Charleston News.-Supplement.

CHARLESTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1870.

THE STATE FINANCES.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL CONNER AT CAMDEN.

A Dispassionate and Lucid Review of the Financial History of the Scott Administration

THE ARITHMETIC MAN OF THE RING COMPLETELY DEMOLISHED.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

interest on the public debt. He then says that \$250,000 of this amount is chargeable to the okl administration, and the other \$250,000 of interest he deducts "from the aggregate of taxes levied," just as if it had been paid from those taxes. His assertion really is, that the \$250,000 was paid from the taxes. Now, I assert that not one dollar was paid from the taxes for interest, during the fiscal year 1868. I have carefully examined the receipts and pay-ments at the treasury for that year, and there is not one single cutry for interest, and Mr. Chamb. rlain's deduction of \$256,000 is utterly nawarranted. CAMDEN, S. C., October 3. According to appointment, a mass meeting of the Union Reform party was held at this place to-day. The notice of the meeting was short, and the weather on Saturday and yesterday was wet and uncomfortable. This morning, however, the skies cleared-a hap-. py omen-and by 12 o'clock the Courthouse was filled by an attentive audience, representing both races and the capital and labor of the county.

The meeting was called to order, and Col. Z. Leitner elected chairman. The chairman then introduced General James Conner, who delivered the following address, in review of the financial history of the Scott administration. The address was listened to with deep attention, and produced a marked effect. General Conner said :

SPEECH OF GENREM. CONNER.

Is the Stat: prospering? If States or indi-viduals spen: more than they make, if they hve on their capital instead of their income, they are on the high read to ruin. The Re-publican leaders are fully aware that the salvation of their party depends upon the financial exhibit which they can make, and Mr. Chamberlain, their attorney-general and ablest man has undertaken to show that their administra has undertakes to show that their administra-tion has been prudent and economical. The importance of the subject and Mr. Chamber-lain's party zeal and personal ability are gran-antees that nothing has been omitted from his speech. It has been published as a campaign document, and we may safely accopt it as the strongest presentation of the case that can be

Prior to the war our taxation was light, was hardly felt. It has increased more than three-fold since Governor Scott assumed control of

fold since Governor Scott assumed control of the State. On page 46 of the comptroller's report for 1859, will be found a statement of the taxes paid for the previous ten years by each district or parish, and the average amount of annual taxes is \$331,899. During the year 1869, the amount of tixes paid by the State was \$4,122,690 68. Of this amount \$2,622,690 63 was the United States tax (Governor Scott's message p. 4.) \$1 000,000 was tax assessed for State purposes, exclusive of polt tax, and \$500,000 was the tax 'or coun-ty purposes. (Auditor Tomlinson's Report, p. 231.) The entire State debt, when Governor Scott

p. 231.) The entire State debt, when Governor Scott assumed control, was, according to Mr. Cham-berlain, \$4,934,849 17. Thus, in the first year of Governor Scott's administration, a sum nearly equal to the ontire debt was levied on the State.

Over the United States tax Governor Scott could, of course, exercise no control. No one holds him responsible for that, but it was his duty, and that of his party, to use the utmost economy, and make the appropriations for State purposes as small as possible, in order to lighten the weight of the burden supesed upon the State.

108.372 20.

the State. Governor Orr, in his message prepared for the called acssion of the Logislature in 1868, says: "If the taxes of the present year proved oppressive to all branches of industry in the oppressive to all branches of undustry in the State and yielded but \$375,000, the expendi-tures of the next year should, if possible, he cartailed by the reduction of salaries and otherwise, so as not to exceed that sum, ex-clusive of interest on the public dect." (page 9.) Governor Orr is regarded by the Repub-lican party as the ablest statesman of the Note wise sound and practical. He is an

Let us now come from the appropriations to the expenditures, and test the accuracy of Mr. Chamberlain's statements. Under the caption of "Taration in 1859 and in 1869, an increase of \$136,000 only." Mr. Chamberlain puts the State and police tax for 1859 at \$857,000, and the State and police tax for 1859 at \$857,000, and the State and contry tax for 1868 at \$1.500,000. It is manifest that he does not intend to contrast taxations, for the difference between \$\$57,000 and this own figures to difference between \$\$57,000 and his own figures

the difference between \$557,000 and \$1,500 000 is not \$136,000, but \$643 00.), and his own figures would contradict hum. It is expenditures which he compares. And here is Mr. Cham-berlain's first error, for the \$635,000, which he gives as the general tax, was not collected, and of course could not have been expended. If Mr. Chamberlain had referred to the renort Paid R. K. Scott for use as collaterals in effecting a 10 a n, of course could not have been expended. It Mr. Chamberlain had referred to the report from which he extracted the \$635,000, he would have seen that the actual tax received was \$00,414 20. The difference may be regarded as too small to merit attention, but we are so since returned..... poor that even that trifle is important. Of the \$1,500,000, Mr. Chamberlain suys that \$500,000 "was appropriated" to pay accrued interost on the public debt. He then says that

4,000 00 190,575 26 lington Interest on public debt H. H. Kimpton, Finan-chal Agent, amount elsowhere accounted for, having been relington.

turned to him 424,424 00 Total expended on account of old claims.

