

The Terrors of a Demand for Honest Government.

In his elaborate and effective partisan address in support of the nomination of Mr. Chamberlain for Governor, delivered before the Radical Convention, on Saturday night, Judge Mackey exerted all his powers to show the imminence of a deadly struggle for control of the political power of the State. It was, in his view, so threatening as to be likely to imperil the common rights of the citizen and to lead to bloodshed. This was the justification of himself and others for the distribution of troops throughout the State, and for the orders of the Attorney-General to the Federal officers in this State to see to the strict observance of the Enforcement Acts. Mr. Chamberlain himself regarded the contest as gigantic in the amount and character of the elements of opposition which his party would have to cope with. The party toosa was sounded, the changes were rung again and again upon the endangered principles of Republicanism, and some huge undefined spectre of disaster duly pictured as certain to occur, if the faithful relaxed in their efforts, if they did not utilize every particle of the strength and influence of their organization. We believe we represent the underlying thought in the efforts of these speakers correctly. The same has been harped upon in the newspaper organ till everybody has it by heart. All over the State, the cry is raised, that the Republican party is in danger of being overthrown.

What are the facts? The Radical party, which has just placed its banner in Mr. Chamberlain's hands, has all the machinery of the State Government under its absolute control. It has all the offices, including the Treasury, and command of the Bank of the State assets yet unstolen. It has a militia of 40,000 men, armed with the best rifles, which has been for several years past regularly drilled all over the State. It claims 40,000 majority of voters. It has laws governing elections, which give it immense advantages in determining the result in its favor. It has partisans whose highest sense of duty is to promote and secure success by any and every means. It is a common saying with them, that they would support the old boy himself, if he should come up here in person and be, as of course he would be, their leader. Not content with all this, they have procured an order from the United States Government, ordering troops here in certain emergencies, which is intended and is calculated to inspire their followers, and awe the spirit of whatever opposition there may be. They have raised the cry of violence where peace and serenity dwell, they have invented terrors where none exist. Their representative journal asks piteously, "who does not know that we cannot hold an election with the smallest prospect of success without aid from the General Government?"

Look now in another quarter. There is no political party in South Carolina standing in political opposition to the Radical party at all. There is absolutely none. We have not seen a discussion turning upon political principles in this State for years. State rights, internal improvements, civil rights, finance, hard money, inflation—whatever questions may exist elsewhere and be discussed—are as unknown here in a party sense as the Sanscrit language. Questions which concern government and polity in any enlarged sense are no longer questions for us. They are luxuries denied to us. The action of the people who are the victims of misgovernment is limited to protests, memorials and representations of their wrongs merely. They pray simply that they may not be destroyed utterly, that the gathers of taxes shall not take the last dollar, that the State authorities shall not confiscate the remnant of their property and drive them from homes which they love in the State of their birth or adoption. Their one exclusive idea, embodied in all the public action they have taken, or propose to take, is embodied in the demand for honest government in the hands of capable men. There is no array of forces organized for any other purpose.

Some cases require nothing more than a fair statement; this is one of them. The people who support this State government, the proceeds of whose toils are poured to the amount of nearly two millions into the treasury, who see it squandered and enjoyed by officials, who see all the institutions of

the State famishing and declining, merely by the demand for honesty in government, has struck terror into the party in power, claiming to have at its back the National Government, and holding subject to its will for party purposes the offices, the treasury, the sword, all the machinery of State and party organization, and the unquestioning suffrages of a blind constituency, whom they have only to lead whither they will. We have read of nothing like this in history, unless it be what occurred at the great revelry of Belshazzar and his lords, when, with their wives and concubines, they impiously drank wine from the "golden vessels taken out of the temple of the house of God," a subject grandly treated by the genius of Washington Alston. As the fingers of a man's hand which came forth and wrote over against the candle-stick upon the walls of the palace had unspeakable terror for the dissolute monarch, so the majestic word honesty demoralizes the hosts of evil-doers, the plotters against the peace and prosperity of this State. In that word sleeps the storm which they fear will overtake them. With all their resources they feel insecure while it flames in the van.

