

Corruption and its Defenders.

When we read of the administrations of General Washington and Mr. Jefferson, of Mr. Madison and the Adamses, and even of later Presidents, we seem to breathe the atmosphere of the golden age. The public service was the one thing uppermost in their thoughts, and private emoluments and the advantages of office the last to be considered.

We often boast that we are a fast people; that we accomplish more, think more, feel more, than any other under the sun. The hereby has extended from New England through the Middle and Western States, and is gathering force in the Southern, in these latter carpet-bag days, that we are the smartest nation in all creation.

In manufactures, in internal improvements, in railroad building, in free public schools, in popular education and enlightenment, in the number of churches and church sittings, in Sunday schools and Christian associations, we claim that we are without rivals in the old world.

We habitually deride the old world governments as slow, while we comfort ourselves with the belief that the progressive spirit of our people, reflected in the bold conduct of the National Government, corresponds to the wisdom of its political institutions and to the grandeur of its natural scenery.

We are, indeed, a live people, known and felt in all the marts and exchanges of the world; intelligent, industrious, thrifty, knowing no pause or rest in the pursuit of wealth, worshipping the almighty dollar as the Persian the sun or the African his fetish, and yet, after all, finding no peace or comfort in it, or in anything else.

A large part of the time of Congress, and of the State Legislatures, is consumed in investigating frauds and tracking corruption. The amount of lying and perjury, used to prevent detection, is beyond human knowledge, and the amount of stealing which they cover up is beyond human computation.

But we may judge of the unknown and undisclosed by what is occasionally laid bare. It is startling enough. The investigation, so called, of the Credit Mobilier swindle, for instance, has discovered the astounding fact that the actual profits of the Credit Mobilier amount to \$42,825,329.34.

This was stolen from the Government through the form of a contract entered into by the projectors of the Union Pacific Company, with themselves as officers of the Credit Mobilier Company. This disclosure has been literally wrung from the committee of investigation, and will confirm the public in its belief that the corruption of Congress has been more extensive and disgraceful than has yet been disclosed.

bestow, all these had and have their defenders and partisans, ready to exonerate them, and assiduous in their protection. We have forgotten the doom of Sodom and Gomorrah, but the justice of God sleeps not.

THAT \$75,000.—State Treasurer Cardozo gives the following list of papers paid out of the \$75,000 appropriated by the Legislature for publication of the Acts:

- Aiken Weekly Journal, \$1,125.43; Columbia Daily Union, \$2,253; Columbia Weekly Union, \$1,493; Newberry Herald, \$1,048.84; Marlboro Times, \$1,408; Horry News, \$111.24; Clarendon Press, \$700; Greenville Enterprise, \$305.40; Camden Journal, \$1,088.42; Darlington Southerner, \$4,412; Charleston Daily Republican, (old), \$4,625.70; Georgetown Times, \$704.90; Yorkville Enquirer, \$1,707.90; Keowee Courier, \$236; Christian Neighbor, \$524.50; Pickens Sentinel, \$1,016; Working Christian, \$1,694.78; Beaufort Times, \$6,210.70; Charleston News, \$5,069.47; Charleston Sunday Times, \$6,210.70; Weekly Chesterfield Democrat, \$1,955; Charleston Courier, \$5,945.60; Phoenix and Gleaner, \$1,383.60; Spartanburg Republican, \$1,223.75; Sumter Watchman, \$1,644; Aiken Tribune, \$1,351.10; Southern Celt, \$7,255.50; Orangeburg News, \$1,000; Missionary Record, \$4,801; Colleton Gazette, \$5,304.25; Barnwell Journal, \$1,191.40.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, February 13, 1873.—Columbia Hotel—Chas H. Keeshin, Agent Ministers; Edward Mahoney, Va.; J. Emanuel, N. Y.; C. L. B. Marsh, H. D. Gilbert, T. E. McIver, Wilmington, N. C.; J. C. Gilbert, Charleston; Geo. M. W. Gary, Edgefield; W. K. Hemphill, Philadelphia; T. D. Gillespie and wife, Charleston; Gashen Pope, Rock Hill; J. M. Hutchinson, Wis.; J. H. Banks, Mass.; W. J. Crosswell, S. C.; W. D. Kennedy, Augusta; G. B. Keab, Charleston; G. L. Banks, S. C.