33,517 54

27,185 00

222 000 00

3,258 94

\$995,978 24

Leaving expenses in curred by the pres-ent government..... Cash on hand......

unwarranted. The truth is that \$500,000 was appropriated to pay interest on the public debt, in the gen-eral appropriation, but by another act, Angust 26, 1868, bonds to the amount of one million of dollars were authorized to be issued for pay-The entire amount of \$995,973 24 is coolly put down as "expended on account of old claims," of "claims incurred previous to the inaugura-tion of the present State Government." Was ion of the present State Governme R. K. Scott incarred provious to the inaugura-tion of the present State Government? It is bad enough to have him now, but pray have ment of interest, and authority was given ment of interest, and authority was given to soll the bonds, and Mr. Chamberlain in his sjeech says, "of these bonds about \$650,000 have been used thus far." The interest was not paid from the taxes, but from the bonds, and Mr. Chamberlain's statement is not only contradicted by the official records, but is in-completent with another statement in the same some pity on us and do not carry him "by re-lation" back to the belter days of the State. Was H. H. Kimpton an old claim? Did the State owe that estimable young man \$121,424, consistent with another statement in the same

Saile over the insurantion of the present State Government? I trow not. Of the bills re-ceivable I will speak hereafter. How far the items are equally the due so the present gov-ernment, I do not know. The necessary fa-cilities for sifting the account are not within my reach. Mr. Chamberlain next reviews the expondi-Mr. Chamberlain next reviews the expondi-tures for the years 1830 and 1869, and from those of the latter year makes several deduc-tions, among them interest on the public debt, "because in 1859 and 1860, that interest ny reach. But to return to the comptrollor-general'

debt, "because in 1859 and 1860, that interest was paid wholly by the Bank of the State;" and Mr. Chanbertain challenges the denial of this statement. The challenge is easily met. By reference to the comptroller-general's re-port for October 1, 1859, pages 28 and 29, it will be seen that there was paid in that year for interest on State debt, viz : Six per cent stock new capital \$39,429 90, and six per cent stock new capital \$39,670; total \$69,099 90; and if Mr: Chambertain, when examining the comptroller-general's report for the same year, to ascertain the general tax, had only looked at page 4 of the report he would have seen the following : "During the last fiscal year it be-came necessary to raise by inxation \$03,000 to But to return to the comptraint-generates account, and to that item of H. H. Kimpton, \$424,424, "elsewhere accounted for, having been returned to him." Looking elsewhere I fuid, octoher 31, the last entry made litus: "By IL H. Kimpton \$424,424." Now why was this particular item solected out, to be deduct-ed as having been roturned to him. Entries of the same character run throughout the year. There was paid to 14. H. Kimpton during the year \$945,849. The outries are exactly alike, and why should this particular one be deductand why should this particular one be deduct-od and none others? In October the State re-cuived from H. H. Kimpton \$319,714 50, and in Ostober the state returns to H. H. Kimpton \$421 424. How is it possible to deduct this \$424,424, as an "old claim," "incurred previous to the inauguration of the present State Gov-ernment?" To put it in the mildest form, this outry throws great doubt on the correctness of the mildest form, this approximate the state of the state approximate and the state of t at page 4 of the report ne would have seen the following: "During the last fiscal year it be-came necessary 15 raise by taxation \$63,000 to meet the payment of interest on the bonds and stocks of the new capitol, and during the present year to raise \$87,000 for the same pur-pose." Or it Mr. Chamberlain, while looking over the expenditures for the year ending; October, 1800, had been at all inquisitive, ho would have found this item: "Interest on bonds and stocks for new capitol \$92,592 c6." Or, if he had even tooked at the estimates for the year commencing October 1860, he would have seen "for interest on \$1 850,000 of State capitol bonds and stocks \$111,000; interest on Bine findge bonds \$180,000; total \$1.29 000. And yet it is gravely said that "the interest was paid wholly by the Bank of the State." Will Mr. Chamberlain admit that his statement is erroneous, and that a speech intended to eu-lighten, does actually misload ? Again, Mr. Chamberlain says that the cur-rent expenses of the State for 1869 were \$1,-108, \$72 20.

the entire account. Let us look a little further into this matter of

Let us look a little further into this matter of II. H. Kumpton. His account current with the State for the year shows: To cash, \$1,007.-923 54; by cash \$492 500; by balance, \$515 424 54. Total, \$1,007,924 54. October I, 1869. To balance brought down, \$515,424 64, or in plain English, that on that day the State owed 11. H. Kimpton \$515,424 54. This is what Mr. Kimpton says. The comp-troller-general's accounts shows that there was received from H. H. Kimpton \$1,412,714 50; that there was paid to H. II. Kimpton, \$818,-818. October 31, 1869. Balance due Kimpton \$599,866 50. \$593,866 50.

\$599,366 50. The two accounts do not tally. The one account is made up to October 1, the other to October 31. Bat this will not explain the dif-From this he deducts-For extraordinar expenses, \$147.000; for interest, 338.693.86. Total, \$485,693.86, and obtained \$617,678.34 as

Total, \$485,693 86, and obtained \$617,678 34 as the current expenses of the State. I have already shown that Mr. Chamber-lain's assertion relative to the interest is con-tradicted by the proofs; but be commus a more serions error when we contrast the \$549,251 09 of 1860 with the \$617,678 34 of 1869. Well may he exclaim, "I am willing on all occasions to let these figures stand fair and undiminished 1" but [propose to show that, consistently with The accounts of the comptroller show that The accounts of the comptroffer show that he received in October, from Kimpton \$819.-714 50, and that he paid Kimpton \$545.320. Now, if the accounts are fairly and correctly kept, the two accounts should agree—the same catrica, would be in each—abilither to Kimpton's account the receipts and payments in October, and bring his account up to \$1st October. It results thus: Octobor. It results thus : \$492,500

To cash.....\$1,007,924 54 By cash...... To cash..... 819,714 50 By cash...... \$45,323 Total..... 1.827,639 04 Total...... .. 1.037,823

And yet the Comptroller's account only

Let these figures stand fair and undiminished 1" But I propose to show that, consistently with the truth, they cannot stand. Bronght to the test they will be diminished. They are put forward as total expenditures, and the contrast made, and a financial triumph daimed. For heat the the the theorem orla

There was paid out of the treasury for interest on public debt in July, Angust, September and October, Kimpton paid on account of State interest on public debt,

Let us sitt the treasury accounts a little.

