outline at this time. Just here, I will say: This question, so generally discussed now, is no new ques-tion. It has been in all ages of christi-anity a question upon which men differed. Nor is the present phases of the question new. Origen, in the first part of the third century after Christ, maintained abou; the same views that Canon Farrar and Rev. Washington Gladden, et al., have recently promulged. From the days of the Fathers, some

calling themselves Christians, have stood without the pale of orthodoxy upon this subject of the future punishment of the wicked.

The Universalism of to-day does not teach the same doctrine that it taught one hundred years ago. Then taught one hundred years ago. Then
Universalists taught that there was no
punishment beyond the grave; for all
the sins committed here they would suffer here; hence, all—good and bad alike
—would go to Heaven together at death.
Such is nut the question at issue with
them now. They have abandoned that
line of attack upon orthodoxy, and now them now. They have abandoned that line of attack upon orthodoxy, and now assail us from another quarter. Now, in common with all others who believe the Bible, Universalists believe in the future punishment of those who die in their sins; but trey make that punishment to be reformatory and limited, rather than everlasting and that at some future time hell men will emerge and onter Heaven; that "Fins! Restoration" means the ultisalvation of all men, or if some, God will have no schism in the universe I wish to make a fair statement of this doctrine. Rev. Mr. Merriam, when reciting his creed recently before the Council at Indian Orchard, said: "I cannot bring myzelf to believe that the punish-ment inflicted by God on men in their. future existence will be an everlasting, conscious, sensible punishment." He thinks the punishment will cease with some, when they have reformed and are purified and taken to Heaven; of others, af they will not amend their ways, they will cease to suffer after a while, through

cause to sting.

L. I will notice some of the arguments (a) The doctrine of a limited duration future punishment accords with the

un sonsciousness, sinking lower and lower in sin until so embruted they will be in-

nersible to pain, and conscience will

Men wish this were so; men would be glid to know that it were so; men be-lieve it is so. "The wish is father to the thought." You who read Mr. Farrar's will agree with me that it was little more than an appeal to feeling. Be could not feel that God would damn the sinner forever, &c. Left to our sym-puthies for our fellow-men, we would prefer to believe that our friends who dietion, and that in the ages to come they would emerge through their ourgation to world of light and glow. But what ave our feelings to do with the doctrine? Impressions and feelings are unsafe guides. in affairs of daily concern. How much

They cannot conceive that a being of inflict everlasting torment on the crea-nnes of his hand. What right, I ask, wave we to claim infallibility for our con-

question, "How can one God be three Gods, and how can three Gods be one?" He was attracted by a little girl who, with a little shell, was scraping a hole in the sand, and pouring into it water from the sand, and pouring into it water much the sea. "My daughter," said he, "what are you doing?" "I am pouring the sen into this hole," she replied. "Ah!" said the great man, "just what I am trying to do. I am trying to pour the sea of God's do. I am trying to pour the sea of God's Infinitude into my poor, shallow, finite

tion, and rejection of the Saviour, and ultimate doom are not submitted to us for adjudication. The only question for us is this: Do the Scriptures teach the doc-trine of the endless punishment of the vicked? If so, we may, we must, accept it; otherwise, we must reject it.

II. The Bible can be our only guide

ere. In our discussion we assume that the Bible is true. All agree in this. Beccher, Gladden, Merriam, Farrar, all accept the inspiration of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. Reason, logic, mathematics all fail here. No man can decide now long or how much the wicked ought to suffer in a fature world for sins committed here. To man's reason the question is insoluble. We must listen to God's word and believe its declarations. It is not as we choose to believe. Who knows how heinous sin is? When a to punish his child for having fallen into passion. Physicians tell us that owing to the artery in the thumb we cannot safely calculate the pulsations of the wrist with that thumb. Who would submit exquisite paintings to a man pur-blind? So none but God can properly estimate sin. He has not sinued; He has not been infected by evil; His vision alone is perfect. He is above sin, out-side of sin, and can decide impartially. Who knows how far-reaching sin is in its consequences? To-day the sin is comand centuries to come it is still bearing fruit. To-day you plant an acorn; a hundred years hence that tree will but be reaching its prime. It has been said that "the lifting of the hand sends a wave-current- to the remotest So sin may be everlasting and

The real questions that disturb the minds of men to-day are these: "How long do wicked men suffer after death?" What is the nature of that suffering?

What is the nature of that suffering?

In the xxvth chapter of Matthew, from which my text is taken, we have the last public discourse of our Lord. The sermon is all solemn and impressive. The parable of the Virgins and the Talents both declare the doctrine of a final reward and punishment to men, when their yerses, giving a description of the "Last Judgment," are awfully grand and terri-bly sublime. With all the congregated bly sublime. With all the congregated millions of men of all the ages before Him, the angels having separated the righteous from the wicked, the Judge shall pronounce the doom of the wicked: "Depart from me, ye curred, into ever-lesting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels." And when the sentence of the one part and the reward of the other part had been spoken, He concludes:
"And these shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life sternal." I take these words of our Lord to prove that the sufferings of lost men in perdition will be endless, and most keenly tormenting; that that state of misery will be fixed and changeless.

Anderson



ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1878. BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

other arguments which may be noticed as corroborative.

(a) We may describe the control of the control of the corroborative. (a) We may derive an argument from the traditional belief of men of all ages,

savage and civilized.

