EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

SCHURZ IN THE SOUTH.

THE GRAND RALLY YESTERDAY IN CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Immense Enthusiasm for Greeley and Brown-Devices of Grant's Ku-Klux to Break Up the Meeting - A Fine Dwelling House Burned by Negro Incendiaries.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 29. As the canvass in North Carolina draws to its close the interest intensifies, and the great mass meeting to-day at this place has fur nished the culmination thus far of the enthusiasm in this State for Greeley and Brown Rusiness of all kinds is almost entirely sus pended, and all classes of the population have flocked to the oak grove, where the meeting is being held. The regular and special trains came heavily loaded, and from the earliest hours the neighboring localities have poured into the city their quotas of thousands. The speakers' platform is gracefully festooned with flags and evergreens, and prominent among the decorations are portraits of the Libera chiefs, Greeley and Brown. Promptly at 11 o'clock the speakers ascended the stand, amid the music of the bands and the enthusiastic applause of the immense audience,

which included hundreds of ladies. Mr. Armistead Barwell, president of the Charlotte Greeley Club, opened the meeting. He welcomed the great senator from Missouri, and, with similar pride, he welcomed among his people another noble representative of the Liberal cause, the Governor of Virginia. [Great cheering.] He said that he was compelled to announce, with regret, their disappointment in the absence of another honored representative of the South, whose ill health had prevented his attendance, and he read the tollowing dispatch from the Hon. M. P. O'Connor, of Charleston, S. C.:

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 27.

To Hon. J. Phillips, Chatrman Committee of
Arrangements, Charlotte, N. C.:

Iam too unwell to leave. With you in splrit,
if not in body. South Carolina awaits the announcement of victory from North Carolina to
redeem your State and ultimately the whole:
country.

M. P. O'CONNOR.

Governor Walker was then presented to the meeting and was received with renewed applause. The greeting he received, he said, was another evidence of the bond of union between Virginia and the people of the Old North State. The hearts of all true men in Virginia are thoroughly enlisted for the suc-

cess of their neighbor and sister State in this her great struggle for liberty and reform. The contest of Thursday next would be one of great national importance, but to North Carolinians it would be of immediate and far more serious moment, since it must decide the fate of their Commonwealth for years to come and perhaps for all the fcture. This party. styling itself Republican, had been the greater part of the time since the close of the war in control of the State government. Their record was made up in the minds of every voter. Upon that let them be tried and upon that let the verdict be given when the polls open on Thursday. But, said the Governor, what party, what men sensible to shame car come before an enlightened community and with such a record ask to be continued in power? What party is responsible for the condition of North Carolina to-day-for its dishonored administration, its blasted credit, untarnished till now for a hundred years-for the widespread corruption, tile enormous taxes, the false imprisonment and ruthless torture of innocent citizens? The Radical State Government is notoriously inefficient; it lacked the energy, nerve and, perhaps, the disposition to protect its people in their rights of person and property, and then the people were compelled to exercise the God-given right of self-protection. Thus, in the speaker's opinion, the Ku-Klax originated, in the failure of the State Governments to afford their citizens due protection—the citizens, like the Vigilants of San Francisco, protected themselves. The Vigilants, remarked the Governor, were never denounced as Ku-Klux; the United States did not send its troops to shoot or arrest and imprison them. I hope, said the speaker, when the Government of Virginia falls in its duty to the people, that the people will assume the government themselves. The Governor be-fieved that the Radical aggressions arose out ol an organized scheme, participated in by all the Badical State Governments of the South and Northern Radicals, to stir up the people to acts of violence, which might offer a pretext for military invasion, the purpose being to radicalize every Southern State. Now will the whole country watch with intense interest the verdict of North Carolina on Thursday next, whether her people will 'se up and cast off this body of corruption, or continue to grovel in the dust under the heels of Radical demagogues and petty despots. North Carolina has been canvassed in harmony with the great Liberal movement, which as a national move ment owed its origin to the oppression of the Southern States. It will become the people of North Carolina to use their best efforts in behalf of this movement, since its great object is the deliverance of the South. In criticising the Presidential career of Grant, the Governor promised at some future time to unfold a tale connected with his own dealings with that

Senator Schurz was then introduced and received by the audience with every demonstration of enthusiasm. His speech was, in a great measure, a repetition of the views so forcibly expressed by him at Greensboro', [and which is fully reported below.-ED.] The speaker then reviewed the Greensboro' speech of Mr. Bontwell. He appealed to the people present to know if the secretary did them justice when he charged them with opposition to immigration, common school education and general progress. [Loud cries of "No, no."] The senator said how debased must be a heart which can protest, as Mr. Boutwell did, against a restoration of peace and good will between former enemies. In concluding his remarks, Mr. Schurz gave some excellent words of advice to the young men of the South, and of caution to the negroes. He compared the Liberal party to that other which we see gloomly stirring the ashes of old fends and to see if they cannot find a spark to fan into a fiame. In the middle of his speech considerable disturbance was caused by the breaking out of a fire in a new and fine house near by, belonging to Mr. T. S. Gray. A negro was seen to run out of the house, and it is evident that it was a preconcerted act of the negroes to disturb or break up the meeting. The disturbance was such that Mr. Schurz took his seat and was unable to resume for half an hour. By close investigation among the colored people it has been discovered that the negro endiary went deliberately and maliciously

person which would awaken the astonishment

of all, and especially of you, sir, said the

speaker, turning to Mr. Schurz. The Gover-

nor proceeded at some length in a strain of

exhortation, and closed amid great applause.

to set fire to the house, which was unoccupied, after declaring to some of his comrades that he reckoned if white men could burn and whip and hang, negroes had a right to do it too. To others he told his intention to break up that damned Conservative meeting one way or another. The incendiary has fled the town; but he is known, and has already been tracked for some distance. The town is full of idle ne groes; they block up the streets, are very noisy and aggressive, and have been making all sorts of disturbances during the day. No body knows why they are here. There has been no call for a Radical meeting. The white people here submit to these outrages and the insolence of the hordes of negroes with a remarkable degree of quietness.