595 959 19 Here then was..... paid out by the State for interest, and yet on the 31st of October the entire smount is again put down in treasury accounts, as paid for in-terest on public dobt. In other words, the official accounts show that \$525 269 12 of in-terest has been twice charged. If it was simply a clorical error, the cash on haad would

kooper anywhere who will not say that the entry is a false entry. What reliance can be placed on seconnts about the rogues who are stealing my money and your money too.

1,103,372 20 11,851 07 The truth was so clear, correct information so casily attainable, that Mr. Chamberlain owed it to humself to make the inquiry before them a chance. They are ready to promise \$2,111,196 51 anything before the elections, but if Carpenter

he risked his reputation on such an assertion. There nover was \$300,000 of the bills in exist. ence, and Mr. Ghamberlain could casily have known it. Governor Ocr, in his message to tho called session of the Legislature in July, 1868, says "only \$220,000 have been signed and carried to cash in the treasury. On 1st May, 1868, there was outstanding and in circulation of these bills receivable only \$135,687." (Mes-sage, page 7.) Governor Scott says : "There is a floating delt of \$160,000 in the shape of bills eccivable in circulation." (Message, 1868,

Here again Mr. Chamberlain makes a slight for Curpenter and Butler.

Here again Mr. Chamberlain makes a slight error of \$140,000. Mr. Chamberlain says: "These bills were receivable at par it, paymont of all dues to the State' Should we have re-issued them? Could we afford to re-issue them at 60 coats on the dollar and redeem them at par? No." And yet that is exactly what they did. If they redeemed \$300,000 of them, then they re-issued them, for only \$160,-000 were out when Governor Scott assumed control, and there was an act authorizing the re-issue of them. Was Mr. Chamberlain, the attornoy-general of the State, ignorant of the existence of the act? To the list of errors and omissions we must

ministration not only had to raise the funds to heap better to let them get a bushel of money moet its own debts, but were compelled to pay the debts of the preceding administration. Yot there was turned over to the present ad-ministration \$95,516 26, and the receipt of it is admitted by the treasurer. (See page 100.) This amount Mr. Chamberlain entirely ignores. If an unlimited power of subtraction from the

Batlor. They will go for Scott every time.

binty? What contact would there be in given ing that the liability was only contangont? Any business man who was foolish enough to give such an endorsement, would be wise enough to prepare to meet the note at matu-rity. But it is triffing with the subject to treat it in that fashion If the Bine Ridge Road is as solvent as the other reads for which the Silale has guaran-

teed bonds, then the state runs he greater risk. That is the real issue. Can the Bine Rudgo meets its bonds at maturity? Governor Scott desidedly says, no. "It would require about \$8,000.000 to put the road in running mature and that without the extendition of save the colored people. And it was to get order," and that "without the expenditure of more capital, the whole investment must re-main as dead capital." Unless we are prepared to give another \$4,000,000, the read cannot be completed—if not completed, the read cannot pay intrest on the deb;; and if it cannot pay interest is cannot new period.

hadly. JUNE. Well! I am all-straight on that question. I see now that the Reformers have not the power to take away any of our rights even if they wanted to. But we are safe, as we are now, with the Republican Party-why should

we change? PETER. In the first place, Scott and his over seers are not Republicans; they are thieves and robbers. Just as long as they stay we shall not have an honest and fair governmen and it is that sort of government which the Reform Party will give the State.

me ?" PETER. All the difference in the world Scott and his oversoors make all sorts General Batler will speak this morning, but of offices and give them to their friends. any way, we are sure to hear some plain talk-Carbin has five or six offices, Moses has two, Elliott has two, Ransier has two, De-Large has two, and that's the way all over JONE. Why do you talk that way? I know the State. Now, the Reform party won't allow you are a hard-working man, and an honest any man to hold more than one office, and will put in office honest men like you, not thieving politicians.

JUNE. But if I don't get an office, what then?

PETER. I'l tell you. Wherever you work you have to get your pay from the man who employs you. That man gets the money to pay you with by selling whit he makes, or raises, wich your help. Now, when taxes are high as they are now, people have very little money left to spep ?, and your employor can't get a good price for what he has to sell. He can t afford to go on unless he makes money, and the consequence is you lose your place or get less pay. If you had a government that people had trust in there would be now mills

going up in every county, new railroads would are going to vote the Reform ticket. I am a be built, and the laboring man would find as Republican, and, if I live, I shall cast my ballot much work as he wanted, and would be paid well for it. Neither you nor I can get along comfortably upless the government is carried on cheaply and respectably. You come over to the speaking, and Judge Carpenter will explain it all to you.

JUNE. Yes, I will go. But I have made up my mind that the Reform party is the place for the bonest colored man, and to-night I mean to join the ----- Reform club.

RUSSIA'S DESIGNS.

Does the Czar Contemplate a Descent on Turkey or Intervention on France-Indications of his Purpose.

We have telegraphic information of gigantic JUNE. It is that. And I tell you that the preparations for war on the part of Itassia, and colored people in this county will not sign t has been intimated that it is to be directed their liberty away by voting for Carpenter and stainst Prussia. We give below various exextracts from toreign journals bearing upon PETER. Hold on a minute. Do you know this important question, and affording information of a late date, which may aid to a com JUNE. 1 do that. I am a free citizen of prehension of the developments and the for South Carolins, and have the right to enjoy all nation of a correct opinion on the questions the public privileges which are possessed by involved.

AN AUSTRIAN-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE FORM SHADOWED.