In all systems of religion the doctrine of future punishment has had a place. The ancient Greeks had their Tartarus, the Letins their Infernus, the North American Indian consigned his fors to

future punishment of the wicked would material world this proverb is false, as I be endless, and men who have rejected will proceed to show. this dogma have been regarded as un. There are three kinds of natura sound, and have been expelled from the viz: Physical, Organic and Moral.

that Judas was lost. This I take for granted. But if from that lest estate the Betrayer could escape and go to Heaven, then his blessedness would be complete; may be gashed at a certain point and made to throw forth its guins; by judiin the far distant future he shall ascend to Heaven, then the words of Jesus can-

peaketh a word against the Son of Man it shall be forgiven him; but whosoever speaketh against the Holy Ghost it shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world, neither in the world to come."—Math. 12:32. misery is so extreme that his Master said of him: "It were better for him that he had not been bord." The case is made a tree is proof conclusive that the tree that bears it is an apple tree. Here are two proofs to the same effect. These are but "side-light" proofs, however. Who Does an exceptional apple grow and ripen on a fig tree?

(d) Let us consider the direct teach-

then does not "eternal" have the same limit? If this text does not teach the endless punishment of the wicked, then it does not teach the endless happiness of the righteous. When one state ceases, the other will cease, too. If happiness to good men beyond the grave is ceaseless, then misery to bad men must be forever, too. This text, if it proves anything for the Universalist, proves too much; i.e., that Heaven and hell will Greek scholars tell us that this word cionios is the most expressive word for endless duration in the Greek language. They further tell us that if this word cloes not mean endless duration in the does not mean endless duration in the most absolute sense, then there is no word in that language to express the idea of endless duration. Dr. G. W. Clarke, in his notes on Matthew 25:46 says: "The misery of the wicked will be as enduring and endless as the blessedness of the course of moral law, but what we inchtens". He word the word of the wicked will be as enduring and endless as the blessedness of the course of moral law, but what we inchtense." He word the word of the course of moral law, but what we have the word of the course of moral law, but what we have the word of the course of moral law, but what we have the word of the course of moral law, but what we have the word of "aionios," translated everlasting here, is used in the New Testament seventy-one times, as follows: Three times it is applied to the long, indefinite past, twice to completed eternity without beginning or end, fifty-one times to the future happiness of the righteous, seven times to the future misery of the wicked, and in the eight remaining inshances it intolves the

eight remaining instances it involves the idea of an unending future.

In scripture language the abode of the lost is called "a place of torment," "hell-"where their worm dieth not, and "The, lake that burneth with fire and brimstone."—Rev. 21:8. "The bottombrimstone."-Rev. 21:8. less pit."-Rev. 9:2. "A place of outer darkness, where there is weeping and gnashing of teeth."—Math. 8:12. "A mashing of teeth.—Math. 13:42. "The furnace of fire."—Math. 13:42. "The wrath of God," "the second-death," "unwath of God," "I who 23:17. "Blackquenchable fire."—Luke 23:17. "Black-ness of darkness."—Jude 13. "Tormenness of different differen ascendeth up for ever and ever: and they have no rest, day nor night."—Rev. 14:11. Consider all these descriptive terms. Do hey not prove-if words can prove any--that the punishment of the wicked

hing—that the punishment of the wid will last forever? Jesus and his Apostles knew the nificance of these words; they knew what force they carried with them, and knowingly applied them to the condition of misery to which wicked men will be banished. Take all of these expressions. Could our Lord and his Apostles misrepesent the case? With all this awful imagery and terrible descriptions, how doubt the reality? ments from Scripture seem to my mind overwhelming. But there are other arguments to meet the views of rationalists and scientific men, who give not to God's Word the weight that the Christian gives.

IV. Arguments from reason, science

and history.

(a) Conscience tells us of retributioneducated, enlightened conscience alone, but the consciences of all men tell them that there will be a reckoning. If remembrance of their midnight crimes? Then I say, what all men in all ages and states of culture and unculture through consciousness to be true is a

(b) I argue from the permanence of char-We have constant illustrations of this. Habit in man, becomes "second nature"
—character solidifies and crystalizes, and

becomes more and more permanen

men grow older. The ratio of evil in "become set in their ways. What reason have we to believe that they

to win them to the regions of the damned to win them to the right way, than they have here? Here they have the Bible, invitations of Christ, wooings of the Holy Spirit, influence of Churchand good men. What new motives will be used to incline

There are three kinds of natural laws, Churches. To this rule I know of no exception. This belief, coming down from the days of Christ, accepted by the Christian world as the teachings of Scripture, a long chain, all connected, with no makes sailors bold and skillful; but hat link wanting, the consensus of the Chris-link wanting, the consensus of the Chris-ship, careening more and more capsizes than Churches and of a large majority of and goes to the bottom, and if it be made Biblical critics is very strong evidence in of iron, it will remain in that condition favor of the common interpretation of forever. Will ages of sufferings under Biblical critics is very strong evidence in favor of the common interpretation of the text.

(c) Coming to the Scripture, I offer you what I will call incidental testimony.

(1) Of Judas Iscariot, our Lord said:

"It had been good for that man if he had not been born."—Matthew 26:24. All who believe in future punishment believe that Index was lost. This I take for .

(2) Take an illustration from organic. .(2) Take an illustration from organi

cious incisions the tree may become stronger than before, and made to yield not be understood, for no life of sufferings a greater amount of gum. But cut became in duration or degree as to outweigh an eternity of bliss which he shall ultimately enjoy.

