

A Big Leaf from a Damaging Record.

We continue our extracts this morning from "The Report of the Joint Special Financial Investigating Committee." In the course of our examination of this report we come to its strictures upon the action of the Financial Board, in which Mr. Chamberlain was the conspicuous and principal figure. In 1870, he became, for the second time, Attorney-General of the State, accepting the burdens of the position, no doubt, "as a matter of grave and urgent duty." In the course of his administration it became apparent that the frauds of the "Land Commission" were but a coup d'essai, which soon paled into insignificance before the master-strokes succeeding them. There is no need to describe these "bond swindles." We all know the particulars. One who knows more about them presumably than any one else, save two or three, perhaps—in fact, Hon. D. H. Chamberlain himself—has lately told us that, in the short period of three years, the bonded debt of the State was increased by \$10,000,000, without equivalent or benefit to the State. In a sane condition of public sentiment, no one who could, in the remotest degree, be suspected of connection with such stupendous villainy would dare to offer himself for public trust. But we save our comments. Mr. Chamberlain, in his very specious and disingenuous letter "to the public," has sought to exonerate himself from the responsibility attaching to his membership of the Financial Board—an attempt in which he flounders until he has brought his position to its logical reductio ad absurdum. For, by his own showing, the reasoning which persuades us of his innocence must convince us also that the conduct of "the other members of the Financial Board, both as members of the Financial Board and individual State officers, in connection with the bonds of the State, was dictated by honest motives." We answer this from our text: "Report, page 37, title 'Financial Board.' 'No more weighty obligations or trusts rest upon or have been conferred in any officers of the State Government than the persons comprising this Board. The power conferred upon them enables them to appoint and commission the Financial Agent for the State either in New York or London, in whose hands shall be placed all the bonds of the State authorized by law to be issued, to be by him pledged or sold for purposes of loans, to pay current expenses of Government, the interest on the public debt and final cancellation of the liabilities of the State.' "And then, after pointing out that this Board 'directs and controls' the Financial Agent: 'What have been their directions? How have they controlled the management of the State finances in New York? Have they ever examined the books of the Financial Agent and made themselves conversant with the manner of his business operations, as well as the charges therein made, so universal and exorbitant that a true record was directed not to be written?' The Financial Agent says 'they have.' "What, then, must be the conclusion? Have they been faithful to the high trusts reposed in them? Have they guarded the 'Treasury' or watched 'the interests of the State' with that fidelity demanded in the hour of the weakness and poverty of the State? Are they to be the tomb of silence and bury with themselves the approaching crisis, (sic) the utter ruin of the 'credit and faith of South Carolina,' and, by their knowledge of the fact, seize the opportunity to relieve themselves of all that attaches to such ruin, and then wash their hands of accountability, and defy, as others have done, investigation or redress?" "After naming the members of this Board, i. e., the Governor, Attorney-General and Treasurer, and, in some instances, the Comptroller-General and Secretary of State, and charging their gross dereliction in the choice of an obscure and irresponsible man as the Financial Agent, the report proceeds: 'There should be a change in the Financial Board. As it is now constituted, it is no check upon irregularities, frauds or peculations. It is a close financial clique, subject to its own dictations, responsible to no one, put in possession of all the State raises as a revenue or authorizes as a pledge. * * * Millions in dollars and bonds are shuffled at their sittings and disposed of by their directions. Their conclusions are final and they may be fatal. But no voice comes from their conslaves, nor does their pliant, obedient agent, (not the State's), subject as he is to their control, they being the interpreters of the law—"their directions," they being his "instructors" as to the restrictions of the law—feel it his duty to unravel the skein that might reveal the devious windings of their vagrant policy.' "Now we turn to page 259 of the report, for the justification of this recommendation of the committee. Here is the conclusion to which they have arrived, after an examination of all the evidence obtainable: 'The Tax Payers'