SCHURZ AT GREENSBORO'.

His Enthusiastic Reception-He Make a Telling Speech-He Attacks the Car pet-Baggers - An Appeal to the Ne-

GREENSBORO', N. C., July 27. Senator Schurz has at last spoken in North Carolina. His presence had been so frequently promised before without his making his appearance that the crowd which gathered to hear him to-day, though great, was not so large by several hundreds as it would have been had there been a certainty of his coming. The interest in the matter was shown, however, not alone by the arrivals of persons from distant parts of the State on the faith of the announcement in the papers, but also by the telegrams received here from all points inquiring his whereabouts. Unfortunately, the tidings that he was actually en route did not come until late this morning, and the anxious crowds in Raleigh, Wilmington and elsewhere could not get here in time. As it was, though, his audience was numbered by thousands, and embraced representatives of all shades of political opinions, and all classes of the popula-ARRIVAL OF THE DISTINGUISHED MISSOURIAN.

Senator Schurz arrived on the 3.30 train, having left New York yesterday afternoon, He was met at Reidsville by Mayor Sloan and a committee of citizens, and when he stepped from the cars to the depot platform he was greeted by a large concourse of persons. The band played inspiring airs, and there was a general enthusiasm. General Schurz Lwas placed in a carriage and driven rapidly to the Benbow House, where he dined, and a few minutes afterwards met the crowd assembled in a grove on the outskirts of the town to hear him speak. His reception here also was most enthusiastic. He was introduced by Colonel John A. Gilmer, who complimented him as one of the foremost champions of the rights of man.

SPEECH OF GENERAL SCHUBZ. General Schurz commenced by saying that he had hardly ever appeared before an au-dience with a greater consciousness of being unable to fulfil its expectations, wear'sd as he was by four days of travel, with hardly a mo-ment's restand hardly able to stand or think. He felt unusually rrassed. What he had to say was to be sponen without preparation, save a lew notes made while at dinner a few

minutes ago.

He then spoke substantially as follows:

HIS POLITICAL ANTECEDENTS. I belong, fellow-citizens, to that political school which most of you knew, but did not love, before the war as anti-slavery men. I started out with the Republican party, and my political life has been wholly devoted to the advocacy of its principles. All my energies have been given to the work of carrying its have been given to the work of carrying its leading ideas into practical life; for I have sincerely desired that all slavery should disappear from our beloved land—the land—of my adoption—and all persons should enjoy to the fullest extent the blessings of a republican form of government. In the service of these ideas I have stood, so far, in the ranks of the national processing and these are my ringingles. Republican party, and these are my principles to-day. If I am not fighting in their ranks it

is their fault, not mine.

It is my ardent wish that every man should breathe the free air of heaven as a freeman, and because this is my desire I stand here to-The Republican party was organized, I must remind you, in the first place, to prevent the extension of slavery in the Territories of the United States. That accomplished, the war began, and the standard was raised higher. It was demanded that slavery should be abol-The war closed, slavery was abo ished. The war closed, slavery was abolished, and, in order to protect the emancipated race in the enjoyment of their new rights, as a logical necessity, the right of suffrage was given them. The support of all these measures was with the Republican party, and I went further. I endorsed the reconstruction policy of the Republican party on the ground that revolutionary measures are necessary in revolutionary times. But these things accomplished, and the logical results of the war being incorporated in the constitution of the

plished, and the logical results of the war-being incorporated in the constitution of the United States, new questions arose.

The political eye sweeping a larger horizon sought to compass the means by which we might be made a reunited nation. We had delivered the blacks, and it remained with us to effect the highest deliverance for the whites—even those who were lately in rebel-lion. We thought the time had come when every man North and South should feel him-self a full citizen of this Republic, and look upon the Stars and Stripes not as a symbol of disgrace and conquest, but of freedom and equal rights to be enjoyed by all of us. [Ap-

DIVISION IN THE RANKS. Then it was that those of us who were true

Aneu it was that those of us who were true Republicans, and valued principles above party power, raised the flag of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage, and our great and good standard-bearer. Horace Greeley, [cheers,] spoke the words. "Let all people be freemen again, and let everybody vote for whomsover he please." [Applauee.] Organizations long in nower learn to steak without pupulshage." again, and let everyout votes for which moves he please." [Applause.] Organizations long in power learn to steat without punishment and rob without vengeance. Thus it was that many of the leaders and a great many of the masses of the Republican party relused to enlist under our banner. Impartial suffrage, but not universal amnesty, they said. Impartial suffrage? Yes; because it will strengthen our party. Universal amnesty? No; because it will strengthen our opponents. But this was not the only reason why for a while we fought the battle alone. It was desired not only to preserve but to enlarge their powers. Advantage was taken of certain disorders in the South to make excuse for tain disorders in the South to make exceed to the conierring of extraordinary powers on the Executive. There had been disorders; let us not forget that there had been persecution for opinion's sake, and the report of them aroused the fears and the sympathies of people at the North. But some of us who saw the danger, saw also the danger of protecting the rights of a few at the expense of the liberty of a whole people. We thought that local sell-government should be left to the con-trol of these matters. We believe that the outrages were exaggerated, and that the perpetrators could better be reached by an appeal to their nobler impulses. But the major-ity thought otherwise, and the President, in executing the Ku-Klux laws, brought about the state of affairs which we now see in North Carolina. Now, even popular elections are to be controlled by Federal officials. The mean-ing of all this is, fellow-citizens, that the elective franchise has been taken away from the people and given to the tools of the administration. We of the North are not as much affected by this as are you of the South; but we know that as long as there is a single slave in the country no ireeman is safe. If the South is enslaved we are in danger, and we must therefore stand up for each other.