(2) Again, Jesus said: "Whosoever do nothing toward remedying the evil. do nothing toward remedying the evil.

It is too late to mend. Illustrations may
be taken from man. When he has abused
himself and wasted his constitution, and
brought suffering on himself, although he not remedial. It is too late to mend. There is penalty in natural law that is not remedial. Bishop Butler and Sir Isaac Newton call "analogy" the supreme rule bed this dreadful sin, that they were then in danger of committing it? or why these warnings of Jesus? We have one sin, i. a., against the Holy Ghost, for which there is no forgiveness, not in the future gy. Suppose you discover in some geogy. gy. Suppose you discover in some geo-logical deposit a strange animal petrified. One foot you extricate, and find it pos-One foot you extricate, and find it possesses ten toes, all ending in claws, all bending downward toward the foot; you get the other foot out, it has nine toes, all ending in claws, all bending downward toward the foot. There is a tenth toe imbedded in the strata; you see a little of it; you see the place on the foot where it was joined: you can't get it out. where it was joined; you can't get it out, however. Now, is it not likely that that toe terminates in a claw, as did the nineteen? Would you suppose that it bent downward or upward? Would you be-lieve that it terminated in a horn or hoof? No. Why? You argue from the

> Let us go back, then. We saw in natural physical law, that the capsized ship would remain capsized forever. It was too late to mend. In organic natural of the inebriate, though suffering in-tensely, produced for itself no remedy that the tree gashed beyond a certain point would not recover itself—the sufferings were not remedial. It was too late to mend.

> We are in the domain of science. Arguing from analogy, may not a time come to man when his moral nature, so badly warped, and damaged, and wasted, to meet scientific men. We have the Bible, whose uttterances, as I have shown, are as the brightness of the meridian sun, to out-shine all the ignes fatui

V. I want to notice some objections to the doctrine of the endless nature of future

(1) It is said: The language of Scripture that teaches this doctrine is figurative. Yes, figurative; but the reality is not opposed to the figure. When we say "Peace spreads her balmy wings o'er the land," we do not mean that Peace literally has wing's, nor do we mean that war and carnage, and devastation run riot.
That would be contrary to all interpretation. You may call the descriptive terms applied to perdition drapery if you choose, but the central truth is there. It stands out to all beholders. That central truth is the doom of ungodly men irreversibly pronounced; the fixing forever of character, a condition of intensest misery. It is the bringing together of all the unboly and eving men and women and devils of all names and ages, the shutting of these up to the companionship of one another, beyond the restraints of moral infinences, outside the circle of good examples and holy counsels—away from light, from Heaven, from God! In this wretched state of existence memory still lives. Conscience, like a whip of scorpions, lacerates the soul. Memory and companions! But it is so. "Son, remember, &c." To my mind, the saddest those words: "Son, remember." man can't escape from himself-his sins, like ghosts, follow him, haunt him, upbraid him, leer at him, torment him!

"I'll tell thee what is hell—thy memory, til tell thee what is nell—thy memory, Still mountained up with records of the past, Heap over heap, all accents and all forms, And hope and peace and love; recording, too, With stern fidelity, the thousand wrongs Worked upon weakness and defenselessness; The blest occasions trifled o'er and spurned; All that hath been that ought not to have

been, That might have been so different, that now Cannot but be irrevocably past!
Thy gangreened heart,
Stripped of its self-worn mask and spread at Bare, in its horrible anatomy, Before thine own excruciating gaze

Remorse will burn hotter and more keenly than fire. To the man who said, "There is not enough brimstone to keep

up the fires for so great a number," the old negress truly replied: "You take your own brimstone along with you." Hell will be self-generating.

(2.) It is said that everlasting punish ment is out of proportion to the sins of a few years here. We do not know—we cannot know. Who can properly esti-mate sin? Where does its influence cease? A man leads a fellow-being from the path of virtue, and launches him on American Indian consigned his foes to
a dreary waste, where no cooling streams and pleasant hunting grounds were known. Our word Hell is an AngloSaxon and Danish word, meaning the abode of evil spirits after death. Ask a Chinaman, "Where will you go when you die?" He answers, "I shall go to hell to receive the punishment for my sins." (This on the authority of Dr. J.

B. Hartwell, our Missionary to China.)

This belief is universal; it is worthy of consideration in the argument.

(b) We have what I will call presumptive evidence in favor of my position.

All denominations of Christians, in all the ages since Peter and Paul to the present time, have held the doctrine that the future punishment of the wicked would

of proportion between them.
(3) It is said that endless punishment

is in disharmony with God's goodness. How do we know that? God's justice and righteousness are attributes of his nature, as are love and mercy. One will not be exercised at the expense of the other. Is God good? Then He will be good to his children—His obedient followers, who bear His image and adore His name. Would it be justice to them for God to take unsanctified men into Heaven? Would the unholy, unsanctiied nature enjoy the pure, holy bliss of Heaven? Take bad men into the holy society of God and Christ, and pure angels and blood-washed souls, and they yould be out of place-would feel unendurable misery, would escape if they could, would retire to some secluded nook or corner, away from light and love and purity, and would set up a hell of their own! It is a merciful dispensation of the great God to assign the hopelessly bad, the reprobates, the irremediably vile, to quarters by themselves. Among the requests of the "rich man," in Luke 16th, he does not ask to be taken up to "Abra-'ham's bosom." He did not want to go there. Water in hell would afford him some relief, but transference of self and sin to the abode of perfect love would have aggravated his misery! The obverse of this is true also. The soul purified by the blood of Christ, sublimated by long and earnest conflicts with sin, by long approximations having effloresced into the image of the pure and holy God, would not find hell a place of torment. Character makes the difference. Would Paul, or McCheyne, or Summerfield groan and writhe if thrust down into perdition? No. They would carry Heaven, and holiness and Jesus with