Convention, the Governor, in his financial 'statements,' the Comptroller-General, in his reports and ready exhibits, the present committee, in its already compiled figures, showing past and present issues, the bonded debt of the State, as made out from the books of the Treasurer and Comptroller-General—all fail to compute the actual liabilities imposed upon and withheld from the people by organized and fraudulent means, while the world holds its breath at the recital of the devices, as well as the fearful collisions, of the league, which, worse than the highwayman, has not only robbed its victim—the State—of all its funds, but its fair fame and credit.' "The whole transaction was too visible and glaring to admit of an excuse or explanation, however anxious or willing the subtle league might be to make it." "The millions put in their hands could not have been authorized or manipulated for honest purposes, but for plunder and dishonest gain." Again: "The committee, in view of the atrocity of these disclosures—the work of the present administration, or rather a ring composed of leading officers of the Government of the State—unhesitatingly say that the Republican party, which has elevated them to power, must show its condemnation of such trickery and knavery by an immediate and united effort—by legislative enactments, as well as every other deliberative measure—to bring to justice those who have prostituted the authority with which they have been clothed, and so flagrantly and criminally imperilled the trusts to them confided." Still, Mr. Chamberlain says they were honest, and Mr. Chamberlain is an "honorable man." So are they all honorable men!

Patterson's Tale in Washington.

"He says he has never seen such a condition of affairs in that State before; that murders and murderous outrages are of almost daily occurrence, and he fears an armed outbreak is inevitable." Patterson rivals Baron Munchausen. And all this the effect of a fox hunt. Good friends, sweet friends, don't blow your hunting horns any more, unless you are willing to have the country converted into a scene of bloody war, to have a thousand murders every day, and to sup on unutterable horrors every night. Seriously, though, Patterson shows, when he sends off such despatches as these, that the game he pursues here, the trade he follows, is growing desperate—for he knows that not a colored man in South Carolina has in any way been imposed upon, much less been killed, by Conservatives. He knows that there is less danger of an armed outbreak here than anywhere else in the South. And he knows and feels in his bones that what hostile feeling may exist in the bosom of an outraged and plundered people is directed solely at the radical white leaders, who have brought this ruin upon them. And the colored people know that their lives, their rights, their interests, their feelings, will in no wise and in no case be invaded by the white people. On the contrary, they feel for and pity the colored people and mean to befriend them. It is a desperate and losing game, in the teeth of these incontestable facts, to indulge in such extravagance as to say that "they must have troops and cannot get along without them." It shows an over-powering sense of weakness, to resort to such misrepresentation. It should inspire confidence in the Conservatives to throw off a tyranny as weak and abject as it is vile and vicious. It should rouse the colored people to break the shackles of party and prejudice by which they are bound. Seek the light of truth, the guidance of honest men, the prosperity which will come from a good understanding with those who have never deceived you.

The Voice of Up-County Republicans.

The Republicans of the Greenville Congressional District appear to be chagrined at the misrepresentations of the condition of the State by Senator Patterson at Washington. Judge Cooke, Dr. Latimer, Republican candidate for Congress, and Mr. Ranion, County Auditor and editor of the Greenville Republican, have all, in reply to questions of the Greenville News, deprecated the introduction of troops to keep order. They say there never has been since the war a better understanding than there is now between the white and colored people. It would be well if other Republicans in this State of good sense and good feeling, and who have the good of all classes at heart, would follow this good example and speak out the truth, which, in this emergency, is much needed.

Echoes of the Great Scare. The New York World despatch from Washington, after describing Patterson's piteous demand for troops to be sent to South Carolina, adds that "the strangest part of the proceedings is that Senator Patterson has not as yet taken the pains to advise the President of the real cause which gave him so much alarm and uneasiness." The despatch represents that Patterson, Neagle and Moses were on a camping tour near the Georgia border, and took fright from a party of hunters, who were represented as skinning pickaninnies alive and roasting old mammas. They cut and run for the nearest military post. "In the moment of supreme fear, Patterson shaved off his beard, disguised himself," &c., &c. The Tribune says, editorially, and to the point: "Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, raises his voice in favor of bayonets at the polls and a third term for Grant. He draws a woful picture of the situation in his State, under the rule of his own party, and thinks the remedy will be found in a judicious distribution of troops. President Grant has, doubtless, learned by this time that, whatever may be his views as to the third term question, Senator Patterson is not a safe adviser in affairs of State." That we would call very neat puncturing of a bag of wind.

As Others See Us.

The letter of our correspondent from Washington tells a true tale. We have ourselves to blame, in large degree, for the oppression and infamy with which we are visited. We have voluntarily submitted to a degradation which the meanest of mankind would feel inclined to resist. Will we forever lick the hands and with our hard earnings fill the pockets of the villains who rob, plunder and trade us?