The Vienna correspondent of the London relegraph thus alludes, under date of Septem ber 8, to certain indications of a fature alliance free, and gave me the right to vote and hold between Austria and Russia for future de fence :

The marvellons tide of victory which, to our The marvelions lide of victory which, to off present seeming, is carrying the Prussian standards across the plains of Champagne to the walls of Paris, was not by any means an-licipated in all its successful entirety by Russet you and me free to help them to conquer the pate in all its successful entirely by this-sin, when Prince Gortschakoff went ball to. Count Bismarck for the protection and safety of the Prussian rear. Circumstances not ort-ously alter cases; and the unexpected Prussian analysis of the protection and safety and the safety of the safety save the colored people. And it was to get ously and chaste and Lorraine, together with the imauguration of Alsace and Lorraine, together with the imauguration of a French Republic, to give South Carolina to carpet-buggers, that Affairs shift his wind a little. Eu consider the interests of kussin in the negotia-tions, and even advocate these, should this be desired at St. Petersburg. But I am convinced that a pongress at which other powers would also be represented must, in the interests of Germany, be most decisively rejected in view of the unfavorable and unfriendly attifude of the States which have hitherto been only com-pained by necessary to remain mentral." ng to the serious conviction of St. Petersburg, s about to witness a terrific struggle between the Red and Blue Spectres. Neither of these the Red and Blue Spectres. Neither of these appartitions is at all agreeable or welcome to the government of the Czar, and of the two the government of the Czar, and of the two the first is, perhaps, the one to be most dread-ed. Annexation lever is a might dangerous disease in Emperors and Kings, Chancellors, and such like, and can only be exorcised by sanguinary and costly remedies. Whether the fear be reasonable or not, people here and in Russia begin to entertain grave apprehensions about the future policy of Prussia. They are of the opinion that Count Bismarck will, if he is allowed successfully to absorb Alsace and Lor-raine, proceed to give further high-handed illustrations to the patriotic queries as to what is the German Fatherland. I don't at all share these apprehensions; for Count Bismarck being belled by necessity to remain neutral." RUSSIA PAYING TAN REGARDS TO BAXONY. The London Post, commenting on the pre-

colored people well than by freating them ion of Bussla in the East and America in the badly. West. Now, if France be struck down from her place as the leading power on the comp-nent, can Germany replace her as a frm serviceable friend to this country ? That are some English philosophers who score in idea of interested alliances, and main an a ation ought to have no policy except for of building up its own society on the principle attending improving the moral and material for steadily improving the moral and material for the and the choice of thus keeping her-self aloof from the rest of the world. When ever may be her domestic policy in these the lands, she has vast possessions in the Bad which are coveted by Russia, and great colo-nies in the West which America would not be univilling to annex. No doubt we might get unwilling to annex. No doubt we might gat rid of all our difficulties abroad by abandoning India and her colonies; but while we insist on maintaining the integrity of the British Be lends and who our enemies among foreig irlends and who our enemies among foreign States. That Germany will be in many re-species a valuable ally to England we firmly be-heve. We have hopes that her citizen army may return to their homes with a stronger love of peace, and that her government, con-scious of its strength, may in its foreign policy steadily respect the rights of other nationa. But there is a fear that reconstituted Germany may be unwilling or unable to foreco the end

may be unwilling or unable to forego the good will of Russia; and it is significant that no sooner is France rendered powerless than Russia begins to talk of obtaining a revision of the treaty of 1856. British ships and British troops alone may still be able to keep Bussia wut of Constantionele, but it is immerant for roops alone may still be all of a cost of the final for out of Constantinopie, but it is important for English statesmen to bear in mind that if France be effaced as a first-class powar we shall be left to all appearance without a friend on the Continent of Europe willing to help us either in the East or in the West.

BUSSIA TO AVENGE FRANCE.

The Berlin Avenir, an outspoken Republican paper printed in French at the German capital, after making an argument against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, says in regard to the complications likely to follow the resent war :

present war: Whoever does not allow himself to be car-ried away by the excitement of the moment, or who is not interested in misleading the German people, must foresee that the war o 1870 will lead inevitably to war between Ger-many and Russia, as that of 1866 brought on that of 1870. We say inevitably, nuless there is a revolution in Russia, which is unlikely-Except in that improbable event, war between Germany and Russia ought to be looked upon as certain. It all depends upon the course Germany adopts. If she annexes Aisace and Lorraine, France allied with Russia will enter into war azainst her. into war against her.

A GERMAN-PRUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

The Cologue Gazette publishes, "on good authority," a communication from Berlin relative to the attitude of the neutral powers which looks like a bid for a Russo-Prussian illiance. The writer positively denies the report that England and Russia have proposed a

Congress in favor of France. It says : Russia has no idea of interfering between the beiligerents, and "the commercial policy" of England forbids her to do so. "The neutral owers, with the single exception of Bussia, has shown no good-will to Prussia in her con-flict with France; but from hostile ideas to hostile acts, now that the German armies have

nosthe acts, now that the verman armes have won such great victories, is a long way." Ger-many, he proceeds, will reject any foreign in-tervention; "the conditions of peace will be dictated to France by the German Powers dictated to France by the German Powers alone." "That Germany is in the position to do this is due, next to the bravery of her people, alone to Bussia, which has been iriendly and useful to us in the war. The Czar appreciated eur posi-tion with good-will and intelligence. By his decision Denmark was led into a sensible pol-ter course d Cormeny, and Anstria was nergent levision Denmirk was led into a scalar pot-icy toward Germany, and Anstria was proven-ed from recklessly following the Bankerings of Count Benst. The forced neutrality of Aus-tria must also have influenced the attitude of Italy. As for England, she placed her com-Italy. As for England, she placed her com mercial interests in the foreground through out the war." The writer adds that Prusels out the war." cun accept no conditions of peace that will not strategically secure the southwestern frontier strategiesily secure the southwestern frontier of Germany, "The German governments, however, neight enter into a friendly under-standing with Russia in regard to the peace conditions. I believe that Germany would pender the Interaction Desired in the accord manider the intere

entation of the military orders of St. George

ISSUE. amounting to 192,704 50 Being a Conversation between June Pinckney, an Honest Republican, and Peter Bull, a Staunch Reformer.