(4) It is urged that hell is a reform measure. The text denies it when it says "everlasting punishment." Read the parable of the Ten Virgins: "And the door was shut. Afterwards came also the other Virgins, saying, 'Lord, Lord, open to us;' but he answered and said, 'Verily, I say unto you, I know you not."—Math. 25:11—12. Read the overthrow of Sodance of his hand. What is not the subject entirely betogethous? It is food that
decides this whole question. Have we
togethes with which to weigh God? We
cannot reach to His thoughts and metives, and we are impicus when we attempt to give metes and bounds to that
tempt to give metes and bounds to that
tempt to give metes and bounds to that
the Almighty and All-wise has rewhich the Almighty and All-wise has rewhich the Almighty and ecision.

(a) Local Word. It plainty decided
that the conditions of men are forever
fixed at death.

In the text; the words "everlasting," as
applied to the punishment of the wicked,
and "eternal," as applied to the happitogive metes and bounds to that
tempt to give metes and bounds to that
the Carlot of the minimum to cost of the floot
from which this last one has been broken
of; you say: "Nineteen of them have
such and such form and shape and terminal parts; surely, the other one has
these formations and parts." That is
arguing from analogy—a strong argureformation? If this doctrine of the final
restoration of all things to God's favor
arguing from analogy—a strong argureformation? If this doctrine of the final
restoration of all things to God's favor
arguing from analogy—a strong argutonement. It supercedes the necessity of Christ's death.

of Christ's death.

In conclusion, God sends no man to hell. The bible no where teaches such a doctrine. No orthodox minister preach es it; but it is just as true that God will not by physical force put men into Heaven. He desires their salvation. "He is not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance."— 2 Pet. 3:9: "As I live, saith the Lord God, I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked; but that the wiked turn from his way and live: turn ye, turn ye from your evil ways: for why will ye die?"— Ezek. 33:11. Men choose perdition; Men make their own destruction. He who hates in him now. Milton makes Satan to say be wicked will be as enduring for reformation? We cannot trace all "Which way I fly is hell: myself am hell."

He goes on to say the word the course of moral law, but what we of perdition, which in due time will burst. teous. He goes on the say the work is see a good deal. Let us pause and ponout and consume him. He can't get in the New Testament seventy-one der before we shut our eyes to our own away from himself, and unless he turns to God for help and seeks salvation through Jesus' blood, God cannot help him. "Every man will go where, in his deepest nature, he desires to go."—Mc-Arthur. He who is lost is a moral suicide.

My brethren, what an awful reflection!
Half the people of this town—our neighbors, our fathers, our husbands, our wives, our children—are on the road to endless voe! "I any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be Anathema Maranatha."-1 Con. 16:22. O, my friends, how will you meet the "wrath of the Lamb?" By the happiness of Heaven, by the horrors of perdition, by the Love of God, by the Blood of Christ, by the shortness of time, by the value of your

souls, I beseech you, turn to God and It is related that some years ago, before the Union Pacific Railroad had bound the East and California together, when travel to the Pacific coast was made by Stage-Coaches, an old stage driver lay dying. In a miserable shanty, lit up by a dim, tallow candle, the old man was called to contend with the Grim Monster. He had been an ungodly man, had neg-lected religion; now the film of death had gathered over his eyes, and the clammy sweat was damping his brow; there had been no prayer, no lifting of the heart to (fod; as his breathing became more labored, he was seen to put one foot out of bed and swing it back and forth. His attendant drew near and said: "Tom, what is the matter?" He said: "I am on the down-grade, and I can't get my foot

Dear hearer, it may be so with On the "clown-grade" to hell, and not able to get your foot on the brake? Come to Christ now. "Behold I stand at the door and knock: if any man hear my voice and some the door I will come it to him and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him and he with me. -Rev. 3:20. But Because I have called, and ye refused

have stretched out my hand, and no mar and would none of my reproof also will laugh at your calamity: I will mock when your fear cometh; When your fear cometh as desolation, And your destruction cometh as a whirl-

When distress and anguish cometh upon you. Then shall ye call upon me, but I will not answer: Ye shall seek me carnestly, but ye shall fiel me." Prov. 1:24—28 "God calling yet: shall I not hear? Earth's pleasures shall I still hold dear?

"God calling yet! shall I not rise? Can I his loving voice despise? And basely his kind care repay? He calls me still; can I delay?

"God calling yet! and shall he knock, And I my heart the closer lock? He still is waiting to receive; And shall I dare his Spirit grieve? "God calling yet! and shall I give No heed, but still in bondage live? I wait, but he does not forsake;

He calls me still! my heart awake "God calling yet! I cannot stay; My heart I yield without delay; Vain world farewell: from thee I part; The voice of God hath reached my heart [Tersteegen.