Still Cretling.

How unwilling are men to see what they don't wish to see. The following passages from the New York Times, referring to the Union-Herald's candidate for Governor, have not been copied in the Union-Herald: "The public cannot refrain from inquiring why so important an officer as the Attorney-General of a State could not or did not discover the men associated with him upon a commission were thieves? 'Mr. C.) should have discovered it and left their company at once; but he remained with them, and either wittingly or unwittingly sanctioned their course by his presence.' And again: 'Gov. Moses fixes upon Scott, Chamberlain, Parker and Kimpton, all that they have been accused of.'"

THE WHITEWASHING OF BEECHER.—In support of the charges against Mr. Beecher there is the testimony of Mr. Beecher himself, of Mr. Moulton, of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton. In answer, there are the allegations of Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. Mr. Beecher's word is entitled to great weight, but are the other persons of such infamous lives that their words are entitled to no weight whatever as against him? Is the committee justified in its assumption that the word of this one man is to be taken on any one fact to any degree, while we are utterly to cast away as worthless the words of several persons who, till within a short time, stood in the light of his countenance and were his most trusted familiars? What is there against Mr. Moulton to invalidate his testimony? Only the simple fact that Mr. Beecher makes against him the charge of black mail; and in support of this charge there is Mr. Beecher's statement only. So it appears that Mr. Beecher's word is not only sufficient to stand alone, but if any witness should rise up against him, it is only necessary for him to say that such witness is a rogue, and forthwith the witness is ruled out of the Plymouth Court. This is convenient for incriminated pastors; but it looks so much like idolatry that it cannot be justice. As for those famous letters, they are the testimony of Mr. Beecher against his own innocence. They are mere ravings, and they are to be construed in a way consistent with the known sanity of the writer.

[New York Herald.]

A New York lady, who describes herself as having been widowed and robbed of her two sons by the late war, was so much impressed by the pathetic allusions to the Northern dead made by Major Thomas G. Jones, in his address on last memorial day at Montgomery, Alabama, that she has, anonymously, sent him an evidence of her reciprocation of his kind words in the shape of a silver cup, bearing an appropriate inscription. In a memorandum accompanying the present the unknown lady says: "I feel that men like Major Jones must be noble and true in heart, and fought and died because they thought it was right. I want them to feel that such sentiments echo in the Northern heart, and in truth tend to draw the whole country together for its healing."

The Worcester Spy, referring to the

Republican joy over the division of the Democracy on the currency question, asks: "Is the Republican party any more united on the questions involved in the Civil Rights bill, and are these issues of any less importance?"

Meeting Board of Trade.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 1, 1874. At a meeting of the Board of Trade of Columbia, South Carolina, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed: Whereas an attempt is now being made by certain newspapers and individuals to create a false impression as to the relations existing between the white and colored people of this State; and whereas it has been reported that there is danger of collision during the approaching elections between the two races; and whereas this Board regards the circulation of such reports as disastrous to the prosperity of all the people of the State, tending to prevent immigration and the influx of capital; and whereas, in the opinion of this Board, there is no reason for apprehending any interruption of friendly feeling between the two races, even under the encouragement of unbecomingly diatribe by such persons as Congressman A. S. Wallace, Senator John J. Patterson and the former Land Commissioner, C. P. Leslie, each of whom have endeavored to stir up strife between the races; and whereas in every instance where there has been an approach to trouble, to wit: at Georgetown, at Ridge Spring and in Barwell County, whatever of hostile demonstration was made is directly traceable to the colored people, under the guidance and advice of their white leaders; and whereas these leaders of the colored Republican voters seem to be intent on bringing about a rupture between the races, and at the same time have exhibited a disposition upon the slightest shadow of trouble in the most pusillanimous way to desert those whom they have endeavored to mislead, as instance recently in the city of Columbia, when the lawless assemblage of a half dozen fox hunters in the neighboring County of Lexington, caused Franklin J. Moses, Governor of the State, John J. Patterson, United States Senator, John L. Neagle and other leaders of the Republican party to crave protection and shelter from the United States troops stationed at this post, concealing themselves at the time when they were demanding protection from the colored militia whom they caused to be called out; Resolved, That this Board pronounces as false the statements made by newspapers and individuals, that there is any danger of rupture between the white and colored people, unless commenced by the colored citizens, under the lead of such incendiaries as Senator Patterson, Congressman Wallace and others claiming to be Republicans, and acting for selfish and corrupt purposes. Resolved, That the rifle clubs organized at various points in this State are not military organizations in any sense; that they are merely social, and for the purpose of training our young men in the use of arms, which, by the Constitution of the United States, they are entitled to bear; that, for three years, these organizations, to the number of at least ten, have existed in the city of Charleston, and have proved entirely harmless, and have, in many instances, been supplied with arms by the Governor of the State. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board, the white people of South Carolina have no objection to the presence of United States troops all over the State, except so far as creating the impression that troops are necessary to preserve peace. Resolved, That this Board, representing the vast majority of the mercantile interest of this community, respectfully requests that the authorities at Washington may cause an investigation to be made into the truth of the statements made by John J. Patterson and others touching the relations existing between the races in this State. Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the Attorney-General of the United States, with the request that the same be considered and examined into at once. Resolved, That this Board believes that they can say for the white people of this State, that they desire peace and pleasant relations with the colored voters of the State, and would regret any misunderstanding between the races, as destructive to the interest of both, and will sustain the colored man in the enjoyment of every right under the Constitution and laws.