Hendrix House—H. R. Flannigan, S. C.; T. W. Ball, Baltimore; S. A. Watson, Ga.; W. A. Elessor, N. C.; R. P. Lodge, Ky.; S. A. Condit, N. Y.; John S. Nicholson, W. F. Stanton, W. H. Stewart, S. C.

Wheeler House—S. F. Hendrix, H. Bassett, S. C.; S. Rheinstraon, Pa.; A. S. Douglass, Winoosboro; W. M. Mathews, N. C.; G. Hall, city; Mr. and Mrs. R. Singleton, A. Large, S. C.; C. Roberts, N. Y.; D. M. Benno, W. C. & A. R. R.; O. Kershin, agent for Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels; J. Lain, Jr., Scotland; T. Mezazur, wife and daughter, Pa.; S. A. Durham, S. C.; W. Wilkins, N. E.; A. H. Marury, Charleston; J. McFadden, Pa.; J. E. Beattie, Greenville; W. H. McNair, S. C.; Mrs. Smith and son, Abbeville.

WHAT TIME HAS TAUGHT US.—It has taken 2,000 years to teach the world that to sustain the body in its conflict with disease, not to help disease by weakening the body, is the true end of medicine. We have the lesson by heart at last, however. We know, for example, that tearing doses of aloes, salts jalap, croton oil, calomel, colocyth, &c., are the best allies that a debilitating malady can have in its assaults on the human frame; and that a medicine like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which strengthens all the bodily powers and rallies the sinking constitution, is the most powerful antagonist of the morbid principle, whatever it may be, that lies at the root of the complaint. This knowledge has been a long time in reaching us, but it is invaluable. We can now control and cure dyspepsia, bilious disturbances, constipation, rheumatism, nervousness, and many other painful complaints once considered incurable, with this admirable corrective.

The Grand Council of Royal and Select Master Masons of the State of South Carolina, convened in annual convocation at Masonic Hall, in Charleston, on Wednesday afternoon. After transacting the ordinary business, the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: Companion Wilnot G. DeSaussure, M. P. G. M.; Companion E. W. Lloyd, T. I. Dep. G. M.; Companion G. T. Berg, I. G. C. of W.; Companion C. F. Jackson, I. G. Treasurer; Companion Alex. Lindstrom, I. G. R. orator; Companion W. H. D. Gaillard, I. G. Marshal; Companion Zimmerman Davis, I. G. C. of G.; Companion W. H. Girardeau, I. G. Conductor; Companion L. F. Meyer, Grand Steward.

PARDONED KU KLUX.—The following pardons have been received in the United States Marshal's office: William, Sylvanus, Hugh H. and James B. Shearer, convicted at the November term of the United States Court, in 1871, sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, \$100 fine each, and confined in the penitentiary at Albany. William D. Barnes, convicted at the April term of the United States Court, in 1872, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and fifty dollars fine, confined in the jail at Chester. These pardons have been forwarded and the prisoners will soon be released.

"DEM FOUR SHIRER BOYS."—A private letter received by a gentleman of York County, from Representative A. S. Wallace, dated the 31st inst., says that on the following day the President would pardon "dem four Sherer boys," who were sentenced to the Albany penitentiary in consequence of their alleged connection with the "Jim Williams raid."

The recent Ku Klux reports from Chester have been effectually quelled by Deputy United States Marshal John McManus.

Capt. Wm. B. Lilley, an old Mexican volunteer, from Chester, died at his home in Mississippi a short time ago.

The Mansion House, in Greenville, has been sold to Mr. J. W. Gray. Robberies are frequent in Greenville.

Georgia Agricultural Society Convention.

AUGUSTA, February 13.—The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., by President Colquitt.

The President announced as the special order an address on the subject of "Patrons of Husbandry," by Col. D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina.

