

[CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

bonds of the State that were ever issued for raising money. He was not obliged by law to exhibit his accounts to the State treasurer, to the financial board, nor to render any vouchers thereof, and he never did so until his final settlement. When his financial settlement was made in accordance with a special act, he received from the financial board a due bill of about \$150,000, and settled with the board upon what is stated to be a fraudulent set of books. Chamberlain was a member of the board, and took an active part in all that pertains to the issue, management and settlement of its finances. Judge Willard told me that Kimpton had manufactured a fraudulent set of books, but I cannot assert it of my own knowledge. I suppose this statement will show my hand to him, but I do not care much. Chamberlain signed the settlement and papers in that matter, and took part in all other transactions of the board.

THE PRINTING SWINDLE.

The appropriations for the benefit of the Republican Printing Company were in the main a gigantic swindle. Woodruff and Jones, who ran the company, will be compelled to tell how the money was appropriated.

The following dispatches to the Charleston News and Courier supplements Mr. Parker's prediction in regard to Messrs. Jones and Woodruff: "The agreement with Jones and Woodruff, the late clerk of the House and Senate, is that a *notte pros.* shall be entered on the indictments against them, they to testify in behalf of the State when called upon to do so. Each surrenders \$28,000 of Bonanza warrants and all claims against the State for printing, &c; Jones also \$12,000, and Woodruff surrenders the Republican Printing Company's building and fixtures in Columbia, valued at about \$7,000, and also claims against the Bank of the State for \$130,000. Both Jones and Woodruff saved their respective residences in Charleston as settled upon the wife in Woodruff's case, and the children in that of Jones." As in the

THOMAS W. PRICE PRINTING COMPANY,

continued Mr. Parker, I know that Thos. Price is a merchant in Philadelphia, Penn., and I am quite positive that, when his claim for printing first presented it was for \$6,000, and was afterwards raised to \$16,000. James Thompson, Chamberlain's right hand man, and the editor of the Daily Union-Herald, acted as an agent between Price and the treasury. CHAMBERLAIN DIRECTLY CHARGED WITH CORRUPTION.

I don't wish to say anything which may appear like a personal attack on Chamberlain, though I acknowledge that I have been offended by his treatment of me. I do object, however, to being made the scapegoat of the Ring, and I am by no means willing that Chamberlain and Kimpton should thrust off any of their load on my shoulders. I am tired of hearing of what Parker did, and how he acted in this transaction and that when I know that my share in the questionable doings of the Ring from 1868 to 1874 was no greater, to say the least, than that of other members with whom I acted. During these six years the corruption and peculation increased yearly, and it is idle to attempt to palliate or deny it. If the present investigation in South Carolina is pushed, the extent of the corruption will be laid bare, and all who were parties to it will be brought to judgment. I wish it to be understood that I do not shrink from this investigation. I desire rather that it be made as thorough and searching as possible, and I am ready to hold myself responsible for my share in it. If I have sinned in the matter I am ready to make the amends which the State shall direct. All that I ask for is that the part which each one of the Ring took in the transactions of those six years shall be exactly determined, and condemnation meted out in proportion to the extent of the offending. For Chamberlain and Kimpton to deny that they were privy to what was going on is simply absurd. Some things undoubtedly Chamberlain had no hand in directly, though they were done under his nose, and he must have known about them. In other transactions his name did not appear, but there can be no question that he was concerned in them in some way. In other cases still he reaped a direct benefit from this co operation. Like the case of the

MARINE AND RIVER PHOSPHATE MINING COMPANY

for instance. The shady transactions connected with the management of this company, and the bills lobbied through the Legislature for its benefit, are quite generally known. The measures by which the interests of its stockholders were subserved in the Legislatures have been published in the Charleston papers; but Chamberlain's connection with it has not heretofore been stated. The stock of the company was owned largely by members of the Ring, and Chamberlain held one-fifth of it. It was \$500,000, I believe, in all; so that Chamberlain's share of the stock was \$32,200. Tim Hurley, Chamberlain's right hand man, and the Treasurer of Charleston County, lobbied bills for its benefit through the Legislature. Then there was the GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.

