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[For the Orangeburg News.]

Orangeburg Rice and Grist Mill.

Our enterprising citizens Messrs. Strauss & Street who have so successfully carried on their business for the past two years, have of late made great improvements.

They have erected an entirely new and very much enlarged building. They have just in a great deal of new machinery, and enlarged the capacity of the mill. They will be able to pound 30,000 bushels of Rough-Rice per annum, and grind enough Grist and Meal to supply the town and country in any quantity, besides shipping to other merchants, although, they labor under great disadvantages in regard to the discrimination in freight the S. C. Rail Company makes against Orangeburg, notwithstanding that they can compete successfully with other points, and sell as low as can be purchased elsewhere. In the course of time they will manufacture flour, when the people can be supplied with the best grades of flour, and always have it fresh ground.

Some objections having been made to the mill being dangerous as regard to fire; on the contrary it will be an advantage in case of fire. They have a water tank which will hold 3000 gallons of water, and also a donkey Engine and several hundred feet of hoses. In case of fire they can even protect their neighbors property. There is no danger of sparks escaping from the Smoke Pipe, as their patent Spark Catcher attached, costing \$50. They have done every thing in their power to guard against fire, for it is to their interest to do so, hence their arrangement is a protection instead of an injury to our town.

They are prepared to buy Rough Rice and Corn, and give the highest market price cash.

It will not be out of place to say a few words in regard to the South Carolina Rail Road Co., to show that the trade of Orangeburg is not put on the same footing as other points which makes great harm to our town and country. The writer has not enough data to give all the points (this matter will be looked after at a future time) I will give a few cases: Rice is carried from Charleston to Lewisville (distance of 187 miles) for 55cts. per 100lbs when the Company charges 40 cts. per 100lbs from Orangeburg to Augusta (distance 94 miles) Corn from Lewisville to Charleston 31 cts. per bushel to Orangeburg 40 cts. Thus it will be seen that there is a great discrimination against Orangeburg.

OBSERVER.

The Sinking Fund Commission.

The *News and Courier* devotes several columns to a statement of its case against Mr. Chamberlain, in connection with the sinking fund commission. We have waded through the shallow stream of generalities in order to find one solid point on which a charge of either fraud or malfeasance can be established against Mr. Chamberlain. Barring the simple fact that he was, *ex officio*, a member of that board, the elaborate article of the *News and Courier* fails to connect him with any action of that board which has proved unfortunate for the interests of the State.

The substance of the many columned charge may be reduced to the transactions of the sale of the stock of the State in the Greenville and Columbia railroad, the Blue Ridge railroad and the Cheraw and Coalfields railroad. The sale of the former stock was made to a responsible purchaser, at a fair price, and the proceeds were invested in State bonds, according to law. The price at which the stock was sold was in advance of the prevailing price of that stock in the market, and in advance of what it would have brought at any time since. To say that any of the commissioners were parties to the purchase is to say what is not true, and what is not shown by any evidence. If they were purchasers, how has the State suffered by a sale at more than the market price of the stock?

The Blue Ridge stock transaction can be disposed of even more summarily

The *News and Courier* even states that Mr. Chamberlain offered resolutions in the board fixing such conditions for the sale of that stock as would have adequately protected the State and yet, after making this admission, these examples of democratic fairness seek to make the impression—not having the courage, of course, to make the statement—that Mr. Chamberlain, following the example of Governor Moses in regard to the party platform of 1872, deliberately violated the letter and spirit of his resolutions.

The fact is, and of this we have no doubt the *News and Courier* has full knowledge, as it has examined the records of the commission, that Mr. Chamberlain had nothing whatever to do with the sale of the Blue Ridge stock as it was actually made. It occurred in his absence, and as we are informed, entirely without his knowledge. We do not say that there was anything wrong in the transaction, but simply that Mr. Chamberlain had nothing to do with it good or bad.

This is the sort of "evidence" on which the *News and Courier* bases its charges.

The fact stated that Mr. Chamberlain, as an attorney, presented an offer to purchase the State in the Cheraw and Coalfields railroads under no notice. He had a right to do so, and to receive a fee for it.

The funds received by the sinking fund commission, so long as Mr. Chamberlain was a member of it, were invested exactly in accordance with the law. They were invested in bonds, which were then a good and approved security, in which the shrewdest financiers of Columbia and Charleston were then investing. The loss that has since occurred is no more chargeable to Mr. Chamberlain than to the editor of the *News and Courier*, and, in fact, not so much.

The *News and Courier* concludes with a significant remark "These things, it says, will cause him to stand lower than Moses, &c. Why lower than Moses? Is there any reason for attempting to paint him a little blacker than his chief opponent?"