Col. Aiken proceeded to the delivery of his address, embodying many practical truths as to the causes of the present prostration of the agricultural interests of the Southern States, prominent among which he conceived to be the fact that we are a segregated people, no community of feeling existing among our farmers—each man being for himself, and the — take the hindmost, the result of which had been that all got behind. As a remedy for this cause of agricultural prostration, he claimed that the extension of the order of "Patrons of Husbandry" would have a beneficial effect in all the Southern States. He stated that the order originated with a clerk in the Agricultural Department at Washington. He had investigated the operations of the order, and finding it adapted to the benefit of the South, had taken hold of it as General Deputy, and succeeded in extending it over a large part of the State of South Carolina. He explained in detail the plan of the order and mode of organization of individual, State and national granges. The controlling object of the order was to develop the interests of agriculture throughout our great country—North, South, East and West. One of the chief articles of the faith of the order was the abolition of the word "credit" from the vocabulary of the planter; the members bought for cash and sold for cash, the only true system upon which the farmer could proceed in promoting his individual financial advantage and the general agricultural profit of the country. The order was also of a highly interesting social character—ladies being entitled to membership.

By request of the Chairman of the Committee on Direct Trade and Immigration, two additional members of said Committee were appointed, to wit: W. M. Lawton, of South Carolina, and John Nisbet, of Savannah.

The President introduced Prof. H. C. White, of the University of Georgia, who read an exceedingly interesting paper on agricultural chemistry.

Hon. J. W. Clapp, of Memphis, from the Committee on Direct Trade and Immigration, submitted the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the subject of direct trade and immigration, respectfully report, as to the former question: That they have bestowed upon the matter referred to them, in the limited time allowed, all the attention which its paramount importance deserves. They do not regard it as proper to attempt anything more than to refer, in general terms:

- 1. To the importance of establishing direct steamship communication between the ports of the Southern States and Europe.
- 2. To the means by which this is to be accomplished.

The value and necessity of such commercial intercourse are too obvious to require argument. No producing country can prosper without a market for its products, and the expense of finding this market is a tax which falls as a dead loss upon the producer. The agricultural products of the Southern States exceed in variety and value those of any other portion of the globe. Of the great staples cotton, rice, tobacco and sugar, they have, as regards the States of this Union, absolute monopoly, and these staples control, to a large extent, the commerce of the world. In the year 1860, the value of Northern productions exported is estimated at \$164,000,000, and of Southern at \$208,000,000. Instead, however, of shipping these vast resources from Southern ports, and importing in exchange such supplies from abroad as our people required, our exports and imports have both been almost entirely conducted through the agency of Eastern cities and seaports, and out of the \$208,000,000 of Southern exports for 1860, our return imports were only some \$40,000,000, whilst those of the North were valued at \$320,000,000; and upon her imports alone it is estimated that the South has paid annually over \$11,000,000 for the services of "middle men." It may be further remarked, that the exchange between the North and the South has heretofore fallen but little, if any, short of \$325,000,000 annually, and that the carrying trade of the South, before the decadence of Northern shipping, has been worth to the North, annually, some \$75,000,000. This brief statistical summary will be sufficient to indicate not only the absolute necessity of direct communication by the Southern States with the ultimate market for their products, but also their capacity to sustain such a trade. Our Southern Atlantic cities were once importing cities, and enjoyed the benefits and blessings of a direct trade with Europe; but from a combination of causes, prominent among which was the action of the Federal Government in building up Northern shipping, and disbursing the Government revenues in New York, capital centred there, and became first financially, and then commercially, tributary to that city. Experience, however, has shown that these centres of trade and population are shifting, and the sceptre which has been wrested from the South and transferred to the North may yet be restored to its rightful possessor; and this brings us to the consideration of the second proposition: "As to the mode by which this end is to be attained."

The South has no vessels of her own, and is at present unable either to build or to buy them. The cost of having them built in the North, suitable for our purpose, far exceeds our present means, and, under the existing laws of the United States, foreign vessels cannot be registered and owned as American property. The only feasible plan, then, is for us to charter European vessels sailing under their own national flag, or to hold out such inducements, in the way of both exports and imports, or by subsidies, as to induce those who have the requisite capital to invest in the mode we desire.

