

Some Wholesome Admissions, and Yet no Reforming Spirit.

We find in the Louisville Courier-Journal an interesting letter upon our affairs from its traveling correspondent, written from this place. Amongst others of the Radical faith whom he interviewed was Mr. D. H. Chamberlain, one of the candidates for Governor. We have devoted considerable space to a discussion of this gentleman's pretensions to run as a reform candidate. The views attributed to him by the New York Times struck us as lamentably inadequate, and not promising of any good. In all that has been said yet by any of these so-called reformers, we have failed to find the living germ of any genuine reform. We do not do them the injustice of supposing or of saying that they have no impulses towards, no desire at all of, better things. They may have. We believe they have. But they speak of these things as men who dream, as men walking in sleep. There is no evidence that they have risen to the conception of anything more than the troublesome straits in which their party has been placed by its ignorance, imbecility and corruption. Every effort they propose to make has just the inspiration of this selfish interest and no more. The party, the South Carolina Radical party, condemned and contemned by all the rest of the world, is the object of their supreme affection. Their concern seems to centre upon and end with it. Although they have, as they boastfully say, a majority of 50,000 votes, they are constantly agitated lest they shall lose the elections. They are thus evidently conscious that they have forfeited the right—whatever right numbers, ignorance and the adroit use of prejudice as a political weapon gave them—to rule over, make laws for and carry on the civilization of a free people. They see the ruin which is spreading over the land; they are conscious, some of them, of the decay of virtue and integrity, the loss of decency, the lowering of the tone of morals, the increasing embarrassments in which all the public interests and institutions are becoming entangled. But seeing enough to make them act in earnest; enough to put a soul under the ribs of death, they show only an overpowering love of office, of position, of their own continued control. They do not treat of reform as men into whose hearts the iron of oppression has entered. They view it rather as they would a theme in a debating society, or consider it as they would a topic of history. No political Luther has yet appeared amongst them with high, determined objects and a courage to carry them out which would pace all the devils in hell; no honest Patrick Henry to thunder against violated law and invoke its proper punishment. Who cannot see how they must necessarily fall short of accomplishing any object of value? There must be something more than a sense of a mere party need of reform, even to institute a single one in the State of the hundreds that are required.

The statements of Mr. Chamberlain upon those made to the New York Times. First, there is an admission that there is "next to nothing" to show for the \$12,000,000 increase of funded debt and the unknown floating debt; that the land purchased by the Land Commission for \$700,000 is "a bad, bad speculation;" that while there may have been exaggerations in some particulars as to the wholesale speculations in the public moneys by the State officials, hundreds of thefts have never been mentioned; that it may be, after all, that more has been stolen than the State officials have been charged with stealing; and that the trouble is more in the wasteful way the tax money is expended than in the amount collected. Two other points in this letter have attracted our attention. One is the language in reference to the repudiated conversion bonds: "The Legislature may declare them frauds, and still they may not be." This is similar to the terms employed about these bonds by Treasurer Cardozo, in conversation with New York bond-holders. Does it indicate a purpose to galvanize these bonds? It looks, at least, as if Mr. Chamberlain has some *arrière pensee* about them and means to leave the question open. What sort of reform would it be, to saddle them again upon our poor, debt-ridden, bedevilled State? Finally, what is said about reform itself is noticeable. Mr. Chamberlain does not differ materially from us in the idea he entertains of what

his party means to do or can do. We have the explanation here of his own lukewarmness. He can only follow. He does not aim to lead. His party means no reform. It has no true conception of what it is. And Mr. Chamberlain, with all his merits—and they are free conceded—is not the man to infuse it with any sublime, self-sacrificing purpose.