A Brilliant Ring—What Next?
Were we true prophets or not? Were we right in saying that the Radical party as a whole would swallow all its big words and not keep its promises of reform? We were. The nomination of Mr. Chamberlain is a mockery of reform. No man in South Carolina or anywhere of any intelligence or truthfulness, can assert that it is or can be anything else. In the nature of things it cannot be. Is a man whose ardent, prominent and active supporters are Elliott, Whipper, Leslie, Smalls, Gantt, Minort, Gleaves, Mackey, Holmes, Whittemore, Rainey, Owens, Crews, Kirk, C. Smith, Corwin, Andrews, Patterson, Worthington, Petty, Mobley, Swails—is such a man a reformer? It is impossible. Here is a ring (and there are others also) which is not ornamental, although it cannot be deemed to be useful. It does not resemble those which, as Judge Mackey prettily said of the rings which encircle Saturn, do not detract from its grandeur or dim its lustre. Not much. Not much. But a question remains, Are there elements of true reform in the Radical party, are there delegations or parts of delegations, are there Counties or parts of Counties, are there towns and villages, which will feel that they cannot follow this spurious banner? Will they go before the country making their appeals to the honest people to institute an honest and earnest reform? They must, if they are true men and mean what they profess and have loudly proclaimed. And they can win, if they will.

"Anything in his Power."
The Union thinks that few men who know Mr. Chamberlain will doubt that he will do anything in his power to lift the State out of its present unfortunate condition. This supposition is based upon the face of certain accomplishments and qualities which he is thought to possess. But that conclusion may not be correctly drawn. When wrongs popped up before him in the Land Commission, in the Sinking Fund Commission, and in the Financial Board, his "high character, his spotless private life and his eminent ability" were either not thrown into the scale against them, or they were prodigiously light. Can Mr. Chamberlain do more against the evils which have become gigantic, and are organized, than he could have done and did not, by attacking them in detail? And what can all his imputed merits do against the debt already contracted, against the corruptions which has become second nature? It will take something more than petty speeches to slay them. It will take something of which Mr. Chamberlain appears to have had a most plentiful lack.

THE CHARLESTON FIRE.—When the wall in Mr. Nipson's store fell on Saturday morning, six firemen were unable to escape. Four were colored men, belonging to the Prudence Fire Company, viz: Mack Brown, Joe Johnson, Sam Hutson and Stephen Dean. The other two were Mr. James M. Backner, of the Hope Fire Company, and Mr. James F. O'Gara, of the Palmetto Steam Fire Company. Mack Brown, colored, was dug out of the debris and was slightly hurt. Stephen Dean was badly injured, and the other two colored men (Johnson and Hutson) were dead when found next morning. Mr. Backner's right arm and face were injured, and his nose split open. Mr. O'Gara was wounded slightly on the head by a brick which fell on him, and but for his fire cap he might have been killed. Another colored fireman was badly cut in the hands with glass and was carried to the city hospital, and soon discharged.

Correspondence of the Phoenix:

St. NICHOLAS HOTEL, New York, September 10, 1874.