So far as exports are concerned, we have seen that all that is necessary is, that we shall be able, through the aid of lines of interior transport, to concentrate our products at our Atlantic ports; and to secure profitable return trips to our ports, we must perfect our immigration agencies—for immigration is intimately and almost inseparably allied to direct trade, as the passenger fare is the most important of all steam packet profits, and the only sure guaranty for success or permanence. The result here contemplated can certainly only be secured by the direct action and aid of the Federal or State Governments, or by the organized and combined action of our people. Should the effort be successful, we may indulge the hope of soon beholding the swift ship leaving our Southern coast, laden with Southern products, and returning again, not only with such foreign merchandise as we require for trade and consumption, unburdened by the tribute we now pay to the "middle men," but with immigrants of our own blood, bringing with them not only their pecuniary capital, but the far more valuable wealth of muscle and energy to develop our incalculable resources and to become associated with us and become part and parcel of us in sympathy and interest.

Your Committee, therefore, recommends that the aid of the Federal Government be respectfully invoked by memorial to Congress for such assistance, in the form of bounties and subsidies in the way of mail contracts or otherwise, as may be expedient and proper, and for authority, for a limited time at least, for the purchase by American citizens, in an individual or foreign capacity, of foreign built ships, to be registered and placed under the American flag, under such regulations as may be deemed necessary; that the assistance and co-operation of the Legislatures of the Southern States be also evoked, in the way of bounties and such other aid as they can render; and that our people, whose welfare is so vitally involved in this great enterprise, perfect without delay such corporate or other organizations as may be best adapted to combine and concentrate our energies and our capital.

Col. D. E. Butler moved the reception and adoption of the report. Adopted.

Col. E. M. Rucker, of Ebert County, presented the following memorial:

It is a matter of the highest importance to the South and North-west that there should be additional railroad connection between the lakes, the Ohio River and the South Atlantic coast; and a review of the whole field imperatively demands that there should be a direct line of communication between the city of Chicago and the city of Augusta.

Such a line will establish between two portions of our country, so mutually dependent on each other for their supplies, the most intimate and beneficial relations. This route is also, in a great measure, completed; but still there remains some gaps to be filled, and its ultimate completion will secure to Eastern Georgia and Western South Carolina the cheapest supplies of stock, bacon and the cereals. Augusta is the Southern objective point on this line, and from this city such supplies will radiate through a large scope of territory in both of our States. This route will afford railroad facilities to the valley of the Savannah River, now so much in need of the same, and bring to cities on the line and on the seaboard a large and valuable trade they do not now possess, and in addition retain a trade now likely to be diverted. Such improvement of the railroad facilities is the best guaranty against further emigration of our people West, and invites immigrants to settle in territory hitherto remote and inaccessible; or secure to them a more direct and comfortable route to the great Northwest; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention heartily approve the efforts being made to fill out the incomplete portions of this great line.

Resolved, That we recommend the General Assemblies of Georgia and South Carolina give the project such material assistance as the interests involved properly require.

Resolved, That we urge upon the citizens along the route, and all to be benefited by it, to take such interest in the road as their means will permit, either in money, land or labor.

Resolved, That this great line, connecting the lakes at the city of Chicago, through the cities of Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Knoxville and Augusta, is a work of national importance, and demands the consideration of the Congress of the United States, and that this convention appoint a committee to memorialize Congress to make an appropriation to carry out this great enterprise.

The President appointed the following committee, to whom was referred the memorial: E. M. Rucker, Chairman; Henry Moore, of Augusta; Geo. H. Black, of Scriven; Pope Barrow, of Oglethorpe; Dr. Turner, of Hart; and D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina.

On motion of Col. D. Wyatt Aiken, a memorial from the Eastern and Western Transportation Company—in regard to a projected line of railroad from the proposed "Confederate City," of Port Royal to Leavenworth City, Kansas, via Macon, Ga., Memphis, Tenn., and Kansas City, Missouri—was referred to the same committee.

Hon. George A. Trenholm, Chairman, presented the following report of the Committee on Direct Trade and Immigration: The Committee on Direct Trade and Immigration have already reported upon two topics embraced in the reference to them. Deeming them of pressing importance, and as requiring the immediate action of the convention, they thought

that they below fulfilled the duties imposed on them, by reporting, before the final completion of their labors, the resolutions they thought it expedient for the convention to adopt. They regard the address of Mr. Howard, one of their members, as the embodiment of their views upon the questions of direct trade and immigration, and have consequently not deemed it necessary to make a general report, but simply to recommend for adoption such resolutions as are calculated to give effect practically to the objects of the convention.