The bills passed in connection with this road were notoriously disreputable. Its capital stock was held in twelve shares, I think, of \$25,000 each. Scott, Neagle, Patterson, Chamberlain, Carдозо, Kimpton, Hurley, Crews and myself, were stockholders.

A BIT OF DIRECT CORRUPTION.

I know also that Chamberlain received \$2,000 direct for his connection with a transaction which I do not care yet to make public. It was the same transaction alluded to in the letter which Elliott read in the last nominating convention. He rose in his seat, brandishing this letter and threatening to make its contents public. An agreement was thereupon patched up between him and Chamberlain, and he made the best he could of his previous threats against him. He read the letter, omitting the names of the persons concerned, one of whom was Chamberlain. I have spoken of the \$150,000 due bill in favor of Kimpton, audited by the financial board. Now, when Kimpton was appointed financial agent an agreement was made between him, Chamberlain and myself that all commissions accruing to him should be divided equally among the three. Scott was left out of this arrangement, although he was on the financial board. Chamberlain and myself were thus entitled by this agreement to \$50,000 of the audited claim. As a matter of fact we never got a dollar of this amount; for Kimpton's due bill has never been paid, and I should be very much surprised if it ever should be, in view of the coming developments in the pending investigation. Both Chamberlain and Kimpton will deny this arrangement as a matter of course, but it is a fact nevertheless. You may remember the letter from Chamberlain to me published in the News and Courier some time ago, which reads, as nearly as I can now remember: "Dear Parker—How did the commissions foot up?"

What did he care about these commissions unless he had a personal interest in their amount? No! Chamberlain kept in the background as far as he could and pulled the wires, or employed Kimpton to act as his proxy. It is too preposterous for him now to pretend blindness and innocence.

WHY PARKER SAYS HE FELL.

In 1874 a civil action was brought against me before a mixed jury, Judge Carpenter presiding, to recover \$450,000, of which amount it was alleged I had defrauded the State by funding coupons wrongfully detached. The sole witness of importance to the prosecution was a forger clerk of mine, named Ladd, who swore that I had told him one day at dinner that I had funded that amount of coupons for Scott, Neagle, Kimpton, Chamberlain and myself. He did not say that the proceeds were delivered to Chamberlain as well as to others, but that Kimpton received the amount which it was understood he was to account for to Chamberlain. Well the jury sat on the trial about two weeks, and finally agreed together that something must be done. So they brought in a verdict against me for \$75,000. Assuming, for the sake of the argument, that the verdict was legitimately rendered, why were not indictments drawn against the others who were impeached by the same testimony? If Ladd was to be believed, all concerned in this transaction were equally guilty and equally exposed to prosecution for their share in it. His evidence, if it affected one, affected all.

These statements will be denied, of

course, but I have endeavored to state the plain facts as accurately as I could. I do not seek to deny or extenuate the part which I took in this Ring corruption. I frankly admit these acts of mine in South Carolina, which I now bitterly regret and which I would give much to be able to blot out. I can only say that I went to South Carolina an honest man, and succumbed, like others, to the great temptations in my path. We were surrounded by enemies, and were obliged to maintain our places by the exercise of all the power which we could get into our hands. With the power and opportunity presented to us, surrounded as we were by an array of untold temptations, such as few men had ever presented to them before, it is not strange, perhaps, that rings were formed and corruption reigned as it did in New York City under the Tweed ring. So far, however, as my official action as State treasurer is concerned I deny that there are any irregularities in my accounts. There was no plundering of the State treasury, except that authorized by the Legislature. I paid such demands as were audited and presented in accordance with law but the books were carefully kept and no irregular payments made to any person.

