

# THE PICKENS SENTINEL.

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(From the Charleston News and Courier.)  
**The Record of Radicalism—Governor Chamberlain on the stand.**

No man in South Carolina knows better than Governor D. H. Chamberlain the iniquitous character of the party of which, as the candidate for Governor, he has become the head and representative. For eight years or more he has been connected in one way or another with the bastard Republicanism of South Carolina. What to others is a sealed book is to him easy of perusal. The ins-and-outs of the party, its rottenness and rascality, are as familiar to him as the æsthetic triumphs of Greece or the pride and pomp of Rome. As he wrote to Senator Morton, he is "a Republican as many years standing as he has seen years of discreditation." It is his boast that he has never had any affiliation or sympathy with any other party than the Republican party. The public are, therefore, warranted in believing that when he condemns and denounces that party, generally or in particular, he does it with reluctance, touching the festering sores with gentle hand, and telling always less than the whole shameful truth. Gov. Chamberlain, against his own party, is an unimpeachable witness, and as such we put him on the stand. At present we will not touch upon his sayings or doings before he was elected Governor. To begin with, we lay before the country passages taken from his addresses, letters and speeches, since his installation. Upon the evidence there given of the unwillingness and inability of the Republican party to reform itself, the followers of Hampton, whether Democrats or Republicans, can safely rest their case. The choice extracts for to-day read as follows:

**THE CONTINGENT FUND STEAL:**

"During the past six years there has been appropriated and paid for contingent funds the astounding sum of \$376,832.74. I venture the opinion that the State would have received equal benefit from one fifth of that sum, if expended with economy upon proper objects."—Inaugural address, 1874.

**LEGISLATIVE PLUNDER:**

"Since 1863 six regular and two special sessions of the General Assembly have been held. The total cost of these sessions has been \$2,147,430.97. The average cost of each regular session has been \$320,405.10. The lowest cost of any regular session was that of the regular session of 1868-69, amounting to \$169,005.79, and the highest cost was that of the regular session of 1871-72, amounting to about \$617,234.10. Besides these amounts now specified there are outstanding bills payable, issued on account of legislative expenses during the same period, \$192,275.15. These figures render comment superfluous."—Inaugural address, 1874.

**LONG SESSIONS:**

"I find the average length of the regular sessions (of the General Assembly) since 1863 has been 105 days. \* \* \* I cannot see at present any reason of a public nature which can require a session of more than thirty days."—Inaugural address, 1874.

**INCIDENTAL GRABS:**

"The average expenditure at each regular session, since 1863, for attaches and contingent or incidental expenses has been about \$258,424.65. If these figures do not teach their own lesson, then argument would be idle. Let it be borne in mind also that the amounts now stated represent only the actual payments made. There remains a vast amount of unpaid claims in the form of legislative pay expenses, estimated at not less than \$5000,000."—Inaugural address, 1874.

**THE PUBLIC PRINTING:**

"The system (of public printing) which has prevailed for the past three years is utterly incapable of defence or excuse.

The looseness of the system in theory is only equalled by its extravagance in practice. \* \* \* The cost of the permanent and current printing from 1863 to the present time was \$843,073.59. The cost of advertising the Statutes, that is of printing them in the newspapers for the same period, was \$261,496.32, making a total cost to the State of \$1,104,579.91. During the past three years the cost to the State of current and permanent printing was \$743,933.20, and the cost of printing the laws in news papers for the same period was \$174,096.66, making a total cost to the State of \$918,029.86."—Inaugural address, 1874.

**NOT PAYING AS YOU GO:** The existing deficiencies, running back to 1863, are simply enormous. The deficiencies for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1874, were \$472,619.54. The deficiencies for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1873, were \$540,328.—Inaugural address, 1874.

**TRIAL JUSTICES:** "Of the practical results of the Trial Justice system, as heretofore administered, I hear but one opinion, namely, that it is costly, inefficient and oppressive."—Inaugural address, 1874.

**SUFFERING CITIZENS:** "No injury can be so great as that which we now witness in our citizens who have worked for the State, or lent their money on credit, and are now waiting and suffering because the State made appropriations when she had no funds with which to redeem her promises."—Letter to Senate Committee, February 15, 1875.

