken. We submit a specimen order given to Mr. Gibson for

JAMES A. BOWLEY,

which was delivered in one day: "One box champagne, one box port wine, one box whiskey, one box brandy, one box sherry wine, three boxes cigars." Mr. Bowley was one of the leading colored members of the House, and Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and it is easy to understand why he reported favorably upon the enormous tax levies and appropriation bills of the House. We append an order to Mr. Gibson from Rev. W. H. Thomas, member from Colleton and Chairman of the Committee on Claims: "Mr. Gibson, there is a mistake, the order calls for two boxes of wine, please send the other. W. H. Thomas."

Mr. Gibson in his evidence says: "He was paid in legislative pay certificates for all supplies, and that he only furnished the best articles. "We also refer to the evidence of Wm. M. Fine, who kept a restaurant in this city, and who says he furnished supplies consisting of "eatables, wines, liquors and cigars to different legislative committees, for which he received pay certificates, and that the largest amount issued to him, at one time, for these supplies was \$1,800."

HARDY SOLOMON, a dealer in groceries, has numerous large accounts among the vouchers. He testifies that he furnished Woodruff and Jones with supplies, but not as clerks of their respective houses, and that he was paid by the State Treasurer on presentation of the pay certificates, which were issued to him for his accounts. In connection with the evidence of Mr. Solomon, we call attention to his itemized account which was sworn to by him, and annexed to his evidence under the head of "Supplies," wherein appears the names of the following persons to whom he furnished

"REFRESHMENTS:" F. S. Jacobs, Senators John Wilson, W. E. Holcombe, D. Biemann, J. H. White and C. D. Hayne, Governor R. K. Scott, Comptroller General John L. Neagle, Lieutenant Governor Ransier, State Treasurer Niles G. Parker, Speaker F. J. Moses, Representative C. O. Bowen, J. Felder Myers, S. L. Duncan, R. H. Lambert, Dr. B. A. Boseman, Miller, McLaughlin, John B. Dennis, B. Byas, W. J. McKinlay, R. M. Smith, W. H. Jones, Nelson Davis and Gen. Wm. Gurney, County Treasurer of Charleston.

Your committee also find on the examination of this itemized account and the evidence adduced before us that Messrs. Jones and Woodruff made payments on several occasions by check and cash; nevertheless, on examining the payments made by the State Treasurer to Mr. Solomon, on pay certificates issued to him, it is shown that he has drawn six thousand dollars over and above his entire account, and worse still, these certificates were all issued before the first of March, 1873, after which time he was paid otherwise.

We also find that in the year 1872 there was issued to him \$24,380.50, while his itemized account shows that there was only due him for the years 1871 and 1872, \$11,203.48, proving that he was paid \$13,177.02 over the amount claimed to have been furnished by him. Comment is unnecessary.

SPECIMEN STEALS.

We know of no better method of illustrating the reckless expenditure of money for this class of supplies than by referring to the accounts rendered, some of which will be found appended to the evidence, and we call attention to accounts designated "Exhibit W 2" and "W 3" in Woodruff's evidence, where it is shown that on March 4, 1872, Solomon furnished the Senate \$1,631 worth of wines and liquors, and on the 7th day of the same month \$1,852.75 worth, aggregating \$3,483.75. This amount was purchased for the Senate within three days! Large amounts were furnished the House at the same time, and to the Senate during same week by other parties, all of which is shown by the vouchers.

We also call attention to accounts in the evidence of A. O. Jones, designated as numbers 251 to 263, inclusive, where it is shown that Mr. Solomon alone furnished the House with \$5,877.15 worth of wines and liquors within two months. Mr. Solomon says he had no difficulty in making collections while they did business with him. Thus it clearly appears that bills contracted for the "gratification" of our "statesmen" were promptly paid; while the vilest criminals were pardoned to keep them from starving, and turned out upon an outraged people; the unfortunate inmates of the Lunatic Asylum were at the same time suffering from want of proper food and clothing; the free schools were closed and teachers unpaid. These fraudulent expenditures were

NOT CONFINED TO ANY PARTICULAR YEAR, as will appear by the vouchers turned over to your committee. We now call attention to the accounts of George Symmers, mentioned in the evidence of Mr. Woodruff, designated "A. A," "A. B," "A. C," "A. H.," aggregating \$3,157.80, from March 1, 1871, to the 7th day of same month, amounting to more than four hundred and fifty dollars per day, for wines and liquors for the Senate alone. The evidence and vouchers are not confined to Solomon, Fine, Gibson and Symmers, but prove that Messrs. Cooper and Taylor, Wm. Kennedy and Joseph Taylor, citizens of Columbia, also furnished supplies of the same character.