The suit brought against me was for funding coupons after I left the office of treasurer, and the accounts which I delivered over to my successor have never been impeached. After the elections in 1872 I remained in Charleston on private business. I began the study of law in Major Melton's office, and continued as a student there until I went to Europe in 1874.

PARER AS A REPENTANT SINNER.

In the fall of 1874 I came North and settled in Jersey City, engaging in business in New York. For the past two years I have tried to live an honest and Christian life and help the temperance cause and other good measures so far as lay in my power. I do not wish to conceal the record of my life in Charleston, but I desire also that the life which I have been leading for the past two years should be considered when my case is passed upon in judgment.

THE RING PICTURED IN DETAIL.

I have no respect for the men with whom I was connected for six years. Chamberlain impresses me as a cold, reserved, calculating and unscrupulous man in his ambition for power, place and reputation. In his conduct towards me he has been hypocritical, as well as base. Carдозо I believe to be an oily, plausibly, intriguing, unprincipled fellow, and it seems likely that he will be shown up, in the present investigation, in his true light. Frank Moses is a good-natured, easy-going man, with no principles in particular, and little pretension to any. So long as his father was alive, he had no fear of the issue of any prosecution, and so was more open than some of the others in his underhand dealings. Kimpton is a fit ally for Chamberlain, exactly the man to have been his most intimate friend in college, and he has worked in close accord with him. They were not warm friends, because each was too selfish to care much about anybody except himself. Patterson was an active member of the Ring, and is dipped as deep as any of them. He may succeed in suppressing the investigation, so far as he is concerned, backed by the influence which he controls, but the suppression of evidence is the only thing that can save him from indictment. As to the

PRESENT CONDITION OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

I certainly think that it is better than when in the hands of the Ring. Wade Hampton I will try to do his duty to all classes of the citizens. I have no doubt that many colored votes were cast for him in the last election. Many of the blacks had become disgusted with the Chamberlain government and the wholesale plundering that was going on under the Ring, and which Chamberlain at least did not interfere to prevent. I am convinced that the determined struggle which Chamberlain made to retain his post as Governor was due largely to his rooted dislike of having the new administration overhaul the records of the past eight years. If immunity from suspicion or direct charges could have been assured him, he would not have held out so long. The control of the State is now so entirely in Democratic hands that the Republicans have practically no chance of political success for years

to come. The party was trusted with the reins of government and misused its trust. All people have lost confidence in the integrity of the Republican leaders, and the party as a political organization has fallen to pieces.

NEWS & TIMES.

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J. FELDER MEYERS, Editor.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1877.

Governor Hampton in the West

The speech made by Governor Hampton at Rockford, Ill., last week was an eloquent plea for peace and fraternization. He declared that his chief motive in going there was to promote a true and correct understanding between the people of the North and the South. He said the South had had enough of war, and was now seeking peace and cited, as evidence of his truth, the fact that during the recent Presidential contest the Southern members of Congress by their moderation prevented the country from being plunged into another civil war. He concluded his address as follows:

"We are standing under one flag, obeying one Constitution, and it is for us to say what will be the future of this country. Give us your help and we will give you our hearty co-operation. We feel and know that if this is done, if we can have a restoration of fraternity, if we can make the people of this country understand each other, we feel then that there is a glorious future before the whole country. We can make it so; we can make it so by each and all of us performing in his allotted sphere his duty; and having done that, to leave the consequences to God—having performed our duty, looking back to the past only to gain wisdom for the future, and using the present wisely, and looking to the future. With hope and trust in God, I am sure that we may all say—North and South—paraphrasing the wish of the fact that our States may all be 'distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea.'"