PRINTING FRAUDS. THE ENORMOUS SWINDLES OF THE

The Legislative Allies of the Republica Printing Company—Another Installment of the Investigating Committee's Report

The following additional report was

submitted by the joint investigating committee yesterday, and exhibits the inner history of the "circle of friends," who defamed the art preservative by using it as a cloak for robbing and plundering the State. The story forms a striking chapter in the volume of cor-

uption and profligacy:
After having reported on other matter referred to them, your committee has now to consider the matter of public rinting. Before entering into the deails of a system of fraud by which, under oleted more effectually than by any other scheme (unless it be through the issuing of pay certificates) the committee desire to engage in advance the public indulruption were rife in every department of the State government; nothing has equalled the magnitude and infamy at equalled the tending the management of the public printing. So much of comment is necessary, even though each statement we shall make is verified by reliable testi-

The corruption was every where prev alent, and the division of the spoils ex-tended from the highest official to the humblest members of the General Assembly; indeed it embraced a majority of the State officials and two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly. In addition to the amounts expended for the benefit of those persons, the fund obtained was devoted to the establishment and support of various Republican journals, daily and weekly, but principally to aid the Charleston Daily Republican, the Columbia Daily Union and Columbia Union-Herald. A large amount of money was expended annually for the ated, and was only checked and stopped upport of these and kindred papers without any legal authority, and bills purporting to pe presented under, or by virtue of law illegally and fraudulently ncreased in amounts to many thousand of dollars, were paid year after year from the State Treasury. At first, as will appear from the testimony, under Mr. Denny's contract, the spoils were confined to a few of the leading members of the General Assembly; but a majority did not like Denny's close manner of conducting business. Hence the Carolina Printing Company was formed, composed of certain State oficials and the editors of the Columbia Union and Charleston Republican. After this the system of issuing pay certificates for the witness, division or "gratification" public printing for division become alcertificates being issued annually without any considerations, to pe paid "out of any money not otherwise appropriated," unless the taking of it by the officials and members can be construed as an appropriation, which it literally was; not content with this, claims when paid by the Treasurer for permanent and current printing were in several in stances raised to three times the original amounts and thus paid and divi these payments thus raised were added to the printing accounts in order that this ring should not lose thereby. The checks and evidences show that the Clerk

of the Senate (Woodruff) was to take care of the "circle of friends" in the Senate, and Clerk Jones of "the friends n the House," and they were jointly to take care of State officials. Your committee experienced great dif-ficulty in arriving at the amounts actual-ly paid for public printing, as the sum was largely in excess of that charged on the books of the State Treasurer. We ascertained that large payments had been ostensibly for printing which were charged to other convenient account and hence we were obliged to examine and go through all the vouchers from time and labor. The amount appropriated and paid during this time, including the publication of the general laws, and claims for printing, was \$1,326,589

a sum largley in excess of the cost of public printing, from the establishment of the State government up to 1868, including all payments made during the war in Confederate currency. In this connection, we respectfully invite attention to paper marked exhibit E. Q. G., in further illustration of the extravagant and enormous cost of public printing printing ring; also to the appropriations made at the sessions 1872-73, when appropriations for public printing and amounts paid newspapers for printing acts reached \$45,000, or \$171,759 more than the printing cost the State for twenty years; commencing at 1840-41 and ending 1865-66, including \$42-141.63, paid during the war in 1864 in Confederate currency for one year's printing. This statement includes payments made throughout the war when ments made throughout the war, when scended in ratio with the depreciation of Confederate currency; and also the amounts paid for printing at the sessions of 1865-66, when owing to the destruction of our railroads, the freights upon printing material alone, cost more in 1872-3. The public printing in this State, cost \$450,000 for one year, exceeding the cost of like work setts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and New York by \$122,935.13, embracing as they do, five of the largest and most populous of the Northern, Eastern, Western and Sonthern States.

A comparison between the cost of printing during the same year in Ohio and South Carolina, with regard to population and wealth will prove how normous were the inroads made on the Treasury by the printing ring of this

Wealth of Ohio... Wealth of South Carolina, under extravagant assessment..... Population of Ohio.2,695,260 Population of South Carolina... 705,606 Amount appropriated for

Cost of printing per capita in Ohio Cost of printing per capita in South

Ohio, with nearly four times the poptimes the capacity to pay, obtained her printing for \$63,000, whilst it cost in free South Carolina \$450,000. In addition to this, our comparison of the class of printing paid for in Ohio, we find that \$27,000 of the expenses charged was for a kind of printing not required in this State. For a further comparison we refer to paper in the evidence marked ex-hibit "A. H. D.," in which it is shown that there was appropriated during the session of 1872-73, by this State, \$178,-094 more than the cost of printing in all the thirteen Southern States for the last fiscal year. It will also be seen that there was appropriated \$385,000 at the sessions of 1874-75 for printing in South Carolina, making a total of \$835,000 within two years, or an average of \$145, 594 per annum over and above the cost of printing in all the Southern States for the past fiscal year. In proof of these statements we append letters from officials in the other Southern States, and derive grim satisfaction from the appalling figures presented from Louisiana, rivaling her sister in calamity and putting to the deepest blush, even to the