The speaker then paid his respects to the carpet-baggers. How was it possible that such abnormal and hideous things should grow up in a iree country. Impartial suffage was a logical result of the war, but the people who were its beneficiaries were none the more

who were its beneficiaries were none the more

lleved. These expenditures seem really absurdly great.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE DEBT has been increased from filteen to thirty-four millions, and eixteen millions of railroad bonds tound their way into the capacious pockets of carpet-baggers without the tax-payers ever hearing from them again. Bad as this state of shairs was, the Republican party was responsible for it, not because its principal chief did it, but because the carpet-baggers who committed the rascalities were countenanced by the national authority and were honored with confidence and patronage. I appeal to any fair-minded Republican to know if this is not true? Is it any wonder, then, that the whites of the South did not spring into your arms with alacrity? They accepted the results of the war, but could you expect has been increased from fitteen to thirty-four the results of the war, but could you expect them smilingly to approve your efforts to rob them and strip them naked? To such a sys-tem of outrage is the administration lending

Who will deny that the infinite number of deputy marshals now in North Carolina were appointed to control the pending election, to fix upon the necks of these people the yoke of those in sympathy with the men through whose fingers rau that \$16,000,000 of public funds. [Appleace 1 It was in plants of methods of the people o funds. [Applause.] It was in view of such things that the Liberal Republicans arose in that great upheaval of the popular conscience which resulted in the Cincinnati Convention. General Schurz then sketched the history of that movement from its dawning in Missouri in 1870, until the nomination of Greeley and Brown at Cincinnati and Baltimore.

and Brown at Cincinnati and Baltimore.

He maintained that the Cincinnati platform was the true Republican platform—that it contained all that was best of the principles of the Republican party, and that the Cincinnati banner was the true Republican banner of freedom and equal rights. Upon that platform we will stand, and under that banner we will march, whether we are called Soreheads, Democrats or Rebels. [Applause.]

General Schurz then alluded to Mr. Bout well's strange words that this is no time for "clasping hands across the bloody chasm;"

"clasping hands across the bloody chasm;" that there must be no reconciliation at this time. He could not conceive how it was possible that any heart could be so obdurate as not to rejoice when the hand of reconciliation is offered by one sincerely desirous of peace. How can a man delight in war when peace is ? We have all heard of the Puritan of the old times who delighted in hanging Dis-senters and burning witches. Thank God, the spirit of witch-burning has left Massachusetts long ago; but it appears that there are yet some in that State who cannot sleep unless they burn their witch a day. [Applause and laughter.] There are

MEN WHO LIVE BY INFLAMING ANIMOSITIES that have divided our people. Wny is this done? For no reason but that the party leaders know that unless the war-cry is kept bp the Radicals must go to the bottom. As soon as the North and South are reconciled there is as the North and South are reconsided the term of longer need for a war-party, and those who lived and thrived on the wa-cry must go under. It is for party accendancy that a reconciliation is to be prevented. To this end the archives of the dead Confederacy are bought and the country is treated to the de-tails of the plans of rebel emissaries for the burning of Northern cities. It is like burning the effigy of Guy Fawkes in England to keep alive the hatred of Roman Catholics. Fortunative the native of England has outgrown that hatred, and is the public spirit of the United States behind it?
What ground have we for distrust? Why repel the outstretched hand? Why find fault that they do not embrace those who suck that supplement and have stripped them

their substance and have stripped them naked? Do you want any other guarantee naked? Do you want any other guarantee of good taith than their voting for one who has been the life-long foeman of all their old issues? It you do, it shows you are dishonest in what you demand. You don't value good government as much as you value party power. [Applause.]

A WORD TO COLORED MEN. General Schurz then made an eloquent appeal to the colored voters, who were largely represented in the andlence, beseeching them, by right of belog one of their earliest friends, to be careful of their political action. It their masters did not love an abolitionist, they at least had every right to. He expressed his astonishment to hear that they had valued liberty so little as to attempt to rid themselves of it by interfering with the exercise of the right of suffrage. He had heard that they General Schurz then made an eloquent apobbed men of their own race who were marching in a Greeley and Brown procession. It a colored man could not vote for Greeley and Brown, or anybody else whom he ferred, the freedom of opinion which been conterred upon the colored race was lost, and they made slaves of themselves again to the opinion of others. They should set a better example to the whites. The great-est crime that they could committ was to tramble under foot the great boon of freedom of opinion. He urged the negroes to cuitivate friendly relations with the whites among whom they lived. It should be neither a white many government nor a black many white man's government nor a black man's government, and they must form into parties according to differences. according to differences of opinion, and not according to differences of color. If they would do that they would find that both parties would be strenuous in defence of their rights and anxious to win their suffrages.

KIND WORDS TO CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS. In conclusion, General Schurz addressed the Confederate soldiers present. He said that he had been in the army too, and knew that those who had been in the army had learned something. Confederate soldiers knew that there had been a war; that some things had been war, and that those decision decided by that war, and that those desirables could not be reversed. He had great confi-dence in the good sense and abiding patriot-ism of the Confederate soldiers, and he begged to assure them that those who had borne arms on the other side were anxious for peace, and were ready to stretch hands across the bloody were ready to stretch hands across the bloody chasm, the secretary of the treasary to the contrary notwithstanding. [Applause.] He urged Southerners to make themselves the preservers of peace within their own States, and warned the evil disposed that the Liberal Republicans could not make a successful fight If there was any ground for the stoful fight if there was any ground for the sto-ries of Ku-Kluxism in the South. In the bands of the Southerners was placed the safety of Republican institutions, and he adjured them to see to it that every man was protected in his life, liberty and rights. He believed fully that the Confederate soldiers would do it, and then they of the North could stand up as one man against centralization, and a glorious victory would be theirs. [Great applause.]