Mr. Edron: Through the kindness of a friend, yesterday was spent in Philadelphia most pleasantly. Being a fine team, we traversed the park—a compact body of land lying on both sides of the river, and containing about 10,000 acres of land. A large portion of this area once belonged to a Mr. George and his two maiden sisters. The oldest of the three died; the brother and other sister proposed to the city, "Maintain us till death, and you shall inherit!" our magnificent domain. The proffer was accepted. The sister died, and about a year ago, the brother died. The property was received, and daily is being improved by the city. Nature has done much for that land. Rivers, creeks, mountains, hills, valleys, all are within it, and art is rapidly improving all of them. Already the beautiful river is spanned by the handsome bridge in America—a beautiful structure of iron, 1,050 long, 100 feet wide and perfectly level, resting upon four granite piers and two abutments. Fifteen feet on either side are for pedestrians; the remainder for vehicles. I saw seven carriages abreast crossing it, and there was room for more. Within the confines of the park are the centennial grounds, where everything is activity and life. Hills are being leveled, dunes are filled up, rough places made smooth and the whole area beautified. Grand anticipations are buoying the Quaker City, and the whole world, with the rest of mankind, are expected to be in the city some time during the year 1876. In the park is a public art gallery, visited by everybody that goes to Philadelphia, and which contains some very remarkable paintings. One of them, about thirty feet long and fifteen feet high, represents the battle of Gettysburg, where the two hues are so close that bayonets are freely used, and one Federal sergeant, prominently in the foreground, is seen clubbing his rifle and whaling away at a Johnny reb. While standing looking in silent astonishment at this exaggerated production of the artist's imagination, a man and his wife came up near me, and looking for a moment in mute astonishment, he suddenly exclaimed, "Jane, Jane, look! there is a rebel shot down, and after he is down he has deliberately pulled out his pistol and is shooting at an American! well, well." That genius would have been astonished if he had seen a pay roll of the nationalities of those two armies. I rather think the rebs were the best entitled to the distinction of Americans. But there is another large and equally as attractive painting in that gallery, called the "New Republic." Upon a monument stands the Goddess of Liberty. On the pedestal to her left is Lincoln holding the emancipation proclamation. To his left is an American welcoming a bevy of cheerful and happy foreigners to this "happy land of freedom." On the opposite side of the monument stands Washington, and near by the Rev. H. W. Beecher instructing some little darkeys, and near him a man and wife caressing each other, as indicative of their joyous release from slavery. The man is copper-complected, the woman three-parts white, and has no clothes on above her waist, without shoes. Two other figures are large muscular negroes, one upon his all-fours with heavy chains upon his wrists, and the other with the chains broken but dangling from his uplifted hands, which are holding a spade up towards Mr. Lincoln, as an assurance to him, that though free he does not intend to be idle. Both figures are naked to their waists, and barefooted. These explanations are given upon a placard that hangs near the painting.

During the summer of 1876, if the South is expected to participate in the centennial happiness, it will be lovely to have this false representation of an institution which Yankeeedom entailed upon the South, haunting her sons, while, doubtless, every day the air will be redolent with sweet songs and speeches commemorative of the emancipation as the crowning act of the nineteenth century. Verily our thoughts are not as their thoughts, and the days of a complete reconstruction will never come while such paintings are exhibited as emblems of a one nationality.

The Philadelphians are a pushing people. The city is now constructing a reservoir to increase the supply of water. It covers 105 acres and has been literally dug out more than ten feet deep, and the excavated earth hauled to an embankment that surrounds the basin. The whole basin is to be laid in brick and cemented. Had I not seen this work with my own eyes I would consider this a Munchausen story. It is true, every word. Let your readers try to grasp it mentally and they will be overcome with the effort.

The New York Herald has, for several days, been sitting on a mate's nest, and is about to hatch a national Convention. That painting described above I suppose would be a fit adornment for the convention hall. The Herald says the purpose of the convention would be to devise means to materially aid the South, but not to pay her for her stolen slaves, because that would be "impossible and impracticable." The Herald, however, virtually admits that to be a debt justly due. Mr. Editor, I have latterly traveled over a large portion of the North, and I have been unable to find a South Carolina newspaper. There is a lack of enterprise here somewhere. We lose all your good editorials, for they are read at home only as a reflex of the reader's own opinion, and are never seen by the Northern people, for whom they are written. Pity, but true, nevertheless. A FRIEND.