The North is fast beginning to understand the South; old sores are being rapidly healed; hatreds and animosities between the two sections are dying out; and when we shall have buried all contention and strife, and arrived at an era of perfect good will between all parties, no one in America will have contributed more to this priceless consummation than our own immortal Hampton. In our next issue we shall publish his Rockford speech in full.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Editor, SIR:

A short visit to the Academy of Orangeburg village, assures me that, under its present auspices, it can be made equal to the necessity of the present age, and with the bright array of talent at its head, we may confidently look for a progress in learning that will not only compare with many of the institutions of the past, but even with the light that now flashes from every "Alma Mater," from the mountains to the seaboard. The modes of instruction as briefly noticed supposes that the elements of language will be thoroughly taught, this being the basis of all well regulated institutions. We may confidently look for an intellectual structure that will not only tell well upon the youth of our beloved County and village, but upon its bright auspices, Messrs. Sheridan & Mellichamp.

They are therefore respectfully commended not only to the citizens of this village, but of the surrounding country. Respectfully Yours, J. B.

Extracts from a Rambler's Note Book.

Mr. Editor: After reading the puff and gush and slosh of those great writers "Argus," and "Lignum Vitae," in the Religious Herald, it is difficult not to be infected with their delightful style and manner, to that extent which amounts almost to the *caecothese scribendi*, or itch for scribbling. In addition to the foregoing delightful experience, we have been travelling quite extensively of late, and have seen more or less of the counties of Union, Spartanburg, Laurens, Chester, Fairfield, Richland, Lexington and Orangeburg. Hence, it is not strange if we feel somewhat like Dr. Wayland said he did, when first introduced to the Southern Baptist Convention in Charleston in 1875, just like getting in and "stomping around generally." But we are going to be very guarded, and do not intend to tell half that we saw and heard in our rambles.

During our peregrinations we stopped a few days in the town of Orangeburg, where a series of meetings was going on in the Baptist church, conducted by Rev. T. W. Mellichamp, the pastor, and Rev. J. B. Mendenhall. We attended nearly all the services while we remained in town and were interested. The congregations were large at night and were on the increase in the daytime. There was considerable interest which seemed to be widening and deepening.

This church was organized, constituted rather, about 18 years ago, Rev. T. W. Mellichamp, the present pastor, being one of the founders. He remained pastor twelve years, and then came up the country. The house of worship is an excellent brick structure with galleries, baptistry, etc. The audience room is about 60 by 40 feet. The history of this church has been somewhat checkered. It suffered from the war, as all other interests did. Since then adverse influences of various kinds have retarded its progress more or less. But we are pleased to learn from distinguished parties that under the mild, firm, evangelical course and Christian labors of Mr. Mellichamp, the general condition of the church is improving. We were told by a gentleman of the Methodist church, that Mr. Mellichamp is making an excellent impression in Orangeburg on all classes.

We had something of an adventure, and we may as well confess it. We were in charge of the Sheriff a portion of the time we were in Orangeburg. He generously gave us the "prison bounds," and after being satisfied that we meant no harm by strolling into Orangeburg in the unceremonious manner that we did, he allowed us to depart in peace, telling us, however, that if we ever came there again—the Sheriff and ourselves were fellow-students before the war.

We were pleased to meet our old friend Rev. S. W. Weber, pastor of the Methodist church. With him we took tea on Wednesday evening, and had quite a pleasant time. Mr. Weber had invited the Baptist, Presbyterian and Lutheran pastors to be present. The two first responded. We were much pleased with the appearance of Rev. Mr. Brown, the Presbyterian pastor, and also heard a good account of him.

At the west end of Orangeburg we saw the old court house in which it is said that Lafayette was given a reception during the revolutionary war. We judge it to be thirty feet square, two stories high, hip-roof, with two chimneys inside which divide the house into nearly three equal parts. It has been renewed, however, but probably little more than the frame remains of the original house.

The Edisto runs near the town on the west. It is a beautiful and interesting stream at this point. It has a brownish appearance, owing to the color of its bottom and banks, but its waters are clear, deep, and run with a beautiful, winding, rolling motion, at the rate of four or five miles an hour. Another feature of interest in connection with the river is the large, tall, moss-festooned cypress that cover its banks. Among the wild animals of these swamps, the wild cat, catamount and bruin all come in for a place in the picture. Another class of the denizens of that part of the country is represented by the stuffed skin of a rattlesnake four feet long, more or less, and nine or ten inches in circumference, with a dozen or so rattles appended, which may be seen mounted across a front window of Dr.