BLOODY AFFRAY—COLORED MEN ASSAULT WHITE MEN.—On Saturday last,

Preston Shaw and Major Singleton (colored) brutally assaulted, with a piece of scantling and axe, Joseph and James Coulter, and their two little brothers, Sammy and Billy, on the tram road which is being built by Mr. T. J. Coghlan from his steam mill to Sumter. The colored men approached stealthily, and thus secured the advantage. The assault, we learn, was a diabolical one and premeditated—the intention being to murder. The only provocation was something the Coulters had said about the work of the colored men.—Sumter Watchman.

THE COLUMBIA KU KLUX.—THE MONSTER NEAR THE CITY IN CHAINS.—The illustrious Ku Klux which caused such a consternation at Columbia, a few days ago, among Moses, Patterson & Co., can now be seen at the Three Mile House, kept by Mr. T. Heitman. The animal, a modest fox, is chained to the iron bar, and near him is a placard bearing the following: "Caught at last—the Columbia K. K." Reynard was visited by a number of spectators on Sunday, and is still on exhibition. The great wonder is how Moses could allow himself at this late day to be frightened by a fox.

[Charleston Sun.]

The new St. Philip Street Synagogue is to be dedicated in Charleston to-day.

Correspondence of the Phoenix.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1, 1874. MR. EDITOR: Almost daily the subsidized press of Washington (there is not a liberal, free or independent sheet issued in the city) publishes articles derogatory, abusive of and insulting to the South. Nothing delights a Washington editor more than to jeer at "the South of former days," and credit for nothing commendable can ever be had from them for those who represented the South in those days. Only allude to South Carolina anterior to 1860, and forthwith their vile pens emblazon on their leading columns "Slaveocracy;" mention the Virginia of old, and the whole vocabulary of ridicule is showered upon what they style "the blud;" and "D. F. V.'s" of the Old Dominion; speak of the South-west, and at once you are terrified with the assassin's sciletto or the murderer's Bowie knife and blade. Such editorials being the daily breakfast dish of the cosmopolitan inhabitants of this city, you may rest assured little sympathy or fellow feeling is ever expressed or entertained for us of the South who belong to the above category. Every such piece of information is believed by the people; they talk it over to the clerks, who carry it into their daily avocations, and, finally, the national officials have their minds imbued with these impressions, that are the outgrowth of falsehood and ignorance; and the result of the whole matter is, the South is stigmatized as uneducated, and political capital is made out of it. For the past week, occasional squibs have appeared in several of the daily papers, stating that letters had been and are being received from South Carolina and Georgia, advising the departments that anarchy prevails throughout those States. It has been asserted that the negro is being driven from Georgia, and that in South Carolina the whites are being marshalled against the blacks. So many letters of this nature have been received by the officials, that the Attorney-General has run off to hunt up the President and counsel with him as to "what can the matter be." If Attorney-General Williams believes such a condition of things exists in more than one of the Southern States, he has certainly so impressed the pleasure-seeking President. And is it not lamentable that Mr. Grant can be so callous while his country thus groans? Did Nero fiddle while Rome was burning? To-day, the Chronicle, a sheet incapable of taking a statesmanlike view of the political firmament, and too prone to slander to speak the truth of a political foe, has a long letter from Arkansas, published in its leading telegraphic column, which would doubtless astound any citizen of that young State, save the carpet-bag fraternity, who are, and have been, rifling its treasury and defrauding its people. Editorializing upon this