GRANT'S VERACITY. As General Schurz was taking his seat a gentleman asked him, "How about that ques-tion of veracity between yourself and Mr. Grant." General Schurz repiled that he had answered that question in letters appearing in that day's New York papers. He read the letter from General Pleasanton, in which he repeated that he was authorized by President Grant to pledge Senator Schurz all the patron-age he might wish if he would lend his support to the San Domingo scheme, and he added: "The question is now one of versaling added: "The question is now one of veracity between President Grant and General Pleas-

General Schurz's speech was all that his great reputation had led his audience to expect. He spoke with fluency and eloquence, and was listened to with rapt attention throughout. Even the Radicals present were impressed with his earnestness and truth. He spoke as a man whose whole heart was in what he said, and his words could not fail to be impressive. At night he was called upon by many prominent citizens, and was the recipient of a serenade and other complimentary

attentions. Hotel Arrivals-July 29.

CHARLESTON HOTEL. H. A. Stultz, James F. Watkins, Miss Simons, Savannah; J. J. Dale, Vermont. PAVILION HOTEL.

A. A. Strauss, Camden; Louis Ronan, J. K. Terry, Colleton; A. C. Shoffer, Walterboro; J. prepared for the intelligence of their new rights. It was not strange, then, that unscrupulous adventurers coming from abroad or springing up in their midst, and pretending a Company. Thompson, Augusta; Miss M. Toglio, Philadelphia; George P. Cotchett, Southern Express ORANGEBURG THUNDERSTRUCK.

The Hottest Day at Oungeburg-Sadden Change-The Lightning Plays Havoc with the Trees and Buildings-A Colored Man Struck.

CHARLESTON, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1872.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPINDENT.] ORANGERURG, July 29.

Our town was visited yesterday (Sunday) with a terrific storm of lightning, thunder and rain. The heat had been intense for many days, and rain was much needed for the crops The morning was toggy and dose until nine o'clock, when the sun came foth with unusus fervor, scarcely a breath of at stirring to re lieve the overpowering heat At noon the clouds gathered, and two hug banks gradually appreached from opposite directions and merged into one mountain pib of blackness. A rush of wind propelled this mass towards the town, and spreading above and around it expended its fury. For an hour the play of lightnings was fearful, and the crashing lightnings was learned, and the crasning thunders shook the earth and houses, the horses and cattle fied in terrot and the scene was appaling and grand. Mr.Shirer's lot was visited three times, each bolt hivering a tree in his front yard near the dwilling. Another boit fell in the lot of Captain T. K. Legare, injuring a negro under a tree, and the kitchen on premises of Mr. J. A. Hamilton was damaged in chimney and root. A negro man was stunned, but not seriousy injured, while asleep in the kitchen. The average range of the mercury at midday was \$6 deg., and in one or two localities it disported at 102 deg. The atmosphere is now cool and refreshing. Our town is enlivened with the faces of seve-Our town is enlivened withthe faces of seve ral Charlestonians, and no more convenient or pleasant retreat could be had for visitors were it not for the rank weets which grow breast high along the streets and the hun-dreds of hogs which roam everywhere, giving the pretty town the amearance of a laid-out pasture. QUELQUEFOIS.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Serious Effects of the Heatand Drought

The most discouraging reports continue to be received as to the condition of the cotton crop, both on the seacoast and throughou the State. The continuance of the heater term, the absence of the much-needed rain and the presence of the all-devouring cater pillar combine to make a gloomy prospect for the growing crop, and the planters are look ing blue. The following letters have just een received by a well-known firm of cotton factors in this city :

THE DROUGHT ON EDISTO ISLAND.

EDISTO, July 26. The drought is so excessive that crops are almost parching up, and if we do not get some rain soon there will be nothing left for caterpillars to eat, and very little for us to pick. At eight in the morning cotton is as much willed to a trace and is shedding truly to an analysis of the state of the stat wilted as at noon, and is shedding fruit to an alarming extent. FROM AN OLD CHARLESTON COTTON FACTOR

COLUMBIA, July 27. Columbia, July 27.

I have no idea that the expectations of the people will be met with the growing crop. I have seen a number of crops this week, and I tell you the prospects are not good. Where the weed is large the fruit is wanting, and four out of five have not cultivated prop-erly, and cannot make a crop. I have never seen a good crop of corn and cotton grown the same year, and corn never was better.

THE FIRE FIEND.

Terrible Confiagration at the North-Loss of Life and Loss or Lauver.

OTTAWA, July 29. A fire to-day destroyed the Mathews Hotel and other adjacent buildings. The loss amounts to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. One woman was burned to death. Two girls jumped out of a third story window, and one was fatally hurt.

The leaves are a reference of Regreet Humbert.

New York, July 29.

The large sugar refinery of Berger, Huriburt & Livingston, on Leonard street, was burnt out this morning, together with the contents of the adjoining building. Loss over one hundred thousand dollars. One hundred and fitty workmen are thrown out of employment. The moulding mill d Sherman Bros., on Bond street, Brooklyn, was burned this morning, with the adjoining carriage factory of Dillon's. Loss seventy-five thousand dollars.

CAMPAIGN NOTES BY TELEGRAPH.

Movements of Mr. Greeley.

NEW YORK, July 29. Mr. Greeley has engaged quarters for the season at East Hampton, Long Island. He is to deliver the acquisit address before the Suffolk County Agricultura Society next week. Stopping Grant's Little Game.