We insert a literal copy of one of the bills found among the vouchers of the clerk of the Senate: COLUMBIA, February 22, 1872. Gov. A. J. RANSIER. To Joe Taylor for Wines and cigars and

other articles, \$250. Received payment, JOE TAYLOR.

This trade was NOT CONFINED TO COLUMBIA, as is shown by the vouchers of Messrs. Klinck, Wickenberg & Co., of Charleston, and others, or to the State; as proved by the accounts of Kuhn & Co., of Philadelphia, dealers in wines and liquors. We call special attention to their accounts, designated "C 15," in the evidence of Woodruff, amounting to \$1,680, furnished to Senate at one time, and to No. 83, in evidence of A. O. Jones, amounting to \$2,088, for use of House and delivered in one day, also to account of Mr. Symmers, in Woodruff's evidence, designated as No. 16, by Woodruff, in which sweetmeats and delicacies of every kind that could tempt the palate were supplied. This is only one of many such in our possession. In addition to the parties above designated we find that numerous other persons furnished "refreshments" under the head of "Supplies," and rendered bills against the State for amounts ranging from one hundred dollars to three thousand, as will be seen by vouchers attached to the evidence.

THE PRICES PAID for these supplies were most extravagant: In Woodruff's evidence there is an account designated as No. 11, in which Mr. Symmers charged \$20 per gallon for brandy; sherry wine, \$10; whiskey, \$8; cigars, \$10 per hundred. In the itemized account of Mr. Solomon the prices are equally unaccountable. Lager beer, \$4.50 per dozen; brandy, by the dozen, (quarts) \$40; cigars, \$20 per hundred; champagne, \$40 by the case; port wine, \$40 per dozen. An estimate cannot be formed of the amount of wines, liquors and cigars used in a single session, but enough is shown by the bills rendered and the pay certificates issued to demonstrate that to have used all that was purchased, every member of the House and Senate must have consumed

ONE GALLON PER DAY, with a few extra bottles of ale and wine thrown in, and smoked not less than one dozen cigars within the same time. During this era of "elevation," while the average "statesman" was deprived of the enjoyment of his accustomed luxury, the succulent watermelon, it is not strange to find him seeking the luscious fruits of tropical climes—hence the bills of Messrs. Brookbanks & Co. Brookbanks says in his evidence "that he was connected with the confectionery and fruit store, that he furnished such articles as were usually kept in such establishments, and that he rendered bills made out under the head of 'Sundries,' and received in payment legislative pay certificates."

We submit a portion of these accounts, and refer to those designated as Nos. 51, 60, 68, 69 and 74, aggregating \$1,080. Woodruff says these accounts were for

"FRUIT AND CIGARS furnished the Senate." We also refer to the evidence of A. O. Jones and John Williams, concerning other accounts of a similar nature.

We cannot better illustrate the effrontery of Carolina's

LEADING "STATESMEN" at that time than by referring to account designated as No. 214, in evidence of A. O. Jones, when it appears that Gen. William Gurney, Treasurer of Charleston County, claimed to have furnished refreshments to the amount of \$1,500, but strange to say, the itemized account of Hardy Solomon proves that Gen. Gurney was the recipient of supplies from Solomon's store, and that the State paid for the same.

Sergeant at arms Williams says of the bill: "I know of no supplies being furnished by Gen. Gurney, nor do I know anything of No. 214, referred to in A. O. Jones' evidence."

We now proceed to show the enormous expenditures for other purposes. The first we shall consider is that of

FURNITURE. We find that there has been paid out within four years for furniture alone over two hundred thousand dollars, and of this amount Mr. Berry and Mr. Fagan, furniture dealers, testify that at the present time there is at the State House only seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars' worth, appraised at the prices paid for it; a list of which was sworn to by them and is attached to their evidence. This includes three hundred and twenty five dollars' worth of furniture purchased by Attorney General Melton, and paid for by him out of his contingent fund, and at this time is in the Attorney General's office.

Mr. Berry says he furnished a large number of committee rooms outside of the State House, as well as bed rooms. He remembers furnishing the rooms occupied by W. J. Whipper, T. Hurley, T. B. Johnston, J. E. Green and others, and some of the rooms he furnished as often as three times! He also furnished rooms at Mrs. Randall's for Speaker Moses, traded furniture to members for pay certificates, and furnished almost all the offices in the State House.

EVERY SESSION!

In continuation, he states that he furnished at least forty bed rooms, but he does not know who occupied them all, or what became of the furniture. He was paid for it in legislative pay certificates.