letter, the editor invokes the people to take Arkansas in hand and secure for her a republican form of government. What a pity that some wisecracks cannot see an equal necessity of reform in South Carolina, where his political kith and kin have for years run riot over the tax payers and produced a tenfold worse effect than he is now lamenting over as being produced by the Democracy of Arkansas. I am too much away from the State to know what the political in-buck is at home, but I am sure the political outlook for South Carolina at Washington is indeed gloomy. The name is never spoken but in pity or ridicule. The whites of South Carolina have no friends here and not many elsewhere, in my opinion. The Republicans to whom I speak denounce Moses and laugh at our submitting to such gubernatorial degradation. A New Yorker said to me: "If Gov. Dix had done as Moses did, he would now be cracking stones with Boss Tweed." A Wisconsin man said: "Carpet-bag rule would not last in my State twenty-four hours." And a Pennsylvania Quaker, in the beautiful valley of the Cumberland, inquiring particularly about South Carolina, replied to my assertion that we were doing pretty well: "Well, sir, I once admired South Carolinians, but you have lost your claim to admiration by not making a manly effort to crush out your corrupt government." Similar remarks, Mr. Editor, are constantly made to me in my association with men all over the North. This last remark, alas! was too true. Has South Carolina ever made an effort to relieve herself? Not that I am aware. True, we did select one of our best men and tried to win by making him play second fiddle to a carpet-bagger; (I hope I won't be arrested for contempt of Court;) but was there anything in that policy to induce the true South Carolinian to make an effort to secure political reform? Not at all. And unless we do make such an effort this fall and secure a majority in our State Senate, we are worthy the Government we will get and the opinions outsiders express of us. A FRIEND.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—By the steamer Mikado it is learned that the king of the Sandwich Islands, in a speech prologuing the Assembly, spoke strongly in favor of reciprocity treaties, particularly favoring one with the United States, and said that no effort on his part would be wanting to secure the desired result. The king has appointed two commissioners to collect and forward to the Philadelphia International Exhibition objects illustrative of the arts, manufactures and products of the soil of the Hawaiian kingdom.

Ernest Gunsch, sixty-seven years of

age, was found in the water-closet of his residence in New York, with a pistol wound in his head, from which he died.

CITY MATTERS.—Subscribe for the

PHOENIX.—It is better to have a wise and good clergyman than a tall steeple. Daughters are sometimes son-struck, but never die of it. Whoever wishes the welfare of others has already advanced toward securing his own. Did you ever see a really beautiful lady wear a very thick veil? LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—John Agnew & Son—Corn. Meeting of Tax Union, Ward 3. Misses LaBorde—School. HOTEL ARRIVALS, September 2.—Columbia Hotel—C B Northrop, D B McLean, J F Newman, I Holmes, Charleston; A B Newkirk, Orangeburg; F A Conner, Colkesbury; E J White, Charleston; J M Seiger, Greenville; C C Leaphart, R H Kirk, Lexington; J M Damar, S O; H W Rice, Lexington; A M Folchi, Charleston; Mrs A N Talley and children, city; D M Pattie, Baltimore; C A Speisegger, Charleston. Wheeler House—T C James, Wilmington; T F Prelinghuysen, Camden; J Jenkins, E W Devereux, Augusta; J Barbot, T B Huger, Charleston; B C Buckley, St Louis; M Hogan, M T Dooley, P Duffie, J Gillfillin, Charleston; J C Sheppard, Edgefield; J K Jillson, city; N Federlin, N Y; C O Todd, T E Todd, Laurens; J F Trentlin, city; A W Clarkson, Chester. Hendrix House—A S Lanier, Augusta; L W Davall, Winnsboro; F C Oughman, Lexington; D R Phifer, J Caldwell, E P McClintock, Newberry; W B Yarborough, Fairfield.