**COUNTY RASCALITY:** "I am confident that there is not one county in this State in which money enough has not been collected by taxation to pay every dollar of legitimate expense in maintaining the government of the county."—Veto of Edgefield Resolution, February 24, 1875.

**THE FLOATING DEBT:** "I was persuaded that the State had the right, and that her condition demanded that she should, postpone settlement until she could recover from the effects of a long course of extravagance and profligacy in the expenditure of public funds and the contracting of public obligations."—Veto of Bonanza Bill, March 17, 1875.

**THE COVER OF VAST FRAUDS:** "That certificates for legislative expenses have been made the cover for vast frauds no man will dispute. They are universally regarded as the last culminating evidence of a prevailing system of corruption which has disgraced our State and offended the nation."—Veto of Bonanza Bill, March 17, 1875.

**BROKEN PLEDGES:** "The party has ever been going into campaigns promising retrenchment and reform, and never performing it."—Interview, May 24, 1875.

**DISAPPOINTED PLUNDERERS:** "The plunderers in the last Legislature were greatly disappointed. For the first time in their official lives they had to go home without having made anything but their salaries and little minor picking."—Interview, May 24, 1875.

**THE SALE OF VOTES:** "A very large number of the members of the South Carolina Legislature come to the capital for the purpose of selling their votes and making all they can out of the office."—Interview, May 24, 1875.

**REFORM ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY:** "Reform, if it was not of itself right, has become absolutely necessary, or the State will sink. Matters cannot run for six years to come as they have for the past six years. \* \* \* From the contingent funds alone, in the past six years, there has been taken the astonishing sum of \$376,832.74. (One fifth of that sum would have been ample, the rest ought to be put down to stealage."—Interview, May 24, 1875.

**STEALING PURE AND SIMPLE:** "The last six sessions, up to the time I was inaugurated, cost the State, under the head of Legislative expenses, the enormous sum of \$2,147.97. These figures, I may say, are unparalleled in the history of American legislation. It is stealing, pure and simple."—Interview, May 24, 1875.

**ENORMOUS AND DISGRACEFUL FIGURES:** "The average expense of the attaches and contingencies of the South Carolina Legislature per session has been \$258,424.65, and these enormous and disgraceful figures represent only the actual payments made."—Interview, May 24, 1875.

**THE BIGGEST STEAL OF ALL:** "The cost of printing and advertising for six years \$1,104,569.91. \* \* \* And what has the State to show for it? Absolutely nothing! For three years 1871, 1872, 1873, printing and advertising cost the State \* \* \* about one thousand dollars a day. And this in a State the entire taxable wealth of which is less than many single counties in the North."—Interview, May 24, 1875.

**A FARSE AND A FRAUD:** "The duties of a trial justice here are precisely the same as the duties of justice of the peace in other States. Yet previous Governors had appointed and commissioned over two hundred men to the important duties of this office who could not write or read a word of the English language. It was a farse and a fraud; for how can men thus ignorant intelligently try cases, civil and criminal, brought before them."—Interview, May 24, 1875.

**CANDID CONFESSOR:** "No man will dispute that our State needs reform in nearly every department of the public service."—Speech in Charleston, November 4, 1875.

**PUBLIC MONIES WASTED:** "Our public moneys are largely wasted, and that is worse even than the burden of taxation."—Speech in Charleston, November 4, 1875.

**A GLARING EVIL:** "Every person who looks to the State for salary or pay is now, and has been for years past, obliged to accept such part only of what is due him as may be realized from taxes which are due him, with a certainty that he will at best receive only a part. In the case of public institutions the evils are still greater."—Veto of Supply Bill, November 23, 1875.

**A TRAVESTIE:** "What a travestie it is to see men filling the office of School Commissioner, to pass upon the qualifications of school teachers, when they can barely write their own names."—Speech February 2, 1876.

**BLACK THURSDAY:** "The conspiracy (for the election of Moses and Whipper) appears to have been carefully concocted. The color line, the party line, and the line of antagonism, to my administration, all were sharply drawn. \* \* \* I look upon their election as a horrible disaster. \* \* \* This calamity is infinitely greater, in my judgment, than any which has yet fallen upon this State, or I might add, upon any part of the South."—Interview, December 19, 1875.