We ask reference to the evidence of Sergeant-at-arms Williams on the subject of furniture. He says he purchased a lot of furniture from Mr. Berry, consisting of chairs, tables, washstands and bed room sets. Some of the rooms thus furnished were occupied by Gen. W. J. Whipper, W. H. Jones and James A. Bowley. He does

not know what became of the furniture, but endeavored to collect it, and was told by J. B. Dennis, James A. Bowley, Benjamin Byas and Charles Minor that he had nothing to do with it; consequently he troubled himself no more about it. He says the rooms over the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company were furnished also, and were occupied by Senators Y. J. P. Owens, T. Hurley and W. H. Gardner, and that he also furnished Speaker Lee's rooms and

OTHER PRIVATE ROOMS at the boarding houses of members with fine carpets, stoves and other furniture, and that they were claimed as committee rooms. He says: "I cannot undertake to explain the accounts of Mr. Berry. I know that large quantities of furniture were furnished by him every session, and that as soon as the General Assembly adjourned it disappeared, and I was compelled, under the order of the Speaker or some committee chairman, to furnish all the rooms as soon as the Legislature met." These rooms, he adds, "were

OUTSIDE OF THE CAPITAL building, and he believes the furniture was stolen by those who had charge of it." W. K. Greenfield testified that the rooms he rented were newly, thoroughly and, in some instances, most extravagantly furnished every fall, about the time the General Assembly convened, and that the furniture was removed by different persons and not by regular dealers, and looked as if it was being divided up among them; that he rented the rooms with the understanding that they were for public business, but that they may have been used otherwise, and that he was generally paid for them with legislative pay certificates.

JOHN B. DENNIS testifies that he purchased furniture for forty rooms, including the offices of the governor, Attorney General, Comptroller General and the hall of the House of Representatives. His evidence proves most conclusively that a majority of the members of the House combined against the persons who furnished these goods and demanded to be paid for voting for the claim. The bills were more than doubled and certificates issued for them. The New York firms and Mr. Berry received only amounts due on their accounts. Benj. Byas, Chairman of the committee, who reported favorably on the raised claim, received a pay certificate to the amount of 12,195.50—the remainder was divided between

FIFTY OTHER MEMBERS, as follows: W. R. Jervoy had 2,100 dollars which was to be divided between himself, T. A. Davis, W. C. Glover, J. J. Hardy, P. P. Hedges, Abram Smith, J. W. Lloyd, J. A. Bowley and Orlando Levy, all members from Charleston County, except Bowley, who represented Georgetown County. Humbert, of Darlington, received a certificate of an even

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, which he was to divide between himself, Alfred Hart, S. J. Keith, S. Sanders J. Long, Frank Adamson, John F. Henderson, Hastings Ganit, R. Tarleton and Fortune Giles.

Asbury L. Singleton, of Sumter, received a certificate for \$1,150, to divide between himself, E. Cain, H. C. Corwin, E. Ferguson, R. Gaither, S. Garey, A. S. Home, Barney Humphries, S. Melton, W. Littlefield, J. P. Singleton, Alfred Moore, E. M. Sumpter and J. Warley.

H. H. HUNTER, FROM CHARLESTON, demanded and received for himself a certificate for \$750; J. H. White received a certificate for \$250 for himself; W. F. C. Gardner, one for \$1,500 for himself; B. G. Youum one for \$1,500; W. J. Whipper one for \$3,000; A. O. Jones one for \$1,000; W. H. Jones one for \$1,600; Joe Crews, one for \$3,000; Lawrence Cain one for \$500 which witness says he bought from Cain afterwards, and Cain in his evidence admits receiving a small consideration on account of this matter; P. J. Connell received one for \$1,000; B. A. Nerland one for \$100; C. J. Andell one for \$500; B. F. Berry one for \$100; J. D. Boston one \$250; W. Danerly one for \$50; Mitchell Goggins one for \$100; S. J. Keith one for 100; W. Kennedy one for \$100.

† J. MOSES had one certificate for \$5,000, and does not know how many more or exactly the amounts.

We have not (owing to the want of time) ascertained who collected all the certificates referred to above, but find that B. Byas, B. G. Youum and T. Hurley collected theirs, and that the five thousand dollar certificate given to Moses was exchanged for a State treasurer's due bill for that amount. Accounts Nos. 83, 84, 85 and 86 refer to this claim, and are referred to in A. O. Jones' evidence, when the vouchers prove that more than \$17,000 was allowed as interest on 45,000 dollars for seventeen months. Most of the certificates thus issued are in the treasurer's office, and have been paid, but they do not bear the endorsement of either of the firms named in them, to wit: Nicol, Davidson & Co., or Stewart, Sutphen & Co.

Gen. Dennis says that more than 12,000 dollars of these certificates were divided between Speaker Moses, Clerk A. O. Jones, Niles G. Parker, Tim Hurley and himself. Your committee find that a large portion of the fraudulent certificates issued to pay the difference between the legitimate amount due for furniture and the amount for which it was raised have been paid.