RADICALISM AND REFORM.

PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE POINTS AT

man, but you ought not to speak so.

PETER. Why not? It's the truth.

the colored people.

me what you mean.

JUNE. Even if it 18, you ought not to abus

your tried friends for the sake of these Reform-

ers who'll fool you in a minute if you just give

and Butler are elected it will he a had day for

PETER. How so? Talk right out and toll

JUNE. I mean this. The Reform party is

the old Democratic party, and if it gets back

PETER. You are all wrong. The Reform

party is not the old Democratic party, and the

JUNE. You may be right. Just last night

old Sam Johnson told me that he saw in Co-

lumbia things, that made him sick, and he did

tell ine he believed nearly every one of those

hoss Radicals was a thief. But, Peter, it's a

PETER. Is that what you are afraid of ?

any other citizen, whatever his station or the

PETER. That's it. Tell me now who gav

JUNE. The Republican party which set me

PETER. I tell you, Juno, the Republican party

the South. The books show that President

Lincoln and Congress too, would have made

peace and loft us all in slavery, if the South

orn white people had laid down their arms.

The North wanted to save the Union, not le

than for us to lose our rights.

what your rights are?

color of his skin.

office.

yon those rights?

into power it will take away our rights.

morning? show it. But the cash on hand is only \$11, \$51 07. The money is therefore not in the trensury. It has been paid out. Who got it? Where is it? There is not a merchant or bookto hear the speaking.

What Fortuce can be proved on accounts thus kept? And yet of such material Mr. Chamberlan socks to build a monument to the funnetal wisdom of the Scott administration. We have already examined Mr. Chamberlain's argument on the financial question so fully, that we can but briefly alinde to the other parts of his mench.

A word, however, as to the bills receivable, Mr. Chamberlain says "\$300,000 of these bills had been issued prior to Jaly, 1868." I confess to great surprise at reading this statement.

proof is, that thousands of good Republicans

JUNE. Why do you abandon your party. PETER. Because the Republican party of South Carolina is in the hands of bad men. I can't trust them any more, and I vote against them, not because they are Republicans, but because they have cheated everybody, and got rich while you and I stay poor.

existence of the act? To the list of errors and omissions we must yet add one more. No where in Mr. Chamber-lain's speech does he give credit for any momes paid over to the new by the old administration. The idea institled is that Governor Scott's ad-

one side and consistent from the other is con-coded, it is easy to reach a result that will be politically satisfactory. It will, however, hardly produce a fair and just statement, and that is

produce a fair and just statement, and that is what we had the right to expect from Mr. Chamberlain's position and ability. The last item of finance which we shall ad-vert to us the Blue Eadgo bonds. Mr. Cham-berlain's point on this is purely technical. An endorsement is not, in legal phrase, a debt; but, logally and practically, it is an obligation; and it the addression is incorrect for one who is

and if the obligation is incurred for one who is number to pay, the endorser has to pay. Mr. Chamberian's argument is this: If you en-dorse a note for a drunken tile varihond, it is not a debt, oh no! It is only a contingent lia-bility! What confort would there be in know-ing the life life and the second contingent lia-bility!

other roads, for which the State has guaraned bonds, then the State runs no greater

JUNE. Mr. Bull, where are you going this fine PETER. I am going to the Reform barbecue JUNE. What difference does that make to JUNE. Who do you reckon will be there? PETER. They do say Judge Carpenter and