IMPORTANT TO TAXPAYERS.—In the case of the State *ex rel.* the Union Bank vs. Wm. Gurney, County Treasurer of Charleston County, where the relator tendered bills of the Bank of the State for payment of taxes, it was decreed by Judge Graham that the bills are to be received for taxes due to the State, but not for taxes due to the County of Charleston. The case as presented to the Court was in no material respect different from the cases which have been before the Supreme Court of this State and of the United States. The Court considered, therefore, that the question of the receivability of the bills of the corporation known as the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, for payment of taxes due to the State, is finally and conclusively settled by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States and the Supreme Court of this State. The order was also made applicable to all other cases in which tender of such bills has been made and refused and a *mandamus* asked for, as was done in this case.

SOUTHERN WOMEN IN THE CIVIL WAR.—In the August number of the *Atlantic Monthly* appears a paper, with the title "A Rebel's Recollections," in which the conduct of Southern women during the war is portrayed. "Many of them denied themselves not only delicacies, but even substantial food also, in order to add to the stock of provisions for the army. One of them was told by a friend that she was breaking down her health by lack of proper diet, and answered: 'I know that very well; but I must do the little I can at any cost.' And a mound in a Southern church-yard testifies that she meant what she said."

Here is an anecdote of a young lady who had framed a bit of B. F. Butler's hand-writing: "In New Orleans, soon after the war, I saw in a drawing-room one day an elaborately-framed letter, of which the curtains being drawn, I could read only the signature, which, to my astonishment, was that of General Butler."

"What is that?" I asked of the young gentleman I was visiting. "Oh, that's my diploma—my certificate of good behavior, from General Butler; and, taking it down from the wall, she permitted me to read it, telling me at the same time its history. It seems that the young lady had been very active in aiding captured Confederates to escape from New Orleans, and for this and other similar offences she was arrested several times. A gentleman who knew General Butler personally had interested himself in behalf of her and some of her friends, and, upon making an appeal for their discharge, received this personal note from the commanding General, in which he declared his willingness to discharge all the others. 'But that black-eyed Miss B.,' he wrote, 'seems to me an incorrigible little devil, whom even prison fare won't tame.' The young lady had framed the note, and she cherishes it yet, doubtless."

S. C. MONUMENT ASSOCIATION, COLUMBIA, S. C., July 15, 1874. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the South Carolina Monument Association, held on Monday, July 13, 1874, the following statement of finances was made by the Treasurer, Mrs. W. K. Bachman: Total amount received, \$5,603.16; small expenditures by authority of the Board of Directors, \$124.63; paid Muldrow & Co., architects of the monument, \$5,476.53. About \$5,000 are still wanting to complete the sum due. The Board of Directors confidently hope that the different Districts will soon report a sufficient amount collected to enable the work to be finished. On motion, Mrs. Annie DeSaussure was unanimously elected a member of the Board.

Papers throughout the State please copy.

For the last half of May the amount of freight delivered at the Fairbanks Scale Works, St. Johnsbury, Vt., was 2,340 tons.

Hard times necessitate the giving and receiving *correct weights*, and hence the increasing demand for FAIRBANKS' SCALES. Nothing inferior bears this brand. Each year increases its reputation at home and abroad. The best iron, the best steel, the best of all material, in fine, is placed in the hands of the most skilled mechanics, and the product is a scale considered the world over as the standard. Quality being the criterion, there is no scale made in America or in Europe which can, for a moment, compete with the Fairbanks, and there can be no check to a business conducted on such principles as govern this famous industry.

Aaron Alpeoria Bradley, the great colored Wahoo, announces himself a candidate for Congress from the First Congressional District.