**CIVILIZATION IN PERIL:** "The civilization of the Puritan and Cavalier of the Roundhead and the Huguenot, is in peril. Courage, Determination, Union, Victory must be our watchwords. The grim Puritans never quailed under threat or blow. Let their sons now imitate their example."—Telegram to New England Society of Charleston, December 22, 1875.

**A THRILL OF HORROR:** "Their election (i. e. of Whipper and Moses) has sent a thrill of horror throughout the State. It has split the Republicans in twain."—Letter to Senator Morton, June 19, 1876.

**DOOM OF RADICALISM:** "No party

can rule this State that supports Whipper and Moses. \* \* \* There is but one way to save the Republican party in South Carolina, and that way is to unload Moses and Whipper, and all who go with them. \* \* \* Neither the administration at Washington, with all its appliances, civil and military, nor all the denunciations of the world heaped upon me can save the Republican party here from overwhelming defeat this year, unless we can persuade the people of this State that such things as these judicial elections will be undone, and never by possibility be repeated."—Letter to Senator Morton, June 13, 1876.

In Mr. Chamberlain's own words the people read the horrible tale of the extravagance, fraud and profligacy which have "disgraced our State and offended the Nation." Out of the mouth of its chosen chieftain is the party judged. When Governor Chamberlain spoke and wrote the burning phrases that now come back to plague him, he was fighting with might and main the rough crew who now, for the second time, support him. They are the men who "go with Moses and Whipper." They are the conspirators who planned and carried out the horrible work of Black Thursday. They are the band who go to Columbia to sell their votes and who revel in legislative plunder. The party cannot "unload them," for they are "the party," now that Mr. Chamberlain consents to lead them. And upon that party we invoke the doom that Governor Chamberlain foresaw, "the overwhelming defeat during this year" that he predicted. Governor Chamberlain and his associates will go upon "the stump," and there the Democratic canvassers can meet them. There they can ring the charges upon the citations we have made from the letters and speeches and messages of the chief candidate; and so hoist the engineer with his own petard. That will do the business.

**A BAD RULE THAT WON'T WORK BOTH WAYS.**—Tom Hamilton, of Beaufort, an independent colored rice planter, one of the most liberal of the centennial legislators and a recent delegate from Beaufort to the Republican Convention, in a conversation a day or two ago said, in reference to the proposed plan of discharging employees who vote against the interests of their employers, that he considered such a course fair and square. He said he knew it was done at the North in large factories and with the tenantry of England, and, more to the point, he expected every man employed by him on his rice fields to vote with him, and if they did not, he would get men who would. Hamilton is a regular Republican, was the man who nominated Chamberlain in the convention, and is a man of considerable influence in Beaufort County.

In addition to the letter to Gov. Chamberlain found on the person of Representative Coker, there were other papers showing the names of the leading white men who were to be murdered, and the dwellings and plantations to be burned. It was no sudden outbreak. The attack on Mrs. Harley was an arranged plot to be carried out all along the line of the Port Royal Railroad, for, in a few hours after the outrage, the negroes were in force on that line from Jackson to Millerville. Another strong circumstance to show premeditation. Many of the arms captured from the negroes are now guns, Winchester repeating rifles. The men who bring in the information say they are perfectly new and bright.

Charles Francis Adams has accepted the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

**An Officer of the Army Discusses the Taft Order.**

Yesterday morning a reporter of the Constitution, met upon the train a very affable and intelligent army officer who was passing through the State upon official business connected with his command. After passing a few common places in conversation, he was gradually drawn into commentary upon the political condition of the country, and particularly with reference to the state of affairs in the South.

He stated to us that he was and had been for the last sixteen years, an earnest and faithful Republican in politics, and had lent his support to all the acts of the party that he believed just, constitutional and patriotic, for the preservation of the government and the security of the results achieved by the war.

"Well, Major," we asked, "what do you think, aside from all party feeling, of the Taft order?"

"To speak candidly, sir, I think it unprecedented in the history of the government. A man who feels any regard for the decency of his government and the rights of his people, cannot refer to it with becoming patience. If it had emanated from the ministry of a monarchial party for the purpose of preventing a revolt, we might see wisdom and political sagacity in the movement; but regarded as it stands, it is a declaration against the rights of the citizen and a virtual repeal of the bill of rights and the constitution of the country. I cannot speak my sentiments stronger."

**A MURDEROUS POWER.**

"Then, you are opposed to its execution?"