The "Outrages Committee."
The following resolution was adopted by the State Tax Union:
Whereas, to our great surprise, a communication of President Grant to the Attorney-General, of date 21 September instant, contains the following declaration: "The recent atrocities in Alabama, Louisiana and South Carolina show a disregard for law, civil rights and personal protection, that ought not to be tolerated in any civilized government; and whereas we are confident that the information conveyed to the President regarding these alleged atrocities in South Carolina is not true.

Resolved, That one delegate from each County be selected by the President of this Union, to inquire what atrocities of the above nature, if any, have been recently committed in this State, and, if any, in what section and by what class of persons; and that said delegates report without delay the result of their investigations to the Executive Committee of the State.
Under this resolution, the Chair announced the names of the following gentlemen, who shall constitute the said committee: From Aiken, E. S. Hammond; Abbeville, F. A. Connor; Anderson, J. S. Murray; Barnwell, W. Gilmore Stims; Beaufort, Wm. Elliott; Charleston, C. R. Miles; Chester, W. A. Walker; Chesterfield, A. McQueen; Clarendon, J. E. Tindall; Edgefield, M. L. Bonham; Fairfield, J. H. Rion; Kershaw, E. M. Poikly; Laurens, J. W. Watts; Lexington, G. Muller; Marlboro, C. W. Dudley; Newberry, J. N. Lipscomb; Orangeburg, J. H. Kellar; Richland, E. W. Wheeler; Sumter, J. B. Moore; Union, J. W. Finch; Williamsburg, S. W. Maurice; York, J. F. Hart.

The "Outrages Committee."

The several delegates on the committee are requested to investigate thoroughly and report promptly to James H. Rion, at Winnsboro, Fairfield County, who will act as chairman, consolidate the several reports, and transmit the whole to the chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Tax Union.
JAMES CHESNUT, Pres. State Union and Ch'n Ex. Com., &c.

CONVENTION OF FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—We, the undersigned, respectfully recommend that the conservative citizens of the several Counties composing the Fourth Congressional District send delegates to a convention, to be held at Columbia, on Wednesday, the 7th day of October next, at 7 P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. James Chesnut, E. M. Boykin, W. A. Walker, S. P. Hamilton, C. S. Brice, R. W. Shand, John W. Tench, Jas. T. Douglass, Edw. J. Dean, Iredell Jones, T. C. Robertson, James F. Hart, T. W. Woodward, John Bratton, James H. Rion.

CITY MATTERS.—Subscribe for the PHOENIX.
Everybody complains of his gas bill, and yet it is a light expense. The farmers are now all busy pulling fodder, and can't find the time to come to the city to buy anything. Transient advertisements and notices must be paid for in advance. This rule will be adhered to hereafter. 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.

Bro-K seems to be the favorite game now with the ladies, while U. Q. R. is that of the gentlemen—particularly grass-widowers.
Such a rain as we had yesterday evening, would have been regarded a blessing in the pines of New Jersey. It would have extinguished the fires. Judge Mackey got off a pun in the Convention, yesterday, "that whenever Republican Conventions are wild, he hoped that the future chairman would be Wilder."

There was a pretty severe gale of wind Sunday night and early yesterday morning—doubtless the equinoctial. It rained off and on during the day.
The exercises of the Columbia Male Academy were resumed yesterday. We learn that the number of pupils in attendance was larger than on any opening day since the war.
The gauge of the railroad between Chester and Yorkville having been changed, the President of the Chester and Lehigh Narrow Gauge Company offers for sale the broad gauge running stock at auction, on the 22d inst.

The city was unusually quiet on Sunday. A number of the delegates to the Republican Convention had gone home, and a camp meeting on the Lexington side of the river attracted crowds of colored people.
Bret Harte is said to be constantly hard-up. Such, however, is gaudy. [Exchange.]
If hard-up constitutes genius, we have some spells of remarkable brilliancy.
There was a big scare among the prisoners in jail, last night—women were shouting and men yelling. Upon inquiry, the information was imparted that the "devil had got among them." We could not learn whether or not he carried off any.