State, as wise, sound and practical. He is an authority for show they profess unbounded	claimed. Fut how is it that Mr. Chamberlain could remember to add the police assessments
roanast Ha snoka from a long experience of	to the year 1859, and the county tax to the year 1868, and forget to add them for the years
the State and its resources, and his carnest advice was to practice economy. How was the	1860 and 1869. Lot us add the figures and see
advice hecded?	the result. \$617,678 94
In 1868 the appropriations for State expenses were	Add county taxes 500,000
The county tax was (Mr. Chamber- lain's estimate)	1 117,678 34
, and 0 completely ()	Current expenses 1860
Total in 1868 \$1,800,300 00 In 1869 the appropria-	Add police assess
tions for State ex penses were \$1,071,169 00	meut 198,916 97 \$748,168 06
In 1859 the appropria- tions for State ex penses were \$1,071,160 00 The county tax was 500,000 00	
Total in 1869 1,571,169 60	Difference not \$68.427 25, as Mr. Chamberlain claims, but \$369,510 28
Total in 1808-'69 \$3,431,469 00	mine fre I have assumed the corrections of
On the other hard— The appropriations for	Mr. Chamberlain's figures, and have most the
State expenses in	that own on their own statement their exper-
1868 was	ditures far exceeded those of any former admin- istration. I now propose to examine Mr.
084,877 75	Chamberlain's figures. Ho states the current expenditures for 1860 at \$549,251 09. and the
The appropria- tions for	answert a standitures for 1809 at 2017.070 St. Due
State expen-	
ses in 1859 was	he carefully deducts administration the expen- Governor Scott's administration the expen- ditures for the new State House, the census,
Add police us- sessment 222,000	the pententiary and the quarters. Was ho
Total in 1859 866,730 00	
	nary expenses of the Democratic autilitiesta-
	ply the omission and let us see now the ac-
Excess in 1868-'09 over 1858-'59 \$1,879,801 22	I quote from the official documents-
A componentive view of the appropriations for	The total expenditure for
the waars 1858 and 1868, and for 1859 and 1865.	the year ending October 1, 1860, was
diture:	Doduct- 92 599 60
1858. 1868.	Now State House
Legislative, Reg-	Public buildings and insti- tions
Legislative, Ex-	Constit
Legislative, EA- tra session 130,000 270,000 Judicial	
Treasury	Total current expenses for \$392,359.98
41vil	The total expenditures of the State for the
Civil, transient sick and poor. 15,000	vear ending October 1, 1859, were \$905,035 02.
Civil, dieting and	Deduct, as Mr. Chamberlain has deducted for his party-
prisoners 20,000- 203,000	Interast
Local 13,220 00	Deepening Sullivan's Island
Public Buildings. 66,500 00 Extraordinary	channel 41,960 Pablishing Holmes' Fossils of
expenses 54,400 00 Salaries, Regular	Sonth Carolina 2,000
Session 121,800	Bronze statue of Washington 8,000
Session 12,000- 133,600	Buildings at Military School 6,666 \$485,710
Interest 500,000	
Contingent ex- penses, Extra 40.000	Total current expenses, 1859 \$422,978 Difference between the real current expenses
Session	and Mr. Chamberlam's statement of them
Code	\$156,640 02.
a d d police as-	are the ones selected by Mr. Chamberlain. Let us advert for a moment to the year ending
18:58 189,707 78	October, 1866-the administration preceding
Add county tax 500,000 to 1865	Governor Scott's. \$266 248 04.
	police assessment was \$149,715 83. The esti- mates for the year 1867 were, \$302,710. (Report
Excess of 1868 over 1858\$1,175,422 22 *NorsThe pay of judges, solicitors and off-	
cers connected with the judiciary is under the	How do these compare with the mammath appropriations and expenditures of 1868 and
head of salaries. 1859. 1869.	1869.
Executive\$ 14,550 \$ 35,800 Legislative\$ 14,550 161,990	Manhonlain's statement. He buis down one
Judicial	county expenditure at \$1,103,372 20. These
Inrors and constables 00,000	
Educationa:	general's report. By reference to that the total ex-
Extraordinary	ponditure of the State, excluding the country,
644,730 721,169	was \$2,099,345 14. Even the comproner, ac-
Interest	largest financial transactions, was appaned by
1,071,169	the magnitude of this sum. The thing did not look well. Governor Scott, it is true, had
Add to 1859 police assessment 222,000 Add to 1869 county tax 500,000	complimented the State on the promptness
\$866,730 \$1,571,169	I not hut there was a limit to every virtue,
	and some grumbling taxpayers might wince, under this weighty load. It would never do to
Excess of 1869 over 1859 \$704,439 *Norg.—The large amount for military was ex-	let it go thus to the world. To borrow a word from Mr. Chamberlain, it must be "diminish-
contional The State was then capeting	from Mr. Chambertan, it must be "diminist- cd," and as "dead men tell no tales," a portion
We are now in prefound peace.	

agent remaining masold." It is notoworthy that Mr. Kimpton's account It is noteworthy that Mr. Eimpton's account shows no charges for commissions, brokerage or any expenses or compensation. It is the boldes's account possible. To eash. By cush. The plentiful lack of information it contains attracted the attention of the Legislature, who, by joint resolution, requested "of the treasur-er a report of the exact status of the State with H. H. Kimpton." a shot o Mr n i the ures of expen The reply of the treasurer was a dignified rebuke to any such importinent curtosity. He says "In reply, I have the honor to re-spectfully refer your honorable body to the treasurers report, made in conformity to haw, Idings Vas he nistra for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1869. which contains all the information required by the resolution referred to." o sup In fact, not to put too fine a point upon it, he snubbed the Legislature, and the Legisla-ture submitted to the snub and relinquished their pursuit of knowledge. Acxious as I am to know the exact status of Mr. Kimpton's ac-.968 57 count, I dare not hope for a better result. I must possess my soul in peace until the treasnrer or comptrollor speaks, or we are bankrupt

The instances I have given show that the official accounts are inaccurate. I propose to show that they are uttorly unreliable. I make no unfounded assortions. I deal in no loose no unfounded assortions. I deal in no loos charges. I take the official reports themselves and show that they cannot be made to balance I will show from the accounts themselves that they are falso. The items in Kimpton's account with the State and the State account with Kimpton, should

agree. They do not. total paid out by him on ac-count of the State was..... 1.007.924 5

The two accounts do not agree by. \$ 434,789 96 So much for the total. Let us tost tho counts further.

373.213 33 195 000 180.000 To October 1, the treasury received from Kimpton....... Kimpton's account only shows....

303 52 193 000 But there is one item which the account does show, which is wonderful, \$64,966 71, for "Cash paid exponses for preparation of State bonds, express charges, stamps, inter-st, &c." How much interest is not stated. We give the en-try as it stands and commond it to the atten-

on of our business men, as the most compre hensive entry, perhaps, on record. If we roturn to the credits, errors exist there In August the State paid Kimpton \$125,000

but somehow or other Knapton only gives credit for \$124,500.

In September, the State again paid him \$178,525, but gets credit for only \$158,000. On these two entries the State loses \$21,000. What became of this amount? The State paid tout. The State does not get the credit for it. Where did the money stop? Who has it? Against whom will Mr. Chamberlau, as attorney-general, bring action on behalf of the State to recover this \$21,0007 We wait to sec. How long shall we wait ?