Your committee herewith submit a portion of Mr. Woodruff's testimony

bearing upon this subject, so that some idea may be had of the system and results of this stupendous plundering of the treasury of the State. Mr. Woodruff swears that he was elected Clerk of the Senate in 1868. J. W. Denny was then State printer. "Senators composing the circle of friends" became dissatisfied with Mr. Denny's close manner of conducting business, and his failure to meet their expectations in the division of the profits arising from the public printing. In the ing Company was organized by Messrs.
J. W. Denny, R. K. Scott, N. G. Parker,
D. H. Chamberlain, J. W. Morris and L.
Cass Carpenter. This company owned the Daily Union, of Columbia, and the Charleston Republican. Senator Leslie told him (Woodruff) that the "friends" in the Senate thought that as this was a matter of Senate patronage they should have a percentage of the profits from the printing. In order to carry out the wishes of the "friends," Mr. Leslie proposed that pay certificates for various amounts, ranging from three to five thousand dollars, for current printing, be drawn, and one-third or one-fourth of the amount realized be given to the chairman of the Committee on Printing for division among the friends, includ-ing some fifteen or sixteen Senators. This system was carried out as long as moneys could be paid out of any sums in the treasury not otherwise appropriwhen the law for specific appropriations and payments was enacted. Besides this, Woodruff testifies that a vast deal of unofficial and dead-head work was done by the company for outsiders friends and members of the General Assembly; that certificates were usually discounted at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of which bank Gov R. K. Scott, Treasurer Niles G. Parker and Attorney General Chamberlain wer stockholders. The checks in the hand of the committee are but a portion of the mounts paid during the time of the bove arrangement. The money was bove arrangement. deposited to the credit of the Printing lompany, and sometimes, according to the witness, division or "gratification the Carolina National

banks. ated by the checks in the hands of your committee, show that the following named persons received severally the amounts annexed to their names, under

said arrangements: Senator Y. J. P. Owens, 5 checks, \$1,000 each. Senator Y. J. P. Owens, 1 check, \$2,000. Senator James M. Allen, 2 checks, \$500

Senator James M. Allen, 1 check, \$200 Senator L. Wimbush, 1 check, \$300. Senator L. Wimbush, 1 check, \$200. Senator L. Wimbush, 1 check, \$250. Representative B. A. Bosemon, 1 check

Senator E. E. Dickson, 2 checks, \$300

Senator B. F. Whittemore, 5 checks. \$1,510. Representative James N. Havne. checks, \$700. Senator J. Hollinshead, 1 check, \$80

Senator W. B. Nash, 2 checks, \$750. Senator H. W. Duncan, 3 checks, \$150. Senator R. Smalls, 2 checks, \$250. Senator J. L. Jamison, 4 checks, \$376 Senator John Wilson, 1 check, \$74. Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier,

Representative J. B. Dennis, 3 checks Representative W. H. Jones, 2 checks

Representative T. A. Davis, 1 check

Senator J. A. Green, 1 check, \$100. Senator S. A. Swails, 3 checks, \$200 Representative A. L. Singleton,1 check

Representative W. J. Whipper, check, \$200. Senator C. P. Leslie, 1 check, \$200. Senator J. F. Beckman, 1 check, \$25 Thus, before the organization of the Republican Printing Company, fifteen

nators and seven Representatives received the above sums under this Your committee also call your attenion to the evidence of Woodruff, wherein he reveals the combination of Governor Scott, Treasurer N. G. Parker and Comptroller General Neagle, whereby 45,000 printing accounts were sold to Neagle, afterwards raised and reeipted for on Treasurer's books at \$90,-000! thus defrauding the State out of discount on former bills, as if a State ated by Clerk Jones, who swears that money, except the \$20,000 paid by Neagle, but Woodruff says that it is fair signature of the Governor before payment. An examination of the Treasu rer's stub check book shows that checks were drawn to pay the raised \$45,000 Woodruff's inference as to the division Woodruff also swears, that "he was not only compelled to satisfy Sentors, but had to buy off the opposition ments made to certain State officers were of members of the House of Representatives, who were dissatisfied with the payments made by Clerk Jones." "That State officials, Judges, lawyers, editors, confessions of Senators themselves (see

the passage of the Republican Printing Company's bills, and were paid, accord-ing to the supposed value of their servi-

In reference to the appropriation for \$250,000, approved December 21, 1872, Woodruff says that he can enumerate but a portion of the amounts paid, which are

Gov. F. J. Moses F. L. Cardozo, Treasurer..... Senator B. F. Whittemore.... Senator W. B. Nash..... Senator S. E. Gaillard. Senator W. R. Jervey Senator J. L. Jamison Senator H. J. Maxwell.. Senstor W. H. Jones..... Senator J. M. Smith ... Senator W. E. Holcombe Ex-Lt. Gov. A. J. Ransier..... Senator H. C. Corwin Senator G. F. McIntyre..... Senator John Lee

Senator J. Lee..... Woodruff's testimony, and checks as turned in by him in this transaction, show that several high State officials and twenty-two Senators out of thirty-three (twenty-one of whom were Republicans and one Democrat,) were paid, and by adding the amount paid by Clerk Jone of the House of Representatives as gratification checks to the sums paid by Woodruff, including checks not endorsed and other payments, the startling fact will appear that not less than \$98,-500 was paid at one session on the passage of one bill for printing, as BRIBES, sage of one officer printing, as BRIBES, and gratification. This bare statement would be weakened by any further comment on its enormity. But this is far from being all. It further appears from the testimony of Woodruff, corroborated by the books of the Republican Printing Company, also by LeGrand Benedic business manager of said company, that the following additional sums were paid out to secure the appropriation of \$231,