One hundred and fifty names of colored voters are challenged in one township in Co-ke County for improjer registration. Sumner to Define His Position. WASHINGTON, July 29.

The letter received some lime ago by Sena tor Sumner, signed by thirty respectable col ored citizens of Washington, asking his opin ored citizens of washington, asking his opha-lon on the issue between Gant and Greeley, especially with reference to their antecedents and present position, has remained unan-swered until now. It is now understood that the senator's answer will be given to the press to-morrow. In it he reviews at length the claims of the two candidates, but it is not snown which way he will decide. He give as a walchword the unity of the Republic, the equal rights of all with reconciliation.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, July 29. Clearing weather and soith westerly winds, veering to light northerly, vill prevail in Vir-ginia and the south Atlanta and Gulf States

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-The Internationalists are to issue an ad dress to American workingmen.

The excise law was aringently enforced last Sunday in New York and Brooklyn.

The Italians of New York propose an elaboration of Italians orate celebration of the unfication of Italy.

The United States nava fleet in the Pacific s to be divided into two squadrons under Red Admirals Winslow and Steaman, -The claims against Geat Britain for the depredations of the Boston, Jeff. Davis and

fusic have been disallowed music nave seen disallowed.

—The steamer George Comwell, which was stranded near Key West, is afloat, and has re-

sumed her voyage.

—The Geneva arbitrators decided in favor of America in the Florida case on the ground that the British Government did not use sufficlent precautions to prevent the departure of that vessel from English parts.

CHARLESTON COUNTY TAX SALES.

The following property was yesterday knocked down to the Stale for the amount of delinquent taxes, as annered:

Filen, Patrick, house andlot, 9 Society Frank, Joseph, house andlot, 215 King

Haig, E. M., house and la, 23 Warren Heyward, T. S., trustee, house and lot,

278 20

Hutchinson, T. L., house and lot, 64

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.

MR. TREASURER PARKER'S ACCOUNT OF HIS STEWARDSHIP.

A Curious Vindication-Financial Eccentricities Viewed Through Party Spectacles-A Rich Man's Plea-Polist cal Vagaries-The Charleston News Responsible for all our Money Troubles-A Prediction that "Better Times are Coming"-Treasurer Parker Willing to Continue his Labors for the People and the Party.

Mr. State Treasurer Niles G. Parker, now a prominent Radical candidate for re-election. addressing a public meeting at Columbia on the 5th instant, in detence of his official acts,

Fellow-citizens—I accept your kind invita-tion to address you on this occasion with un-usual satisfaction. We are soon to enter upon a political campaign, fraught with questions of the gravest importance to the masses of the people of this State, and of all the States, questions which underlie our liberties as citideed, the battle has already begun. The sharp fire along the skirmled lines is already heard. The leaders of the great parties which are to contend in flerce, but peaceful battle, for the ascendency and control of gov-ernmental affairs in November next, are al-ready marshalling their hosts. The free citi-zens of the Republic are taking position, ar-ranging themselves, on one side or the other for the contest. It is with great pleasure therefore, that, at the very beginning of this struggie, I embrace this opportunity to speak in defence of the great principles of the Re-publican party which has triumphed so glo-riously during the last ten years, and wrought such astonishing changes and reforms in the interest of free and honest government. een a member and an earnest supporter have been a member and an earnest supporter of the Republican party since, its organization. Indeed, instructed in my youth in the great principles of civil liberty, I was a Republican before there was a Republican party, and when that party rose to power out of the hollest convictions of a free people, and the aivocates of human slavery and a despotic government sought the destruction of the nation's life to perpetuate that slavery. I Joined the hosts of the nation's defenders, and for four years stood shoulder to shoulder with the four years stood shoulder to shoulder with the friends of the Union and liberty to beat back he insurgent tide of slavery and secession Those were the days which tried men's cour age and men's principles; and while many o you, and most of my fellow-members of the Republican party in this State were helpless to do anything for your own freedom, or for the safety of the nation, it will ever be among the proudest recollections of my life that, as a patriot and a Republican, I fought for you

rights, for your country and my country.

As one of the fruits of that victory which Providence vouchsafed us, the government of this State is to-day in the hands of the people. The imperious slaveholding ring, who bound all it; burdens of life on the back of the black man, and shut out all the poor white men from participation in the State Government have been overthrown, the franchis extended to all, and all made eligible to

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR SELF-DEFENCE. But not only am I glad of an opportunity to speak for our party, but I embrace the oppor-tunity to make that defence of myself and of my administration as a public officer which the occasion demands. In fact, it will be ex-pected in any speech that I may make to conpected in any speech that I may make to con-due myself mostly to the department of the State Government of which I have had charge, Nor have I may option but to make my re-marks personal to a considerable extent. So derce, maliguant and unjust have been the attacks upon me that I am compelled to an-swer and refute these culumnles at the very outset of the campaign. I do this, not so outset of the campaign. I do this, not so much for my own sake, as in the interest o the party I represent. As an officer and representative of a party I am public property; every assault on me is an assault by so much on the Republican State (Accessed to the Republican State (on the Republican State Government, and al on the Republican State Government, and an the slander and odlum cast upon my name weakens and injures the party I represent.

It is therefore due, not only to myself, but to the party, and the whole people of the State, that I come squarely to my defence, without reserve or prevarication. While I have no taste for public controversy, and while my forte is to work rather than to talk, this is the of the covarious when I have no right to one of the occasions when I have no right to remain shent. In this matter I am confident that, if I cannot silence every false and slan-derous tongue, I can at least satisfy every can-did and reasonable man that whatever

and responsibilities of my office.