shows \$593,860 50 as due Kimpton. In othe words there is an error of \$195 949 54. nay intrest on the deb; and i'n ternoor pay interest, it cannot pay principal; and where, then, would be the contingency? Prudent men, embarking in business as co-partners, nsmally feiter each other with obliga-tions not to endorse or guarantee. Experience teaches that ondorsements lead to bankrnptay, and they guard against it. Mr. Chamberlain would have us bolieve that it is a harmless words there is an error of \$195 949 54. A word more, and we finish with Mr. Kimp-ton. His account shows that he received \$2 700,000 of bonds. The same account pub-lished by the comptroller shows that he sold \$300,000 of the bonds, 'and gave credit for the procee is. The comptroller, in his report, says that there was a further sale of \$300,000 of bonds, report of which was not received "until after the close of the fiscal year," and anusement -- a purely contingent liability. yet the comptroller coolly says in the same re-port that there are "\$2 700,000 of bands signed up and placed in the hands of the financial tellect that to suppose him to be deluded or envinced by such sophistry. With this, I close my review of the financial

indiministration of Governor Scott. I have ex-mined lines accounts carefully, and have tated, or have endeavored to state, the results stated, or have endeavorou to state, the results fairly. I have made no statement that is not sustained by the official documents. If there is error, it is, therefore, susceptible of easy and immediate correction. So far from the accounts justifying the en-communs that have been paid to the wisdom

comunity that have been plat to the whom and concount of the Scott administration, they are mutely elequent of official ignorance and extravagance, of waste ul expenditure, of crim-inal negligence, if not flagrant corruption. Large sums paid for trilling services, debts paid and the proper credits not given, and a ball million of dollars twice paid for the same

To the property-holders and taxpavers, I commend a careful study and investigation of these accounts. To them the subject is one of vital importance. Unfortunately the incliof vital importance. Onfortunitaty the incli-nation of property-holders and business men-is to avoid politics, and all political questions. They rather pride themselves upon being utterly indifferent to politics, and one of the objects I have had in making this examination of State expenditures is to show to them the price which they pay for that in-difference. If they refuse to make their weight folt in important political issues, if the inteligence, capital and] charactor of the State shun all connection with politics, political con-trol of the State will inevitably fall into the hands of those who are ignorant or corrupt All will suffer from ill government. Every intcrest will feel it, but the weight of the burden

they gave us a vote. And I am going a good use of the privilege.

JUNE. I don't mind much how we got ou rights. What I want is to keep them.

PETER. And so do I. Now tell me what gives you the right to vote and hold office ? Phora is no military here now as there was after the war.

JUNE. Well, the Consitution of the State gives mo those rights.

PETER Then unless the State Constitution is changed nobody can take the least bit of our rights away?

JUNE. That's the way of it.

PETER. Tell me who can change that const lution. Can the Governor do it.

JUNE. Of course not.

PETER. Can the Legislature do it? Juse. That they can't.

PETER, Neithor the Governor nor the Legis lature can change the Constitution ! .

JUNE. The people might do it.

PETER. Yos I the people can change the co stitution. But there are ninoty thousand colored voters in the State, and only sixty thousand white voters. The colored have the mafority. Now do you think that the colored people would yoto away their rights by changing the constitution ? Do you understand ? JUNE. Not exactly.

PETER. Well, I'll say it ovor : The State Constitution gives the colored man all that it gives the white man, and allows the colored man to do all that the white man may do. This stands so, and the Constitution cannot be changed except by the people. Now as there are thirty thousand more colored votors than white votors in South Carolina, if any one attempted to alter the Constitution so as to injure the unit dear in Russia, Smoggling and our race, we should just vote it down. Do you see now that Judge Carpenter and General wrangling ensue in consequence along the whole Galician frontier. Russia wants Austria to regulate her tariff practically for Russian Butler, and the Reform party, can't hurt us,

PETER. And we have more protection still. The Constitution of the United States prcvents any State from making any difference, in saything, between a colored man and a white man. All the Southern States put together cannot change the Constitution of the United States, and, without it is changed; no arose, and the last glimpse that was had of the State and no party can over deprive us of any travellers was when they had arrived at the of the rights, big or little, that we now enjoy. "Dromedary's Hump," at an hour's march Now, what have you and I to fear from the from the summit. At that time they were seen suddenly to collect together and hold fast to Roform Party?

monastery appears to be the Holy of the Bolies, and headquarters of the sect of Raskol-noks, which, I am told, is very numerous and troublesome in Russia. This is the only mon-astery of the sect which possesses the faculty of ordaning its priesthood, and is therefore especially obnoxious to Russia, who requires its suppression by the Austrian Government; to which Count Beust, us a matter of course, replies that free Austia can't do such arbitrary acts. The main object of Count Chotek's journey, however, is undoubtedly in connec-tion with the "general European question," each other, and then to disappear in the snow you know, Poter, they might put that Black wreaths. At first it was believed that the Code in operation again; make us have passes tourists had sheltered themselves in the creto go about the district, and in that way make vices of the ice, but, on their non-appearance,

tion with the "general European question," and Russia would be pleased just now to come to an entente cordiale on it with Austria. What Russia wounders is host to come to strike workers and the strike workers and the strike to be PETER. I tell you that is impossible. If they have passes for the colored man, they must to an *calcule cordiate* on it what has the mattern Russia proposes is best known to herself and the Austrian Chancellor, and it behooves the latter to be wary, for the Argus-eyed Bismarek is intently watching him, as well as everybody else, from the vineyards of Champagne. have passes for the white man. The Constitation of the United States does not allow any law to be made for the colored people only. All must be served alike. Certainly, the whites don't want a Black Code and passos, and they can't have them for us without having them for themselves.