"Most emphatically! Why, sir, just think of it for a moment in this view: Here is an unrestrained commission of power over the rights of a presumed free people; over the life and property of sovereign citizens, over the civil local governments. Is that not a murderous power to be entrusted to any company of men? And to whom is it delegated? To the marshals and deputy marshals of the general government; a set of men none too scrupulous as to means and none too jealous of the rights of individuals, and to whose actions the government gives the sanction of presumptive justification. They too, in the very nature of their official being are the supporters of their party; and therefore are prejudiced authority from the beginning. Under such circumstances, there can be no question of the danger of placing such power in such a body of men."

**HOW THE SOLDIERS FEEL.**

"Do the army officers generally feel as you do?"

"So far as I have learned from them, with few exceptions, they do. I believe that nine tenths of the army officers in service would deplore more deeply than they do this wanton abuse of power were the mission, given to the army instead of the marshals, yet I think the citizens of the country would prefer to see the army rather than the marshals, invested with the authority."

**THEY ABHOR THE DUTY.**

"How do they regard the part that is assigned them in the scheme of protection?"

"They absolutely abhor all forms of reconstruction duty," as they phrase it. No more ungracious task can be imposed upon us than to send us trooping after some petty deputy marshal, to do police duty for such mischief makers as create the necessity. Duty is the highest virtue to the soldier, however, and they submit to it however reluctantly."

**THE SHERMAN PROVISION.**

"What effect will the additional instruction from Gen. Sherman, requiring the highest possible orders

before action, have upon the operations under the Taft order?"

"That proviso is the one ray of hope in the whole proceeding. It gives certainty to the movements and actions of the troops and will allow every prudent officer a measure of discretion in obeying the reckless orders of obscure and irresponsible deputy marshals. With this proviso in the matter there is less danger to be apprehended from the order than would otherwise have been the case."

"Do the men as well as the officers, share in this disinclination to be made partisan policemen?"

"I think they do. The rank and file of the army is made of men of all shades of politics. Since the war southern and northern men have become officers and privates in the present army, and it may be said of it, in truth, that it is the most conservative organization, politically considered, that now exists in the Union."

**THE MARTIAL LAW FEATURE.**

"Do you think the administration will go so far as to declare martial law in any portion of the South?"

"I do not know, really, as to that. Still, it is possible, and there may arise conditions in certain localities which would make it right to do so. I hope no such case may arise. If a state of riot should prevail, beyond the power of local authorities to quell and the State was either too weak or too corrupt to attempt it, I think martial law would be the only refuge of law-abiding citizens."

**THE POLITICAL GAIN.**

"Well, sir, what do you think will be the effect politically of the order?"

"I as a party man, fear the result. My opinion is that this order will very nearly, if it does not actually, work the election of Tilden and Hendricks. Of course you understand that I do not desire that, if it can be prevented fairly and without danger to the liberties and property of the people. I know there are men in the army who would resign their commissions before they would become agents in the arbitrary seizure of the government and the subversion of law and popular rights. I hope the Southern people will be wise and patriotic enough to protect all men, black and white, in their franchises and liberties."

With this the interview ended, and the sentiments we have written candidly as they were spoken.—Atlanta Constitution.

A writer in the Winsboro News gets off the following on Chlory:

Knowing with what a vim Colonel Aiken will go for our good friend, L. Cass, and feeling well assured that he will have him ready for potter's field by the 7th of November, I propose the following as his

**EPITAPH.**

Here lies beneath this bunch of briars, Cass Carpenter, the prince of liars. Of him it truly might be said: The truth is in him now while dead; For it is known, beyond a doubt, Before he died it never came out.

In the speech that Senator John J. Patterson made in the State Republican Convention in South Carolina, the other day, certifying to the good character of Chamberlain, he told his hearers that Albany pentitentiary would hold a good many of the South Carolina Democrats after the election. We wonder if it has ever occurred to honest John, the carpet bagger from Pennsylvania, to think of what will probably become of him, and others like him, if the election should result in the overthrow of Grantism.—New York Sun.

Ohio, which at first was conceded to the Republicans, is now considered safe for the Democracy.

It is stated on the streets of Columbia that R. K. Scott and many other prominent Republicans will vote for Hampton and his ticket. The tidal wave is rolling on.