And I make this declaration, viz: That I have discharged the duties of my office with fidelity, conscientiously, and with such ability as Legisla command. ld command. I make this further declaration, that the

books, papers and records, and all the affairs of the office, are second to none, in or out of the State, in neatness and accuracy. No one can deny this. But I am not going to leave the matter here. I will show you what other say about it, and leave you to judge for your

NUMEROUS EXAMINATIONS.

The first General Assembly that met in Co lumbla, after the organization of the presen State Government in July, 1868, passed a law requiring an annual examination of my office nd a report to be made of such examination to the General Assembly.

In obedience to that law, a committee con

onsed of one member of the Senate and two of the House of Representatives have annual-y performed the duty assigned to them. These various reports are included in the fol-

owing communication.

When the minority report of the Ku-Klux committee was submitted to Congress, it conained the statement that a large amount of tained the statement that a large almost of money had been paid out of the treasury of South Carolina, for which there were no vouchers. I immediately wrote the following letter, which was published in the Washington Chronicle, giving the whole statement of facts relative to the condition in which legislative committees had found the affairs of my office

CULUMBIA, February 24, 1872.
Washington Chronicle, Washington DEAR SIR-I observe that the minority re port of the committee "to inquire into the condition of the late insurrectionary States condition of the late insurrectionary States? contains the extraordinary statement that \$1,208,677 67 had been noid out of the State treasury of South Carolina, for which there were no vouchers. As this statement is being extensively copied by the newspapers throughout the country, I deem it time that it should no longer be allowed to go uncontradicted.

The following extracts from reports of the various committees that have at different times examined the books and accounts of the treasury office, will show the falsity of the state-

ury office, will show the falsity of the state REPORT OF COMMITTEE APPOINTED AT SPECIAL SESSION, 1868.

"The committee appointed at the special session of the General Assembly, under the provision of an act entitled "An act to regulate the manner of keeping and disbursing funds by certain officers," beg leave respectfully to submit the following report:

"That, in accordance with the requirements of the service of the ser

of the act above mentioned, they have examined the books, vonchers and receipts of the State treasurer, and flud the books kept, the vonchers, drauts and checks drawn, and all moneys deposited in strict accordance with law, and the general routine of business con-nected with the office transacted in a manner edike creditable to the treasurer and his cierk.

(Signed) "J. M. ALLEN,

"W. J. MCKINLAY, Committee."

"A. J.RANS.ER, REPORT OF COMMITTEE APPOINTED AT REGU LAR SESSION, 1868-'69.

"The joint committee, appointed at the reg ular session of the General Assembly, by vir-tue of a concurrent resolution, passed March 12, 1869, and in accordance with Section 5 of an act entitled 'An act to regulate the man-of keeping and disbursing funds by certain officers,' beg leave to submit the following

report:
"In accordance with the aforesaid resolution and act, the committee have examined the books, vouckers and receipts of the State treasurer, and find that the manner of keep-ing the books, drafts, checks, also vouchers drawn and moneys deposited, are as required

by law. The committee have found no warrant issued or drawn by the comptroller beyond the power granted by law.

"Before closing this report, the committee will embrace the opportunity to say that affords them much pleasure to record the uniform courtesy manifested during the examinations in the respective departments, and certify the accuracy observed in the dispatch of business. This can but redound to the interest of the State, and facilitate the transaction of public business; which has wonderfully inest of the State, and facilitate the transaction of public business; which has wonderfully increased since the consolidation of the lower with the upper divisions of the treasury; especially is this observable in the last fiscal year, wherein a large amount of bonds have been issued for conversion of securities authorized by an act entified Anact to provide for the conversion of State securities, as well as the renewal of State stock lost or destroyed. This immense amount of additional labor makes it necessary, in the opinion of the committee, that provisions should be made by this General Assembly to provide another assistant for that provisions should be made by this tene-ral Assembly to provide another assistant for the State treasurer. The compiroller's re-sponsibilities are also greatly increased. By recent enactments, he is made the custodian of hundreds of thousands of dollars in State

bonds.

'These expressions are appended to show the importance of good officers, and the efficiency and fidelity of those who have been selected.

"J. H. BAINEY,
"JAVAN BRYANT,
"WM. MCKINLAY,

REPORT OF COMMITTEE APPOINTED AT REGULAR SESSION OF 1869-'70. "The joint committee appointed at the regular session of 1869-70, by virtue of a concurrent resolution of February 28, 1870, and in accordance with an act of August, 1868, entitled 'An act to regulate the manner of keeplog and disbursing funds by certain officers,

report:
"Your committee would state that they have "Your committee would state that they have made a critical examination of all the books, orders and receipts of the State treasurer, and find them correct in every particular.

"The manner of keeping the various sets of books, checks, and all receipts of moneys and disbursements of the same, drafts and deposits, have been in accordance with the re-unirements of law.

quirements of law.

"H. E. HAYNE,

"B. A. BOSEMON,

"C. H. PETTENGILL,

"The left special diagnostic law.

Committee."

The joint special financial investigating committee, in the first copies of their printed re-port, in the tabular statement of the disburse-ments of the treasury office, put down in each month amounts as "not vouched for." month amounts as "not vouched for."

This they allowed to go for seme time, giving the impression that large amounts had been paid out for which there were no warrants. Afterward their sense of justice prompted them to have the following general note printed, which they attached to all the reports they then had in their possession:
"GENERAL NOTE.—It will be observed, in looking over the disbursements of the State treasurer, as well as the vouchers for the same, in the tabular exhibits from page 58-10

same, in the tabular exhibits from page 58-to 105, inclusive, that there are frequent excesses of disbursements over the vouchers for the same. It is but justice to the treasurer to say—whose books and papers are well and skilfully kept, so far as the cash receipts and expenditures of his office are concerned—that such excesses occur from the transactions of the treasury in the redemption of bills receive bills receivable, interest coupons, or the financial agent's books, were not before the committee when the vouchers were under excommittee when the vouchers were under examination, they were obliged to make the
tables as they appear. But subsequent examination of cancelled coupons and the financial
agent's books warrants the committee in asyiog—so far as these specified disbursements
are concerned—they are fully vouched for.