The Bank of the State. James B. Campbell, Esq., in a three-column letter to the Charleston *News and Courier*, explains his relations to the Bank of the State, and as solicitor, likewise, of the Batings Brothers, of London, who held the fire loan claim. He also pays his respects to Mr. Isaac W. Hayne, in some tart and spicy remarks, delivered in the course of his history of his connection as joint solicitor with him of the bank and the Batings. He does not omit to give a shot at Mr. C. Richardson Miles, who made the report, on the part of the Tax-Payers' Convention, which was recently published, upon the affairs of the Bank of the State. We give the portion of this letter which concerns the writer's transactions with the bank as borrower of its money: "It is true that I did borrow from the Bank of the State fund, just before Judge Carpenter resigned, the sum of \$30,000. \$27,000 of this loan, upon only a part of the same securities, had been in and was transferred from the admirably managed bank of largest capital in the city. The transfer was for the sake of the lower rate of interest. It was upon ample stock securities, certified to by two most respectable stock brokers, and approved of by every solicitor in the case, including Mr. Hayne himself, as he admits. A very large sum of the bank fund was lying idle; the presiding Judge was about to resign; a fierce political contest was beginning; on one side was Gov. Scott, who had already made an earnest, unsuccessful effort to get possession of the whole fund, and it was generally, though erroneously, supposed the appointing power to fill the vacancy till the meeting of the Legislature was with the Governor. The opinion seemed unanimous in favor of some disposition of the money as a means of safety to it. There is nothing in this transaction reproachable to any one. I have no self-reproach in respect of it. It is quite true that the securities on which the loan rests have sunk in value till they are deplorably insufficient. But it does not follow from that fact, nor from the persistent efforts of such persons as Mr. Hayne and Mr. Miles to cripple the debtors, that there will be a loss by this loan, and, if there is not, it will be in spite of their efforts."

"It would be neither proper nor wise for me to speak of my resources, but I have an unbroken courage, and faith that rests upon them, that every dollar of it will be paid. I have never avoided my liabilities, whether contracted for myself or for others, and of the latter I have paid since the date of this loan a sum quite equal to—even more than—its face, and I see no reason to despair of paying this; I am undismayed before it. There is also due by me a balance of \$8,600 on a loan of \$26,600, made under Judge Graham's administration. The securities for this were ample, but are now also insufficient; but this balance will, in any event, be paid. It has the preference, for a double reason: First, because it is within my resources, and I will not allow Judge Graham to suffer censure or obloquy for any confidence placed in me; and, second, because the acceptance of the loan was of itself a professional indiscretion and mistake, which I have always regretted, never defended, but have censured with entire frankness. I do not consider myself above professional errors or below the courage to acknowledge them and censure myself as freely as I would others. I have never claimed to mitigate this error, or that it was less censurable because not a dollar of the money went to my own use, but was directly transferred to the aid of a corporation I was profoundly interested in sustaining. But I am not responsible to Mr. Miles or the Tax-payers' Convention for my professional acts. This \$38,600 and whatever of interest is due thereon is the entire sum due by me on my loans from the bank. Mr. Miles puts them at more than \$83,000. "There is another liability of about \$11,000 which Mr. Hayne, more truthful in this respect than his friend, Mr. Miles, correctly states, and shows that the bank cannot be a loser by, but may be a gainer; that is to say, whatever my liability may be worth is clear gain. When near about a year ago I understood that Mr. Hayne had applied to Attorney General Melton, and invoked the further intervention of the State authorities in this matter, I did not doubt the renewed mischief to the fund which he would bring about by the alliance he sought, and of which he now complains. When, soon after, I further heard that his correspondence had *shown* left the impression that his purpose was aimed more especially at me, I gave immediate orders for the sale of my securities at whatever they would bring, for the payment of my debt. I was advised that there would be a better market for them a few weeks later. Unfortunately I yielded to this advice. The panic came, the securities shrunk to a nominal value, and I am, as things now stand, a loser much more than enough to pay this whole debt. It is a general rule that the creditor should seek to strengthen, and not to weaken, his debtor. If I were the creditor, and not the debtor, I should implore relief from Mr. Hayne, Mr. Miles, the Tax-payers' Convention, and the Greek advice and gifts they offer."

The store of Mr. S. N. Hart, on Hayne street, Charleston, was found to be on fire on Friday, but the flames were extinguished before any serious damage was done; there was considerable injury by water, however.