Upon the subject of intercourse with the West and of direct trade with Europe, they now beg leave to report and to recommend for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That this convention recognize the importance of a more cheap, direct and speedy highway for passengers and freight between the great West and the Southern seaports of our country.

2. That the movement favoring the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers with ocean transportation at the South Atlantic ports, is of the highest consideration in the great question of direct trade and foreign immigration and trade.

3. While the present lines of railway communication between these points have accomplished much, we deem them wholly inadequate to the wants of the future. This association, therefore, recommends that all possible encouragement be given to all lines of railroad now projected and in process of construction, West or North-west. It is apparent that the great lines in operation between the West and the cities of the North and East have largely contributed to produce the present superior wealth and influence of those cities. This absorbing policy has been successfully pursued, drawing within its grasp the products, emigration and trade which legitimately belong to the South Atlantic and Gulf ports, and which may yet be regained by an energetic policy.

4. It is important that there should be a large increase of the moneyed capital of our Southern cities to draw the products of the country in their direction. The Northern cities have an incalculable advantage over us in this respect. Their advances on produce coming to market draw the same irresistibly to their own cities. Therefore, we earnestly appeal to the merchants of our seaports to use their utmost endeavors to increase and extend their banking facilities so that the powerful influence of capital may be brought to bear in drawing the vast productions of the West to their several markets for foreign shipment.

5. This convention recommends the preparation of a hand book in the English and such foreign languages as may be desirable, giving information respecting the resources of the Southern States. And that each State in the South give attention to this subject, in order that the real facts may be presented to the capitalists and people of Europe, and their attention be drawn to the advantages offered to them for investments and settlements in the South. And it is also suggested to all the railroad companies of the Southern States to adopt the policy of offering low rates of freight transportation to immigrants; and of buying up the unoccupied lands through which their lines pass, so as to offer easy means for the settlement of immigrants coming to our country. The convention also urges the land owners of the South to assist this immigration movement by offering their lands for sale to immigrants on such terms as shall induce them to settle among us.

6. That this convention, while feeling the importance of European immigration, is no less sensible of the value and importance of the introduction of capital and skilled labor from the Northern States of this country. They therefore extend a cordial invitation to capitalists and laborers of the North to come among us and assist in developing our vast resources.

Mr. Trenholm explained that the labors of the Committee on Direct Trade and Immigration had been necessarily hurried, in the effort to secure the earliest possible action of the convention upon these important subjects, with a view to advance the special interests of Georgia. Mr. Trenholm, representing the sentiments of himself and the people of Charleston, assured the convention of their perfectly cordial sympathy and co-operation in whatever measures promised to promote the interests of Georgia. The speaker was peculiarly happy in his presentation of these assurances, and was repeatedly loudly applauded during his remarks.

On motion, the report was adopted. Major Henry Bryan, Chairman, submitted a lengthy report of the Committee on a Memorial to Congress in behalf of the great Western and Atlantic canal, which was adopted.

Mr. Bryan offered a resolution, providing for the appointment of a committee of five, with Col. D. E. Butler as Chairman, to consider and report, at the next meeting of the society, the best plan to prevent colored emigration from the State. Adopted.

Mr. Lundy, of Bibb, offered a resolution, providing that the several societies of this State see to it that proper conveniences are extended to all immigrants arriving in the State, with a view to settlement. Referred to the Immigration Committee.

As we go to press, the sad intelligence is circulating through the village that Mr. C. N. Stroman is dead. Our information is that he died very suddenly, at about 1 o'clock this day. This is the sad and untimely fall of a tried and true man.—Orangeburg News.

A young man named Johnson, who resides not far from town, buried his wife last Wednesday, went courting on Thursday and was tied up in matrimonial bliss by our Clerk of Court on Friday.

[Marion Star.]

Local Items.

COPY MATRONS.—The price of single copies of the PHOENIX is five cents.