"J. B. Dennis,"

"J. B. DENNIS,
"W. H. GARDNER."

The committee appointed to examine the books and vouchers of the treasury office, for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1871, made the following report:

"They first visited the treasurer's office, and, with the facilities afforded by that officer, and his efficient clerks, Messrs. Little and Tappan, a rigid examination was entered into.

"His receipt book, together with his jour-nal, was compared with the orders (his vouchers) upon which was drawn all moneys payable at the treasury, and was found to correspond in every particular. "The orders were drawn in accordance

"His ledger makes the following exhibit of receipts and disbursements:

"Balance...
(Signed) "Y. J. P. OWENS,
"F. H. FROST,
"W. J. WHIPPER,
"W. J. WHIPPER,
"acts are matters of record

All the above facts are matters of record, and should have some weight against a laise and malicious statement. That the papers that have copied the state-ment will give place to this denial is not to be

expected, as it would effectually dispose of the merits of the statement as a campaign docu-You will observe, then, that my office has

undergone four annual examinations by legis-lative committees—one examination by a joint special committee of the Legislature, having authority to investigate all transac-tions pertaining to it, for the whole term of my office, thus going over and verifying the re-ports of three of the legislative committees hat had preceded it.
In addition to these, a committee of promi-

nent citizens, consisting of professional and business men, were permitted to examine the books and records of my office in November last, relative to the reports of the treas-urer and financial board concerning the lia-bilities of the State, and while this committee did, in their report, criticise the State finances, they found nothing whatever at variance with

my report.

Ought not this to be conclusive evidence that nothing has been done contrary to law, and that my office is above suspicion? Would it not be supposed that a reasonable public would be satisfied? Does if not partake strongin the face of these numerous investigations

in the face of these numerous investigations, nothing has been found wrong? I leave it to yourselves to judge.

I am sometimes charged with appropriating funds of the State to my own use; in fact, this is the general charge; in whatever form it is put, it amounts to that in the end.

Now, let us examine into this matter.

LEGAL SAFEGUARDS-RECEIPTING FOR MONEYS. The State taxes are collected by the various county treasurers and paid over to the State treasurer, they receiving three receipts for al moneys paid in. Observe, now, how jealously and carefully the law guards the treasury one of the receipts is kept by the county ireasurer, one is sent by him to the State auditor, the other to the comptroller-general. Here, the other to the computation parties, and allowing no room whatever for mistakes, and allowing no opportunity for fraud.

If the county treasurer should fail to get the

reasurer's receipt for money sent, he would be a loser and would prosecute the treasurer, And here let me say that during the four and here let me say that during the four years of my transactions with the county treasurers, and despite the large amounts of money which have been received from them, there has never, in a single instance, been the difference of a dollar between us.

Then, as a check against the treasurer, the State auditor and comptroller-general both

are made aware of every dollar that is re-ceived into the State treasury, so that there is o chance whatever to obtain any money from that source without accounting for it.

LEGAL SAFEGUARDS-PAYING OUT MONEYS. Now as to payments. Not a dollar can be paid out except in pursuance of law, by an appropriation; that is, by direction or the General Assembly. And here let me observe that passing a bill through both Houses, that passing a bill through both Houses, making an appropriation, does not put the sum of money so appropriated into the treasury as many suppose. It simply defines how much and for what purpose it shall be paid out, after it has been collected by the county treasurers and paid into the treasury. That s an appropriation.

MANNER OF PATING APPROPRIATIONS. MANNER OF PAYING APPROPRIATIONS.

The manner of paying out appropriations is also carefully guarded by law. That for salaries is drawn by the officer himself, or only on his order; contingent lunds of the different departments are drawn on the orders of the respective heads of departments; the civil contingent fund is drawn on warrants of the

comptroller-general and placed exclusively under his control and at his disposal; funds for the penitentiary are drawn on the order of the superintendent, approved by the Governor; the lunatic asylum fund on the war-fane of the comptroller-general, and so on through the different appropriations.

PRAUD WOULD BE DETECTED.

Now, it any money is paid out for any of these purposes in any other manner than that prescribed by law, there would be no proper voucher in the office to show for it, the loss would fail upon the office, and then upon me individually, and upon my su, etles if I was unable to meet it. These vouchers and receipts are my evidence that the money has been paid out as the law directs. It is, therefore, the easiest thing in the world to detect fraud in an office hedged about as mine is with mandatory statutes, and where the disposition of every-dollar which comes into my hands is anticipated by the provisions of law. It is, therefore, utterly impossible to divert money away from its proper-appropriation, or to pay out money illegally, or to take it for my own use without instant detection. Besides the vouchers, which the treasurer is required by law to keep, and which are the evidence of his faithful discharge of official duty, he is required to make FRAUD WOULD BE DETECTED.

luty, he is required to make A MONTHLY REPORT

to the comptroller-general, in writing, of every transaction in his office. It is there taken up and recorded, every receipt of money, and from whom received; every payment of money, to whom paid, and on what account. If my reports are correct, they are approved by that officer; and in no instance, have they been disapproved by that officer during the whole official term.

NO FUNDS UNDER HIS CONTROL.