ADMISSIONS OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.—"Well, Mr. Chamberlain," said the correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "you see from my card I represent a Western newspaper, the *Courier-Journal*, and I came to you to talk frankly about the affairs of South Carolina." "Certainly, sir. I recognize in the *Courier-Journal* one of the ablest papers in the United States, and it will afford me pleasure to give you any information I can." "What is the present debt of South Carolina?" "The funded debt is \$17,000,000. The floating debt is so floating that nobody knows. I suppose, however, \$1,500,000. When Gov. Scott came into office, in 1863, the funded debt was \$5,000,000 and a little upward." "What have you got to show for this debt? Any cancellation of old obligations, any railroads, any canals, stocks or bonds?" "Well, sir, to be candid with you, next to nothing. We did pay the interest on the old debt for three years, about \$900,000, and we bought \$700,000 worth of land in the State for the use of the poor. With the exception of this land, we have not a thing in the world." "Is that land worth \$700,000 today?" "I am afraid not. It was a bad, bad speculation." "Are the reports of the wholesale speculations of public moneys by State officials all true?" "Not all of them, I think. But, whilst there are exaggerations in some particulars, hundreds of thefts which have taken place have never been mentioned by the newspapers. I reckon they about average the truth." "How about the Legislature repudiating \$5,000,000 of the debt?" "So it did, on the ground that that amount of bonds were fraudulently issued. The Legislature, you know, may declare them frauds, and still they may not be." "The trouble is," he continued, "not in the amount of taxation the people have to pay, for that is only 15 mills, or one cent and a half on one dollar, but in the wasteful way in which it is expended. It all goes to defray the expenses of the State Government. The cost of the Government for the last fiscal year was no less than \$1,740,000—that is, it took that amount to cover all salaries and legislative and judiciary expenses. Not a cent of interest has been paid since 1871 upon the public debt. Some six or \$300,000 of new bonds have been exchanged for old at the rate of 50 per cent discount on the old, or two for one." "Is there any real disposition in your party to reform?" "Yes, a little; but whether the reform party is strong enough to amount to anything in the coming election this year, I cannot tell. The great body of the negroes scarcely know right from wrong, or at least their morality is quite different from our own. In the case of Whittenton, a few years since, who sold a cadetship and was turned out of Congress, they all voted for him to go back, not thinking that he had committed any crime whatever." "The people of the United States, Mr. Chamberlain, look upon the officials of South Carolina as nothing but a band of rogues. Is this true?" "I think the reports to some extent exaggerated. Pike, of the *New York Tribune*, in his book, 'The Prostrate State,' made a great many misrepresentations. But when a people get to stealing it is natural to exaggerate their crimes. They have stolen a great deal, and it may be after all more than they are accused of instead of less. The great bulk of this \$10,000,000 increase of debt was stolen, besides all, or nearly all, the money which in the meantime came in from taxation. It went out, of course, under the head of appropriations for State expenses."

An atrocious murder was committed near the banks of the South Edisto River, in this County, on the 2d of this month. It seems that a white man, named Phillips, had been living with a mulatto girl about fifteen years of age, and being threatened with exposure, determined upon murder. This he accomplished by inducing his victim to follow him in the direction of Aiken County, under the promise that he would "fix her all right." Having got her near the river where his colored men had been stationed to assist him in his hellish design, he got out of his buggy, directing the girl to do likewise, and shot her. She fell but was not killed. He then instructed his colored accomplices to finish his work. They shot her, then, until she was dead. During her death agonies she was delivered of the child begotten by this fiend Phillips. The woman and child were tied together, hung about with irons and thrown into the river. On the 4th of this month, however, they were discovered in a cove by two men who were fishing. The body of the murdered girl was at once recognized, and the sender and murderer suspected. Steps were taken by Trial Justice Phillips and others, which led to the arrest of three of the parties. The colored men confessed their guilt, and that they were to receive \$100 apiece for taking a human life.—*Orangeburg News*.