000 and interest, approved December 19, Lieut. Gov. R. H. Gleaves. Senator T. C. Andrews...... Senator H. Cardozo (statistician)... Senator L. Cain ... Senator H. C. Corwin ... Senator E. E. Dickson (statistician) Senator T. C. Dunn.. Senator C. D. Hayne ... Senator W. E. Holcombe Senator J. Hollinshead. Senator W. R. Jervey... Senator W. E. Johnston Senator W. H. Jones ... Senator J. Lee Senator Moses Martin. Senator G. F. McIntyre ... enator H. J. Maxwell. Senator W. B. Nash.... Senator R. Smalls ... Senator C. Smith enator S. A. Swails ... enator B. F. Whittemore...

Senators Cardozo and Dickson, that they report, and to Andrews that he regarded the amount paid him as a subscription to his paper, the Columbia Union-Herald; and also that Senator Dickson never asked or received from him (Woodruft) any valuable consideration for any vote he gave as Senator. The committee, therefore, conclude that whatever was given to Dickson by Woodruff was only as a gratuity. Of course none of these sums could have been paid without the appropriation. In addition to the above, Woodruff and Jones swear that the fol-lowing amounts, which appear on the books of the company, were paid State officials on the passage of the bill:

F. L. Cardozo, Treasurer ..

S. L. Hoge, Comptroller General. S. L. Hoge, Comptroller General. 5,000
So the amount paid by Jones, Clerk of
the House, added to that paid by Woodruff, sums up \$124,969 expended for
bribes and "commissions" on the above
measure alone. Woodruff's testimony
and the books of the printing company
show the enormous sum of \$835,866.90 was paid out to State officers, Senators, members of the House, and by way of forced contributions to Republican newspapers. Woodruff says: "With Cardozo, Treasurer, we made an arrangement at first to pay him ten per cent. for prompt payments, but in consideration of the heavy payments made to the Conof the heavy payments made to the General Assembly, he agreed to reduce it to five per cent. The payments made to Cardozo were always in currency, with one or two exceptions, when he received pay certificates belonging to the company." He further says that the com-pany, was severely black-mailed for the Union-Herald whilst that paper was owned by Governor Chamberlain and Treasurer Cardozo; that the books of the Republican Printing Company were kept by W. H. Jackson. The amounts paid to state officers and Senators appear on said books, in most instances, with the initials of their names reversed-indi-cating an attempt on the part of said Your committee also call your attenders of the stood and thus kept record of the

real parties.

The testimony of LeGrand Benedict, business manager of said company, is well worth attention as corroborating originated, he thinks, with W. II. Jack son, the bookkeeper, and denoted gra-\$45,000 at one stroke! The accounts tuities to legislators and public officials when exhibited, contained charges for in aid of the passage of the bill and collection of the claims of the company should pay a discount on raised and against the State; that it was a standing fraudulent bills. Woodruff is corroboagreement between the company and the company did not receive any of this ten per cent, on all sums paid the company by the State, and it comes within my (his) knowledge that under said to suppose that Parker and Scott knew who received the money, as by law, the Treasurer's check required the counter company; that in some instances he receipted for larger sums than were paid

im (witness.)
Witness also paid very considerable mounts to Senators on the order of Woodruff. The witness examined his Woodruff's account and found it in the same condition as that of Clerk 'A. O. Jones. He says that he has no doubt reporters, lobbyists, male and female, testimony of Senator Cain and other white and black, all from the highest to admitting the receipt of the money. testimony of Senator Cain and others amount appropriated for white and black, all from the highest to admitting the receipt of the money.)

printing in South Carolina. 450,000 00 the lowest, manifested deep interest in Pursuing the testimony of Woodruff, he

check for \$11,000 given by Treasurer Parker to the printing company... Wood-ruff produced his bank book, which showed that the check had been paid, writing, the word "Scott." The books of the Bank and Trust Company also show that this amount was placed to the credit of Gov. Scott on the same day it VOL. XIII---NO. 34. was received from Woodruff and on the same day the \$11,000 was carried to the credit of the company.

We here insert a few extracts from the

produced a check payable to "gratifica-

tion or bearer," for \$500, which he says was given to Mr. Jacobs, cashier of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, for Gov. B. K. Scott, to induce him, while he was Governor, to sign a

diary of Mr. Woodruff, confirmatory of his testimony, which will show that in most cases when he paid out money, or gave a check, it was entered, with the name of the party and date of payment. to Woodruff's evidence, containing a large number of extracts from his diary, bearing on the subject of public printing principally:

SATURDAY, January 4, 1873.
Received a dispatch from LeGrand relative to rumors about injunction on payment of printing bills. Mr. Arnold was present, and I exhibited temper which I should not have done. God grant that I may be saved from swearing. Sent reply to the dispatch, telling Le-Grand that I would leave for Columbia o-morrow morning, and to keep the buffers quiet until my return. SUNDAY, January 5, 1873.—Arrived in

Columbia at 5:30 p. m. Neagle and Mi-nort came to see me. Promised to take care of Minoft's note and to endorse it. MONDAY, January 6, 1873.—Endorsed a note for Minort for \$500, sixty days. That I consider a company affair.

TUESDAY, January 7, 1873.—Bowley proposed to take printing bills for his pay. Promised to consider the matter.