A colored man, named John Brown, from Orangeburg, was arrested a few miles from Columbia, and carried before Trial Justice Thompson, last night, on a warrant charging him with abducting from her parents a colored girl, fourteen years of age, named Eve Hines. The abductor was lodged in jail. He is said to be a married man.

The auction business, down street, is lively. Peixotto & Sons and Edwards & Co. are selling copies of works by the old masters—the one in painting, the other in printing.

The Governor has made the following appointments: John T. McCarty, Commissioner of Deeds, resident at Elberton, Ga.; Notaries Public—Dr. T. S. Fox, of Batesville, Lexington; A. Blythe, Esq., of Greenville; J. A. Mayes, of Sumter, and Edmund Hendon, of Oconee.

To-day is Valentine's Day.

A horse attached to a buggy, in which two gentlemen were seated, ran off, yesterday afternoon, and collided with another buggy. The occupants of the first vehicle were thrown out and slightly hurt. The vehicles were only damaged to the extent of \$20.

The fair for the benefit of St. Peter's Church will be concluded this evening, when the cakes remaining on hand as well as the striped pig, will be disposed of by raffia. Hot dinner to-day, from 1 until 5 o'clock. There was a large crowd in attendance last evening, and the get-together of the affair are highly gratified at the success of their undertaking.

Duprez & Benedict's Minstrel Troupe appear in Irwin's Hall, on Thursday evening next.

The enacting clause of the tax bill having been stricken out in the House, the whole matter goes over to the next session.

The statement made in the Evening Herald, yesterday, that the PHOENIX had copied its report of the proceedings of the Augusta Convention, is untrue. We took not a line from the Herald. We accordingly give credit to that paper for a mistake, or a mis-statement, just what it is due to; nothing more, nothing less.

The following is the musical programme for this afternoon, at the garrison grounds:

- Bonaire Quickstep—Keller.
- Aria la Traviata—Verdi.
- Waltz, Dream on the Ocean—Gangl.
- Potpouri, from Martha—Plotow.
- New Year Polonaise—Brauns.
- Friendship Galop—Strauss.

The grand display of paintings, by D. C. Peixotto & Sons, on yesterday, attracted immense crowds. The sales of some were very lively and at reasonable prices. The great attraction induced a continuance of sales in the evening, which was also largely attended. The sales will be again resumed this morning, at 10 o'clock, with many new and handsome attractions, when an inspection will be well repaid.

PHOENIXIANA.—Beer. Twelve pints. An hour. Cotton-spinner, of Bolton, England. Bier.

Byron improved—"Hell hath no fury like a woman" whose false hair don't match.

"Rheumatism discussed" is the theme of a Western editor. A neighbor suggests that he drop the first syllable from the last word and go on with his language.

The Grecian ladies counted their age from their marriage, not from their birth.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Meeting Hook and Ladder Company. Notice—Sale of Personal Property. J. F. Enzor—Proposals for Shoes, &c. Wanted—A Situation.

In the United States District Court, on Wednesday, his Honor Judge Bryan, on hearing the report of Registrar Seabrook, signed the final discharge in bankruptcy of A. J. Frederick, of Orangeburg, S. C.

An Episcopal Church is to be built at Ridge Springs soon. The principal movers in this undertaking, we hear, are Mrs. James Merritt, Mrs. James Boatwright, Mrs. David DuBose and Mrs. John DuBose.

PHOENIX HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY. The members are hereby notified to attend a special meeting, to be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Refreshments will be served after meeting. By order of the Foreman. F. D. KOSMAN, Secretary.

Wanted, BY an experienced young man, a SITUATION as BOOK-KEEPER. Can give good references as regards character, capacity, &c. Address A. B. C., Charleston, S. C. Feb 14

Fresh Beef. OFFICE OF S. C. LUNATIC ASYLUM. COLUMBIA, February 12, 1873. PROPOSALS for supplying this institution with FRESH BEEF, till the 30th June, 1873, will be received at this office till the 20th instant, when the contract will be given to the lowest responsible bidder. The Beef to be of good marketable class, to be paid for in thirty days. By order of the Board of Regents. J. F. ENSOR, Supt and ex Officio Secy Board Regents. Feb 14