WHO IS THE FORTUNATE MAN?—It is impossible to say positively until after the 31st of July, 1874, who will draw the capital prize in the Fifth Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky. But if we were to hazard a guess upon the subject, it would be that some one of from fair to middling luck, who buys a ticket in due time, will draw it. We know, at least, that all the best financial intellects of the country entertain this opinion.

CITY MATTERS.—Subscribe for the PHOENIX. "The bright silver moon" now. There is but one way to obtain business—publicity; but one way of gaining publicity—advertising. The finder of an oblong onyx sleeve button will be rewarded by leaving it at this office. The penalty will be attached to non-license-takers by the city authorities on and after to-morrow, July 20. There were seven deaths in Columbia for the week ending the 18th—whites 2; colored 5. Capt. Jack Little's buggy was considerably damaged, yesterday, by his horse running off. The bread of life is love; the salt of life is work; the sweetness of life is poetry; the water of life is faith. A paper in the Moses interest is spoken of. It reports are to be relied upon, the Governor has been unfortunate in his newspaper enterprises. Round trip tickets to New York, via South Carolina Railroad and steamer, can now be obtained at the extraordinary low price of \$31.30. Job printing of every kind, from a miniature visiting card to a four-sheet poster, turned out, at short notice, from PHOENIX office. Try us. Taylor & Johnson, of this city, are the contractors for making bricks for the new theatre in Charleston. They turn out over 30,000 a day. A hole sufficiently large to put your head through was burnt in the roof of the dwelling on the South west corner of Laurel and Pickens streets, at an early hour, yesterday morning. No alarm, and no other damage. A suit, we are informed, has been brought against holders of stock in the Bank of Hamburg, for their liability for the bills issued by that bank; and, in consequence, the bills are in great demand and rapidly appreciating. Some of the ladies connected with the Sewing Society of the Episcopal Church propose having a moonlight entertainment on the evening of Thursday, the 23d of July. They will be pleased to see their friends on the lawn of the Male Academy, between the hours of 6½ and 10 P. M. In case of rain, the academy itself has been kindly tendered to them for the evening. Remember the meeting of the Richland Rifle Club, to-morrow evening, at 8½ o'clock, in the Walker building, between Messrs. Bryan and Swaffields' stores. Ninety-six names have been signed to the list—active and contributing members. Officers are to be elected and other business of importance attended to. The organization will, doubtless, prove a very efficient one, as some of our best citizens are connected with it.

GRAND CONCERT.—ONE FARE.—In order that the citizens of Newberry and vicinity may have an opportunity to attend the grand concert that will be given by the Columbia Choral Union for the benefit of the Palmetto Orphan Home, on next Wednesday evening, Superintendent Dodamead has kindly offered to take persons from there and return for one fare. As this concert is for a charitable benefit, we hope a great many will take advantage of this opportunity to enjoy a fine musical treat.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—Northern mail opens 6.30 A. M., 3 P. M.; closes 11 A. M., 6 P. M. Charleston opens 8 A. M., 5.30 P. M.; closes 8 A. M., 6 P. M. Western opens 6 A. M., 1 P. M.; closes 6, 1.30 P. M. Greenville opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6 A. M. Wilmington opens 4 P. M.; closes 10.30 A. M. On Sunday open from 2.30 to 3.30 P. M.