That will not do.

That will not do.

TUEBDAY, January 7, 1873.—Nash, Gleaves, Jones, &c., stayed late this evening. This Legislature has a hard set. I expect to be the most unpopular man going now. To disburse money and not be able to save any as it goes through is pretty rough to Josephus.

WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1873.—Jackson is a fraud, and don't know how to make out pricting bills.

make out printing bills. FRIDAY, January 10, 1873.—Whilst waiting breakfast, was called upon to go down stairs to Mr. Cardozo. He desired take back some bills payable and war-rant for Supreme Court decisions from Governor Moses, and he would give us a check for \$50,000—\$20,000 of which was to be paid to Moses. This was done. Gave \$500 to Gaillard; \$300 to Jervey.

FRIDAY, January 10, 1873.—Chamberto make us shew our hands. Well, I am ready to do it. They are all a set of frauds. Trust LeGrand will make Sperry's note sixty days. It is a big fraud. Stayed up until 1 o'clock. Gleaves, Nash, Smalls and myself had an oyster supper. Smalls paid for it, and Nash eat it; and

so it goes.

SUNDAY, January 12, 1878.—This evening I had a talk with Chamberlain, and he agreed to bring about a reconciliation, which was effected in a very nice way. Jones and I called on Governor Moses and spoke to him about effecting actionment. It was a hard day for Sunsationard. a settlement. It was a hard day for Sun day, and I trust God will forgive us for

our actions, as we could not help it.

MONDAY, January 13, 1873.—After maile further arrangements relative to printing affairs. Ordered him to make out two checks for our salaries as President and Treasurer of the company— \$10,000 to Jones and \$10,000 to myself. (This was small pay for two years' services.) Also a check for \$3,000 for Cardozo. He did so, and gave each a check for \$10,000. I paid \$3,000 to Cardozo. Visited Berry's with Cain and asked him to let Cain have what he wanted.

WEDNESDAY, January 15, 1873 .- Re ceived three boxes of champagne from Cooper & Taylor; also one basket. Ordered some cigars, also. Nash called early this morning. Well, we will have to take care of his friends. Paid Kinard Aggregating the large amount of \$57,200, paid to twenty-seven Senators out of thirty-three, and to Lieutenant Governor Gleaves as President of the Governor Gleaves as President of the Taylor of the \$100: H. J. Maxwell \$1,000; C. D. Hayne, \$200; W. H. Jones, Jr., \$500. Arranged with Smalls. Thursbay, January 16.—Paid Berry, Sulzbacher, Duffie and several others. Promised Mr. Gleaves \$300. Drew check. for Ransier for \$500; Holeombe \$250; Hollinshead \$100; Robert Smalls \$5,000; Johnston \$500. This has been a day of

much excitement to me. gave us check for \$100,000. I propose to give Cardozo \$12,000 out of this. That will be a big thing for him. If we had Parker we would probably have had to pay half of it and then not get it. Jones and self will come out clear about \$30, 000 between us, or \$15,000 each.
FRIDAY, January 17, 1873.—Drew checks for B. F. Whittemore \$5,000; S.
A. Swails \$2,500; C. Brookbanks \$100;

FRIDAY, January 17, 1873.—Well, I think I have made Whittemore, Smalls, Nash, Stephens, Swails and some others my friends, or they should be if they are nos. But I wonder if I will ever get on a healthy basis from the wolves. I hate

Neagle.
SATURDAY, January 18, 1873.—Gave J. M. Smith a check for \$300; Nash a check for \$3,000; White a check for \$50.

check for Corwin for \$300; McIntyra \$200. Had a conversation with Tira Hurley to-day. I thought we had quit him, but he is still very pressing. That has money enough, and why he should keep our nose to the grind stone is very strange indeed. Had a consultation with Bowley, and he promised to do what we wanted. He told me he was willing to let everything else go by the board, he did not get that appropriation through

for printing.
FRIDAY, January 24, 1873.—Gave
John Lee check for \$100, and promised
to give C. Smith. The per diem bill with \$50,000 for current printing went through second reading to-day without a dissenting voice. This shows the justice of our claims. I think this is as it should be. Drew check for C. Smith for \$50). Must give Cain and Jervey some more

and old Ford \$50. FRIDAY, January 24, 1873.—Paid Cardozo \$5,000 to-day. He ought to feel

good. TUBSDAY, January 28, 1873.—Settled bills of Mr. Stanley, Fagan Bros. and others. Taylor sent some liquor, for which I suppose he must receive pay certificates. Am sick of this liquor business. Must give Cardozo \$5,000 more as soon as possible. Ten per cent. gets him every time. That is better than to let it remain idle in the State Treasury. Agreed with Jones that Hurley should

THURSDAY, January 30.-Neagle has beaten us all through, and I am still afraid of him. He is a perfect night-mare to us. Jones gave Tim a check for \$2,500 to-day. I think that is enough for Tim. He is another sharper.

THURSDAY, January 30 .- Suppose by the time the Legislature adjourns t wolves of the executive departments will scent more keenly for Jones and Wood-THURSDAY, January 30 .- Cardozo

must admit did very well, he has tried to want to allow them to make so much out of the appropriations. They are all a damned set of wolves any how. I suppose they will unite against us for blood McIntyre is hot after me. FRIDAY, January 31, 1873.—Gave Mc-

(Concluded on Fourth Page.)