It is not generally the policy of a party organ to seek to persuade the opposite party to abandon a bad man and take up a better. Will people believe that the *News and Courier* has set a new example of devotion to "the interest of the whole people?" Has there been any change of ownership in that paper since 1870, when the Rev. Dr. Hicks informed the public of the main object which that paper pursued: or since 1872, when Governor Moses was a candidate, and, as the whole community believes, was aided and abetted by the so called organ of the democracy, in every way which did not require the courage of an open avowal of its support?

The Land Commission.

The *News and Courier* has already fully confirmed our first impression as to the nature of the grounds on which it bases its wholesale charges against Mr. Chamberlain. If we could get at the real crime of this (to use its own words) "man of polished manners, ripe ability, and eminence in his profession," we would find that it consists in the fact that (to quote again) "he is regarded in Washington as well as in South Carolina as a fit man to lead a reform movement."

In a late issue it returns to the charge that Mr. Chamberlain is responsible for the "outrageous and enormous swindle" of the land commission. Its "evidence," as in the case of the agricultural land scrip matter, which we think we have disposed of, consists of a loose tissue of illogical inferences from unsupported statements; or, to characterize it more justly, it is a string of empty and ridiculous assertions, attempted to be palmed off for proof.

Sitting out, as well as we may, the few grains of substance in this two columns of chaff, we find that the main charge rests upon the alleged fact that more money was spent by the advisory board than the bonds were sold for. "It was understood," says the *News and Courier*, "that the advisory board had

authority to spend only so much money as the bonds, when sold, should produce." Understood by whom? Certainly by nobody who ever read the law. The act creating the land commission expressly limits "the aggregate amount to be expended in any one fiscal year" to "the par value of the public stock of this State created by the General Assembly for this purpose." There was, therefore, no room for any such understanding as the *News and Courier* speaks of.

The commission had express authority to purchase lands to the extent of the par value of the bonds authorized. If they went beyond that limit, they exceeded their authority, but even that does not show corruption, or fraud, or malfeasance, on the part of the commission. It was made the duty of the land commissioner to purchase lands not to exceed the limit above named. It was plainly his duty to observe the limit imposed by the act of the legislature.

The whole duty of the advisory board in the matter of purchases was to the price of land purchased. The commissioners made all purchases, kept all books and records, and were required to report, not to the advisory board, but to the General Assembly. If the purchases exceeded the limit fixed, it was the fault of the commissioner alone, unless it be shown that the advisory board had knowledge of the excess. Certainly there can be no foundation for a charge of fraud against the advisory board, or any member of it, based upon the mere fact that the limit of purchases was exceeded. It must, in addition, be shown that such excess arose from some improper or fraudulent design. The injustice of charging fraud, unless there motives are shown, becomes more apparent when it is applied to one member of the board. Such a charge, resting upon such a basis, is too manifestly the result of personal or political rancor to require further notice.

The *News and Courier*, assuming that great frauds were committed, proceeds without hesitation to denounce Mr. Chamberlain as "the guiltiest of all." Now, look at this specimen of democratic reasoning! Frauds were committed; therefore, Mr. Chamberlain is guilty of fraud! There is absolutely not one particle of evidence adduced to connect Mr. Chamberlain with any wrong whatever in the land commission. Is any man to be condemned for fraud until the fraud is brought home to him?

If Mr. Chamberlain knew that any lands were bought at an excessive price; if he had any part or lot in recommending or instigating any such purchase; if he in any manner communicated with those selling lands, or colluded in or connived at any action which he knew to be fraudulent or improper, or which he had at the time any good reason to believe or suspect to be fraudulent or improper, then the foundation of a charge would be laid. Of all this there is absolutely not a word in the long arraignment of the *News and Courier*. There is a superfluity of bold and abusive statements, with a most plentiful lack of proof, or even argument. No fair man would condemn a dog on such evidence.

The question is not whether Mr. Chamberlain stole, or allowed others to steal. There is no alternative, for there is nothing adduced to support either charge. Admitting all illegalities and frauds which were ever charged against the land commission, we say again, there is not within our knowledge one fact or circumstance which has ever been adduced to show that Mr. Chamberlain was ever a party to any fraud upon the State in connection with the land commission.

Such is the case made by the *News and Courier*, and the verdict of all just men will be, that that paper is actuated by blind partisan malice, or is the mere conduit for slander to subserve political purposes.

It has been suggested that if Miss Pharaoh had suspected for a moment the trouble she was about to entail upon South Carolina, she would have permitted a certain name to expire amid the rustling of the bull rushes.