WHAT IS LEFT.

After a careful examination of the furniture in the State House by Gen. Dennis, he affirms that there is not left more than

one half of what was purchased and very few of the clocks, which were of the finest quality, costing from 150 dollars to 600 dollars each, and that out of several mirrors which cost 600 dollars each, one remains.

From the report marked No. 73, "Exhibit A," to which we referred in the evidence of A. O. Jones, it appears that Benj. Byas, chairman of the committee, reported in favor of the raised claim which defrauded the State of at least 45,000 dollars; but unfavorably on so much of it as referred to paying W. M. Rose a small amount due him for boarding the upholsterers who were sent from New York to place and arrange the carpets, furniture, &c. Gen. Dennis testifies that "in the spring or summer of 1860"

C. P. LESLIE, land commissioner purchased a lot of furniture from Mr. Berry, ostensibly for his office, but in reality for his residence. Says he was in Governor Scott's office afterwards and heard on altercation between him and Leslie, which was caused by the bills being sent to Scott for payment. Scott swore that he would not pay them but did eventually do so from some fund or other.

The bills of Mr. Silcox made out in Mr. Leslie's name, proved that furniture was supplied by the State to some of her distinguished "statesmen" as far back as 1860.

MAKING HASTE TO GROW RICH.

It is no longer a matter of surprise to your committee that members who only received six dollars per diem could, in a few weeks after their arrival in Columbia, obtain elegant furniture for their rooms, and Brussels carpets for their floors, and recline on Oriental spring and sponge mattresses, while their constituents were being hounded down by the inexorable taxgatherer or to pay the price of these luxuries.

As a further illustration of the inordinate greed of this horde of robbers, we present the following, for nothing, however small, escaped the Argus-eyed committee men who so dextrously played the game of "addition, division and silence:"

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA SENATE 1871 To James M. Allen, Dr. Sept. 21 Bookcase \$260 Sept. 21 Fitting closets \$40 Nov. 21 Fitting up door frames 100 Dec. 8 Partitions in cloak room 650 Dec. 8 Partitions in cloak room 650

By reference to the evidence of Mr. Wieg, a master mechanic, it will be seen that the partitions charged for at \$650 each would be worth now about \$25 each, but at the time the account was rendered it was worth about one third more. We also call attention to the evidence of several witnesses who testify that the account was raised by inserting the figure "3" in the item, "Fitting up closets," and the figure "6" in front of the two last amounts, thus making a gain of \$1,500.

We find that under the head of "Furniture" accounts were presented for mules, horses, BUGGIES, CARRIAGE HIRE AND HORSE FEED.

These accounts were passed upon and certificates issued accordingly.

In this connection we refer to the evidence of Mr. Pettengill, (under the head of "pay certificates") who was a dealer in horses and mules, and who says he sold them to different members, and was paid in Legislative pay certificates, naming Speaker Lee and W. H. Jones, of Georgetown, as two of such purchasers, and that he also received pay certificates for "horse food, buggy hire," &c.

Mr. Greenfield says he did not sell any buggies or carriages directly to the State, but sold to the members and was paid for them with pay certificates. He remembers receiving a certificate, which proved to be fraudulent, in payment for a carriage. At one time a proposition was made to him to sell a large portion of his stock of carriages and buggies if he would make out his account against the State and receive pay certificates in payment thereof, which he declined. We also refer to the evidence given by Sallas Randall, a committee clerk, who testified that a house of ill-fame in the city of Columbia was supplied with furniture at the expense of the State. We also refer to the account of Mr. Lybrand, a dealer in

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, designated as No. 37 by A. O. Jones, as an evidence that, whilst revelling in their Bacchian sports the Muses were not neglected. The soft melody of the melodeon was in vogue to inspire what spirits would not.

CARPETING.

We could not ascertain the actual amount of carpeting purchased or used, but the bills rendered amounted to several thousand dollars per annum. That some conception may be formed of this enormous expenditure, we refer to the evidence of Mr. Pursie, who measured all the committee rooms and offices in the State House and committee rooms outside, and testifies that it would require only 1,800 yards to carpet all of them. By reference to the account of Stewart, Sutphen & Co., designated as No. 73 by A. O. Jones, and reported from committee on contingent account, it will be found that during one session alone they sold to the State

4,658 YARDS OF CARPETING, more than one thousand yards being finest Brussels. Gen. Dennis and Sergeant-at-Arms Williams both testify that the committee rooms were furnished with new carpets every session, which were carried away in the spring of the year. Gen. Dennis (CONTINUED ON 4TH PAGE.)