Another evidence that the treasurer cannot defraud the State without detection is in the fact that he cannot use a dollar of the State's fact that he cannot use a dollar of the State's money except his salary and a contingent fund for his office of one thousand dollars. Not a dollar of all the appropriations made by the Legislature is placed at his disposal. While some of the State officers have large sums under their control every year, the treasurer has nothing. The Governor, for instance, make times as much as twenty-five thousand dollars and the state of the st times as much as twenty-five thousand dollars contingent fund, to say nothing of other moneys, to use as he pieases, and the State never asks him "What doest thou with this trust?" He may use it fasthfully or he may abuse it. He has the power to do either. The comptroller-general disburses the civil contingent fund. This is the law. The predding efficers of the two houses of the General desembly have large discretion given hem in the use of the legislative funds. But the treasurer, standing alone of all the State officers, has not a dollar in the State officers, has not a dollar in the State treasurer. cere, has not a collar in the State treasury placed by law at his disposal. His official sig-nature cannot draw a dolar from the treasu-ry, except his own salary and contingent fund, as above stated. No trust of that kind can be

as above stated. No trus of the value dather abused by him, for he has none placed at his disposal. Now, is it not plain that the treasurer can not, in any possible manner, use the funds of the treasury for his own advantage. It is certainly an impossibility. Whenever, there are no funds in the treasury, such reports are put in circulation, no doubt, frequently. If not always by those who know better; and they are believed by those who have not had the means of knowing to the contrary. means of knowing to the contrary,

_ABOUT RICHES.

You have heard it said that the State treas urer came to Columbia poor, and had grown rich while in office-immensely rich some say: I have heard it estimated at millions. Two years ago, it was asserted that I had erected a palace, and that my palses was adorned with every costly and inxurious adorned with every costly and luxurious thing; that I lived extravagantly gave costly dinners, &c., &c. No doubt all of you prepent have seen either one or both of the plain cottages in which I have lived, and know the

nave seen either one to both of the black tages in which I have lived, and know the simple manner of my daily life.

This palace story is only one of the false-hoods, but it is on a par with, all the ethers which busy and untriendly tongues have dreulated. But, fellow-cluzens, I was not so poor when I came to Columbia as it has been supposed, and I am far from being as rich, now, as I am represented to be.

How long, fellow-cluzens, do you suppose I should be suffered to go at large if any or these oft-repeated charges were true? Who, think you, would spars me from arrest and punishmen! Would those gentlemen of the opposition, who never, either by ben or tongue, have lost an opportunity to write or speak disparaging of me? No., gentlemen, I should nave been within the waits of the penticulary long ago if my guilt had been equal to their ong ago if my guilt had been equal to then malice, or if I were guilty at all, as to the

plain and unvarnished statement, that plain and unvarnished statement, that, what-ever my wealth may be—and it is far less than many suppose—that it-cannot have been taken by me out of the treasury. It could not have been done without volating the law; but the numerous examinations have shown that there has been no law violated; or it mus have been achieved by abuse of funds placed in my hands; but, as a question of fact, not a dollar has been placed under my control

dollar has been placed under my control. What powers of legerdermain must: that man possess, what master of jugglery must he be, who could thus obtain money and hold it?

I have clearly shown that I have no authority to draw a single dollar from the treastry except my salary and contingent fund, and I have explained the manner of receipting for and disbursing the money of the treasury, and I make this declaration new, that I have never had a dollar of funds belonging to the State which I have not duly and sausfactorily accounted for.

ecounted for. accounted for.

Euvlous persons may taunt me with getting ricu upon stoled gains; better men than I am have been accused of crimes of which they were entirely innocent. I have lived through these taunts, and the freedom I enjoy to come and go in the public streets is a daily rebute o my slanderers.

I frankly admit that I have made some mo-

ney in four years. I claim that I have as good a right to make money as any other man in the State, but I have made it in a manner recog-nized in commercial circles to be legitimate. But I have not embraced every opportunity within my power to get rich. I have many ways whereby I could have en many ways whereby I could have enriched myself that I have not taken advantage of. I have never speculated upon the necessities of my friends; I never, directly nor indirectly, used the money of the treastry to purchase claims against the State at a discount; I have many times, however, paid claims against the State from my own private funds, when there was no money in the treasury, and waited until the State was able to retund it. There are men all over the State for whom I have done these favors, and there is due me now done these favors, and there is due me now several thousand dollars from such sources— money that I have furnished during the last three menths on claims without discount.

three menths on claims without discount.

I have wronged no one in my business transactions, while I have benefited many. The charge that I have grown rich ought not to weigh against me—you ought rather to be glad of it—for I have contributed fiverally of giad of it—for I have contributed investingly of my means to many worthy objects, and sometimes to unworthy objects. I can turn to my diary and show that I have given away some thousands of dollars during the last tour years. There is scarcely a county in the State but has shared, to some extent, in my liberality. I do not say this boastingly; I only refer to it be-cause it is a fact, and because the Republican party have been benefited by it. I have felt it to be a duty to aid the party in all parts of the State, and it has certainly been a pleasure to do so.

CAMPAIGNS EXPENSIVE.

There is another aspect of the case; you ought to be glad that you have men in your party who have some meass. That party which is destitute of means cannot long survive the attacks of its enemies. It is like an vive the attacks of its enemies. It is like an army going to war without arms or a commissariat. Your public men must have money in order to cope with those who are rich and strong on the other side. It costs heavily to to carry on successfully a political campaign. As long as money is a power in the world. (and it always has been, and always will be,) so long is it necessary to nessess it. Horace so long is the necessary to pussess it. Horace Greeley and the Democracy would beat us this fall it the money was all on their side, even if old Horace does bear the soubriquet of their side.

'Old Honesty." A UNIVERSAL DUTY. Money is power, and every one of you ought to seek to say ap something—you ought to obtain homes, improve and stock your lands, and work in all honest ways to better your circumstances. Get rich if you can, and it will be the surest means of securing and preserving your rights. A poor people are a west people, and necessarily dependent. If

Concluded on Third Page.