The Boston Advertiser on the Situation.

NORTHERN SENTIMENT ALARMED AND ANGRY.

The white people of Louisiana, being, it may be acknowledged, under some just provocation in view of the way things have been managed in their State, have rushed madly into the worst scheme to remedy the difficulty. Some thing they call the White League has suddenly become popular, and chapters or councils of it are being established everywhere. Know Nothing lodges did not multiply faster in the time when sensible people got wild about the perils of trusting the ballot to men not born in the country. The object of this White League is, of course, to combine and organize the white citizens in an effort to keep the citizens who are not white out of office. They attribute all their woes to the colored vote, and the scheme is, so far as it is intelligible, to diminish the strength of that vote. Precisely how this is to be legitimately done does not appear. The colored men are there, and the right to vote is so secured that it cannot safely be denied. The only way in which the colored vote can be palpably diminished is by killing the voters or instigating such a panic of fright that they will not dare exercise their right. Things have occurred in Louisiana within the past ten years that tend to discourage any confidence that the worst outrages would not be resorted to if they were thought to be expedient. But it would seem that the State had already had sufficient experience of the policy of assassination. The sympathy of people most competent to assist them in the effort to establish justice.

We have made no secret of the opinion that Louisiana has been since 1872 the victim of a violent and unjustifiable usurpation. It is a great misfortune both as a fact and a precedent. Congress has been negligent of its duty in treating the subject with indifference. There is throughout the Northern States a strong feeling of sympathy with the people subject to a government not of their choice. No person in any degree responsible for the success of the *coup d'etat* has won additional honor on account of it in the estimation of his own party in this section. But it is also true the Republicans of the North could have no great respect for a party which for the chance of success made an alliance with Warmoth and his set. For four years the white people of Louisiana, or at least as many of them as were Democrats, had denounced Warmoth as the incarnation of every thing in politics which was dishonest, fraudulent and ignoble. When, therefore, they consented to an alliance with him for mutual advantage, he resigning the Governorship to their nomination, they to elevate him to the United States Senate, the sincerity of their professions of repugnance to corruption was clouded. It appeared that the cause of their complaining was not that corrupt men were in power, but that they did not share in the profits of corruption. Notwithstanding this exposure of gross inconsistency, by which the Louisianians lost more respect than they can recover in a long term of decency, there was among the Republicans of the North no disposition to connive in a scheme of cheating them of their choice. Considered solely as a question of party policy, there is no question in any sagacious man's mind that the Republican party would stand stronger and fairer before the nation to-day with Warmoth in the Senate by Democratic votes, and a Democrat in the Governor's seat at New Orleans, than it is with the Louisiana load on its shoulders.

The peaceable submission to the situation, after the firm but ineffectual protest, did something to restore a more favorable opinion toward the Louisiana people. But its force will be quickly dissipated if they persist in this folly of a White League, the meaning of which is a perpetuation of the antagonism of races, out of which their woes have sprung. Of course, it will be opposed by a Black League, and the North may prepare itself to hear of more horrible affairs like those of former years, where

upon some pretext or other the whites have massacred the colored people with out fairness or pity. The sequel of the White League will inevitably be a series of Ku-Klux outrages. Does it not yet appear that no good to the South results from such exhibitions of bitterness? Perhaps the South does not believe it, but it is nevertheless true, that nothing will do more to destroy the growing disposition to consider war issues settled and reverse the tendency of all parties to concentrate attention and energy upon the work of redressing abuses and instituting reforms, than a revival in any part of the South of the old ferocity of hatred of the freedmen. To this the White League of Louisiana directly leads. Let the fires of colored people persecution be rekindled and the North will care precious little about the means that are used to keep those who are responsible for it out of power. Perhaps the massacre of colored people is considered in Louisiana a less fault than squandering public money; but the Northern mind will not agree to such a discrimination.

There is another view of this subject. While the Southern whites are constant in their professions that they deprecate a war of races and mean the freedmen no harm, their conduct is not such as to disarm suspicion. Their cue, if they want to return to power, is to convince the colored people that they intend justice, and so to win their confidence and their votes. But the colored people will never be won to support a white league, or those who countenance white leagues. And this is the trouble, that the whites are so impatient to obtain power that they are constantly contriving plots which defeat their aims. Confidence is of slow growth. It is not unnatural that the few citizens are jealous and suspicious, but there is only one way in which that disposition can be overcome. Time and fair conduct will overthrow. White leagues will only intensify and prolong it. On every account this new scheme of the Louisiana people is unfortunate. It tends to strife instead of peace. It alienates sympathy instead of fostering it. Its success would mean no good to the colored people. Its failure would leave those who participate in it in worse plight than before.