Eastern question : The reopening of the Eastern question not want to fool you if they could. They put The reopening of the Eastern question which means for England the question of the advance of Russia to a position from which she may hope to break up our Indian Empire (held even now by the most inscence of tencolored men on their committees; they send colored men to the Legislature; they give every class its representation. And, if they ures) has been postponed for years by the co-operation of France and England; and the tried to do us harm, the very colored men who put them in office would put them out again. I tell you these politicians mean to tote fair,

by the Emperor of Russia upon the Crown Prince of Saxony, thinks it an evidence of good will to Germany rather than an effort to gain the good will of Saxony. It says: In conveying the intelligence to the King of Saxony, the Emperor of Russla hopes that the former will see in this act a fresh proof of "respect and friendship" It may be that no publical deraidence was intended by this act. these apprehensions; for Count Bismarck being victor, I am convinced that a more noble, disinvictor, terested, philanthropic, peaceable and scrupt-lous statesman never before disturbed the peace of Europe. For all this, Austria does uneasily olitical significance was intende But negatively, at all events, that significance is to be observed. If Russia entertained any stray dislike to or misgivings of the marked successes of the armise of the North German look forward to a tresh onshaught, and Russia thinks if just possible that the old question of the German provinces of the Baltic now in thinks it just possible that the outquestion of the German provinces of the Balilo now in her possession may crop up again before she has had the time to thoroughly Russianize them. In the present aspect of affairs, there-fore, it has seemed good to Prince Gortschakoff to draw nearer to Austria in loving friendship. The Czar and his Chancellor had many things to explain and suggest which could not be put upon paper, and, very properly avoiding the ever-to-be-horpibly-remembered flasco of Count Benedetti, they decided to request Count Chotek, the Austrian Ambassa-dor at St. Petersburg, to start on the wings of the morning to Vienna, and report to his Government the exceedingly guiable intentions and wishes of the St. Petersburg rulers towards those of this city. Count Chotek's travels at the present juncture are easily explained according to this government. There are at this moment successes of the armies of the North German Confederation, she would not be likely to con-fer distinctions on one of the prominent gene-rals of those armies. When the war first broke out, the sympathies of the Russian Goven-ment were evidently with Prossia. It has been thought that the unlooked for turn that events have taken must have shaken the that events have taken must have shaken the views of Russia respecting the war and its results. Are we to infer from the telegram to the King of Saxony that these surmises were unfounded, and Russia is heart and soul

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF RUSSIAN DESIGNS.

were unfounde with Prussia ? THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

Races at Jerome Park-Linmense Stakes this government. There are at this moment one or two pretty little outstanding differences between Russia and Austria, which are not very portentous in themselves, but still are very convenient to keep on hand in inter-national grievance stores till occasion requires this government. There are at this mome and Parses.

The fall season of the American Jockey Club will commence at Jerome Park, New York, on the 9th of October and continue until the 15th. The large purses and stakes to be run for are thus stated :

On the first day there will be four races, on On the first day there will be four races, on the second five, on the third five, on the fourth six, and on the fifth six. The stakes to be run for are numerous, the entries large, and the amount of money to be won beyond all prece-dent. The club itself will give in purses and money over \$15,000, and Mr. Lombard, one of its members, will add \$3000 to the stake which bears his name, together with over \$20,000 in stakes. nience. Count Beust rejoins, he can't for the matter rests with the Reichsrath; and the Reichsrath, having its hands full of private quarrels, ignores possible external feuds. A second and more formidable grievance exists in the proximity and intrigues of the Monas-tery of Wielo-Krinitzka, in the Bakowina, not far from the Russian frontier. This far from the Russian frontier. This monastery appears to be the Holy of the

The Champion Stakes, for three-year olds, is 2000 each, half fortelt, and \$1500 added, mla heats. There are forty-nine subscribers, so it

will certainly amount to over \$7000. The Nursery Stakes, for two-year olds, is \$50 each, play or pay, and \$1000 added. There are sixty entries, so here \$4000 for beating the

tring. Then comes the Jerome Stakes, for three-rear old Miles, \$300 each, half forfeit, and \$509 added, one mile and three-quarters. There added, the mile and three-quarters. are nineteen subscribers for this, and it will probably amount to \$4000. The Maturity Stakes, for four-year olds, is

The Maturity Stakes, for four-year olds, is \$200 each, half forfeit, and \$1200 added, three miles. This has twenty entries, and the win-ner's carnings will fail but little short of \$4000. Then there is the ancual stakes of three-year olds, \$500 each, half forfeit, and \$1000 ad-ded; two miles. Twenty-six have entered for this, and if five should start it would amount to a \$2000.

Then the Lombard stakes, the last of the The Manchester Guardian of September 16, great three year old stakes. It is \$500 esch, milf forfeit, and \$3000 added by the liberal alluding to the crippled state of England's only European ally, says incidentally of the null lorieit, and sooto added by the hoeral gentleman after whom it is named. It is for two miles, and there are twenty-three sub-scribers. So if there should be six starters the lacky one would pull down for its owner \$10,-

Already seventy-five of the finest horses in the country have been entered. Among them are those of Governor Bowie, Major F. Dosupon by all political parties as a security well, John O'Donnell, Augustus Belmont, against the pretensions to world-wide doinin-

-The voting in France for members of the - The voting in France for members of the Constituent Assembly will commence on the 16th instant. This election, which was susbut instant. This announcement of the failure of pended on the announcement of the failure of M. Favre's pence mission, seems to be de-manded by the necessity for an entirely remanded by the necessity for an entirely re-sponsible government, and the more thorough narmony of the people, as well as a measure of prindent preparation for concluding peace in a formal manuer.

glaclers.

will fall upon property.

even if they wanted to ? JUNE. Yes, 1 see that. -The Journal de Geneve reports the loss, in a heavy snowstorm on Mont Blanc, of a party of eleven persons, consisting of two American and one Irish tourist, three guides and five porters. The weather was fine when the party started, but the next morning a violent storm

JUNE. Woll, not much, it does seem. But slaves of us again. thirty-two young men of the valley went out

In search of them. This party of rescuers were obliged to retarn in consequence of the fearful weather. A second party of twelve ourageous young men made a second at empt, but the rain and wind again obstructed all efforts to scale the mountain. All hope of the safety of the tourists has been abandoned, and it is believed that they were precipitated by the tempest over the rocky path on to the

JUNE. That's so.

PETER. And, besides, the Reform Party do for there is more to be gained by treating the