THE CONCERT FOR THE ORPHAN HOME.—Our city readers need hardly to be reminded that the Columbia Choral Union will give a grand concert at Parker's Hall, on Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the Palmetto Orphan Home. This is a charity which is commended to the support of every person who can appreciate the significance of that sad word. A child deprived of parents! In this world, no father's protection, no mother's tenderness! Surely, such child has powerful claims upon our sympathy and indefeasible right to substantial aid. In the present instance, we can enjoy a double pleasure—the satisfaction of kindly remembering the orphans and of enjoying the best amateur music which the city affords. The Choral Union made a reputation upon its first appearance. It now adds to its titles to our admiration, careful and continued study, assiduous practice, ambition to excel and the spirit of dedication to the tender offices of benevolence and humanity. We cannot doubt that the hall will be crowded on Wednesday night.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.—Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. H. Bryson, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Trinity Church—Rev. P. J. Shand, Rector, 11 A. M. and 5½ P. M. St. Peter's Catholic Church—Rev. J. L. Fullerton, first Mass 7 A. M.; second Mass 10½ A. M.; Vespers 4½ P. M. Second Baptist Congregation—Rev. A. M. Cartledge. Services in Bull Street Chapel, at 11 A. M. Sunday School, 9 A. M. Marion Street Methodist—Rev. W. D. Kirkland, 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9½ A. M. Washington Street Methodist—Rev. A. Coke Smith, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9 A. M. Lutheran—Rev. Z. W. Bedenbaugh, 10½ A. M. Sunday School, 4½ P. M. Baptist—Rev. J. K. Mendenhall, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9 A. M.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Meeting Myrtle Lodge, K. of P. Meeting Columbia Lodge, A. F. M. A. G. Brenizer—Residence for Sale. William Price—Cottage to Rent. West 57 Plain Street—To Rent. P. B. Glass—Cypress Shingles. HOTEL ARRIVALS, July 18, 1874.—Columbia Hotel—J. C. Reams, Va.; C. R. Thomas, B. A. Steele, N. Y.; O. T. James, Pa.; E. H. Brooks, city; A. M. Lee, Jr., S. O. Gilbert, J. D. Stoney, L. Muller, J. P. Foster, Charleston; W. D. Kennedy, Augusta; E. A. Scott, S. C.; H. F. Hodgson, Camden. Wheeler House—W. T. Butt, W. Scott, Augusta; F. B. Hacker, Charleston; J. W. Zimmerman, Batesburg; J. Jenkins, Augusta; F. T. Miller, city; J. L. Cohen, Baltimore; D. B. DeSaussure, C. A. Darling, city; W. H. Trecoot, Pendleton.

NERVOUS DISEASES.—The nervous system exercises a powerful influence over the digestion, secretion, nutrition, absorption and the circulation of the blood, and its purpose seems to be to bind together the machinery of the body and to combine and harmonize the action of its several parts. Diseases of the nerves are more numerous and afflictive now than at any former period—a result due to the luxurious habits of the age and to the excitement which the struggle for wealth and position kindles and inflames. Almost every individual one meets in society, of either sex, is troubled with some nervous affection or other. Among the various medicinal agents recommended by the profession or recognized by the general public as nervines, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters occupies the foremost place. Physicians of eminence concede to it very extraordinary tonic properties, and its popularity as an invigorant with all classes of the community is indicated by a demand for the article which has distanced competition and is still continually increasing. Men of business, politicians, authors, lawyers, inventors, speculators—in short, all who are engaged in exciting pursuits—will find this healthful alterative and restorative the most restful cordial for the brain and the over-taxed nervous system that the combined resources of botany and chemistry have yet given to the world. It is agreeable to the taste, promotes digestion, regulates the liver and the bowels, depraves the blood, and is the most helpful elixir in cases of severe mental despondency that ever cheered the depressed spirits of man or woman. J19131

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC.—In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequent perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic, in its nature, is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids—in fact, it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The Tonic, in its nature, so much resembles the gastric juice, that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not excreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is sold by all druggists. July 9 13

FIRE.—On Wednesday morning, about 2 o'clock, that large two-story dwelling known as the McMorries house, in the North-east section of our town, was found to be on fire and so far gone that in a very little while it was burned to the ground. The premises are owned by Rev. J. W. Humbert and were occupied by J. W. Hayward. The origin of the fire is not known. The house and effects were covered by insurance. Shortly after daylight several bales of cotton were found on fire at the warehouse near the depot. Martin Harris was promptly on hand with his extinguisher, and saved the burning cotton. There is no doubt of this fire being the work of an incendiary. [Newberry Progressive Age. Robbers are operating successfully at Long Branch.