Plain Words From Truthful James.

We declared in the outset that the organization of the order of the White League in Louisiana and other Southern States was a step toward the assassination of negroes, that it was the revival of the Ku-Klux under another name. We predicted that bloodshed would speedily follow the threats of the league itself and the more violent outbursts of passion which found place in the editorial columns of the pro-slavery newspapers of the South. We say *pro-slavery* because we mean it. We mean it. We mean that the ox rebels are again coming to the front; that they are once more showing their teeth, and that their hospitality is directed against negro suffrage, with the ultimate purpose of reducing the colored people to a state of virtual if not actual slavery. This is a startling proposition; but it is warranted by the notorious fact that hundred of thousands of the Southern people still mourn the collapse of the Confederacy, and would spring to arms to defend it were it revived to day. Do any doubt that, with the independence of the South achieved, every negro within its border would be remanded as a chattel to his late owner?

The prediction made by the *Inter-Ocean* only a few weeks ago, that the skirts of the White League, would be stained with blood, has already found its fulfillment in a brutal tragedy enacted near Shreveport, La. The White Leagues of the South are sowing the wind only to reap the whirlwind. They are planting horrors which must grow to a harvest of retribution. If there are any men at the South possessing sentiments of humanity or instincts of patriotism; if there are any who have estates to protect; if there are any who would shudder at the renewal of scenes of violence and crime, let such face the storm that is now rising; for unless the progress of the mad crusade is stayed,

property and life will be engulfed in a maelstrom of ungovernable passion and hate.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

How he Proved.

It is the custom in Mexico for the clergy to require a foreigner, wishing to marry a native, to bring proof that he is not already a married man. An American, about to marry a son of a very good family, was required to furnish the proof of his being a bachelor. Not finding any of his countrymen who knew him sufficiently well to testify to this fact, he determined to supply the deficiency with the oath of a native.

Meeting a Mexican in the street, whom he had never seen before, our countryman proposed to him that he should swear to his being unmarried for the consideration of five dollars. The senior, after a moment's study, said to the Yankee.

"Get down on your hands and knees and creep about."

Not exactly understanding what he was at our friend obeyed, much to the detriment of his unmentionables. The other party then told him he was all right; that he would swear that the American had not been married since he knew him, and that was since the time he crawled.

CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—Devastating floods and inundations seem to be the order of nature everywhere. One recently at Pittsburg was most disastrous. It is estimated that 200 lives, are lost, and millions of property destroyed. In California a terrific storm caused the loss of many lives and much property. In Nevada, an immense water spout burst near Carson City, destroying an immense amount of property and many lives; one West's storm nearly ruined a village, swept a train from the track, killing over 20; and now we learn from European papers that there too, storms and floods are as frequent and destructive. In Moravia a whole town of over 60 houses was nearly swept away by a torrent and hardly an inhabitant saved. In the Province of Navarre, Spain, an immense land slide occurred annihilating the village of Alara, over 200 of its residents. A Carlist magazine blew up killing over 30 persons; thousands are dying in India from starvation. Verily the destroying angel is abroad most pitilessly.

A QUIET HINT FOR HUSBANDS.

Whenever you find a stout, healthy minister of the Gospel hanging around your wife, with a "holy and sincere admiration and affection," which sentiment is reciprocated by your wife, having a "lofty, spiritual, religious yearning and pure platonic love for that priest," that attracts her frequently to his side, do you, unsophisticated young husband, just go right out to the nearest cobbler and buy a heavy pair of pegged stogy boots. Put them stogy boots right on, and the next time that minister calls at your residence to peddle his "spiritual essence" take him gently by the coat collar, make a short oration, whereof the peroration shall be, "get out!" and then clinch the argument a posteriori with them stogys. It's the best way to get along with an intimacy, innocent though it may be, that sometimes brings a "heap of trouble" in its train.

Moses has pardoned during his term of office, so far, 421 criminals.

No less than twenty-one murderers have been pardoned or reprieved; twenty-five persons convicted of man slaughter go scot free; twenty-four persons found guilty of the terrible crime of house-burning escape punishment; one hundred and ten thieves, big and little, are turned loose to prey upon the community.

PAPA—And pray, sir, what do you intend to settle on my daughter? And how do you mean to live? I intend sir, to settle myself on your daughter and to live on you!

So many people are out of employment now that there is everywhere a great rush for situations. Twelve poor, devils have already signified their willingness to become Governor of New Jersey.