Hydrick's drug store. The color is similar to that of the so-called "pilot," only brighter. It has all the appearances of a *bona fide* snake with his head in a hole, and the sight of it would doubtless sensibly affect a person of weak nerves, who should suddenly find himself standing in close proximity thereto.

We left Orangeburg Saturday morning and at present we are somewhere else.

Rambler. /

NOTICE.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., September 21, 1877. Delinquent Taxpayers are hereby notified that immediate steps will be taken to collect the License and Real Estate Taxes now due the Town. By paying up promptly money will be saved.

By Order of the Mayor, T. R. MALONE, Clerk of Council.

sept 22 3t

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, ORANGEBURG, September 21, 1877. Persons desiring of making application to teach in the Free Common Schools of Orangeburg County are hereby notified that the Board of School Examiners for said County will hold its sessions for the Examination of teachers of said schools on the 8th, 9th, 15th and 16th days of October A. D., 1877. Persons holding certificates to teach which will expire before the 1st day of January 1878 will make application for re-issue at said meeting as the Board will not again meet prior to the 1st of January 1878.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, Co. School Com. O. Co.

sept 22 4t

ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

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Prompt attention given to sale of Cotton, Peas, Corn, Rice and Produce of all kinds. Merchandise bought free of Commission. Agent at Charleston for State Line Ocean Steamships between New York, Glasgow, Liverpool, London and all parts of Europe. References—Bank of Charleston, Just Alder & Co., Charleston, S. C.

sept 22 4u

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

ORANGEBURG COUNTY. In Probate Court.

Catharine F. Youngblood, Petitioner blood, for Homestead.

Public notice is hereby given that Catharine F. Youngblood, widow of Curtis Youngblood, deceased, has applied by Petition to me as Probate Judge for County of Orangeburg to have her Homestead appraised and set off according to law out of the Estate of the said deceased, and I will act on the said Petition on the 23rd day of October 1877.

C. B. WEBER, Judge of Probate, Orangeburg County.

Sept 22 5t

Medical Notice.

Dr. Thos. Legare respectfully informs his Patients and Friends that he has discontinued the practice of his Profession in Orangeburg County, in consequence of his Removal to the City of Charleston, S. C.

sept 15 2t

THE GREAT LIVER CURE.

With such a warning before us, let us at least be prepared to combat the evil before it becomes too formidable. This is a mortal coil, and we can only be strengthened in our defence by fully supply of this invaluable medicine, which, while moving the bowels very gently, purges the whole system. The bowels form but one of the natural outlets for the removal of waste matter and impurities; the kidneys draw away and species of waste matter in the form of water, and the skin another species in the form of vapor and perspiration.

All the organs must be stimulated to increased natural action, and thus the whole system, even to the blood, the very life of the body, is cleansed and made healthy. He it remembered that Simmons' Hepatic Compound of Liver Cure never fails.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by ASTIN & CO., DOWNS & MOISE, Proprietors, Charleston, S. C.

For sale by DR. A. C. DUKES, DR. J. G. WANNAMAKER, DR. A. S. HYDRICK.

aug 11 6m

E. R. COWPERTHWAIT.

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS,

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CHARLESTON, S. C.

LARGE STOCK & LOW PRICES.

No Charge for Packing and Shipping.

sept 15 1877 6m

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A very commodious store in Branchville, located in the most central part of the Town main store 55x25 complete with shelving, counters and drawers; also two comfortable rooms, with a chimney, under the same roof a grocery store 18x12. Also a grain store in close proximity, and a good well of water. Address A. Loryea 7 Beaufain St. Charleston, or J. D. D. Fairry Esq. Branchville, S. C.

sept 4 1m