We are informed that the Universal Life Insurance Company has promptly paid to the representatives of the late Robert C. Shiver the large sum of \$15,000, through the Columbia agent of the company, J. H. Sawyer, Esq. The value of life insurance, in a reliable company, is hereby demonstrated.

It is understood that the dissatisfied delegates to the Republican Convention, which adjourned yesterday, held a caucus in the evening, and determined upon the organization of an "Independent State Central Executive Committee of the Republican party"—one member to reside permanently in Columbia.
PHOENIXIANA.—A sad exterior is more sure to repel than to attract pity. The best way to strike for wages—With workmen's tools.
You can always find a sheet of water on the bed of the ocean.
The home should be like a lullaby in this noisy, headlong world.
The language of flowers—when the roses sweetly breathe a dew.
Goldsmith made himself famous for all time. Goldsmith Maid herself famous for 2.14
THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATING CONVENTION.—This body convened yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock. President Wilder in the chair.
A number of resolutions were introduced and referred to the Committee on Platform.
The platform presented by the committee was adopted, with but slight amendment. It is as follows:
I. We re-affirm our earnest adherence to the platform and principles adopted by the National Republican Convention, at Philadelphia, on the 6th day of June, 1872, as embodying the true ideas of American progress.
II. We maintain the authority of the General Government to interfere for the preservation of domestic tranquility in the several States, and we acknowledge with gratitude such interposition in this State.
III. We deprecate lawlessness in any form, condemn turbulent agitations in any place, deplore violence, intimidation or obstruction of personal or political rights by any party, demand a universal respect and conservation of the elective franchise in the hands of the weakest, and shall hold all men as enemies to equality of rights who interfere with or deny the free and lawful exercise of its use to any citizen, whatever may be his party creed.
IV. We pledge ourselves to continue, scrupulously, to enact and enforce the financial reforms promised two years ago, and in large measure fulfilled, in proof of which we point to the following laws, viz: "The law to Levy a Specific Tax," "The law to Reduce the Volume of the Public Debt," "The law to Regulate the Number of Attaches," "The law to Regulate the Disbursement of Public Funds," "The law to Regulate Assessments."
V. We pledge ourselves to reduce the public expenses within the public revenue, and to secure the enactment of a law requiring all public officers, who disburse moneys, to give to the public detailed monthly statements of all receipts and expenditures derivable from a moderate assessment and tax rate.
VI. We earnestly entreat the Congress of the United States to pass the Civil Rights Bill, which is absolutely essential to enforce the constitutional guaranty of equal rights for all American citizens.
VII. We especially pledge ourselves to maintain the settlement of the public debt, as made last winter, and to reject all claims against which there is a shadow of suspicion.
VIII. We hold that all franchises granted by the State should be subservient to the public good; that charges for travel and freight should be equitable and uniform, and no unjust discriminations be made between through and local travel and freights.
IX. We shall advocate such a modification of our present system of taxation as will prove of the largest advantage to our agricultural interests, and shall lend our earnest endeavors to the enactment of such laws and to the encouragement of such means as will the most speedily develop the resources and build up the manufacturing and industrial prosperity of South Carolina, and the construction of such new railroads as will give the largest and cheapest facilities to all our citizens.
X. We will not only protect, in the truest sense, the property of the State, but pledge ourselves to such wise, just and humane laws as will perfect the education and elevation of our laboring classes.
XI. With full faith in the justice of these principles, acknowledging our errors in the past, but feeling confident of our ability and determination to correct them, we appeal to all true Republicans to unite in bearing our candidate to victory, and pledge ourselves to carry out, in the practical administration of the Government, every principle inscribed upon our standard in the interest of the whole people of the State.
Mr. Whittemore, from the Committee on Platform and Resolutions, reported the following, which was adopted:
Whereas the recent raid into the

County of Edgefield, in this State, by a lawless band of armed men, from the adjoining State of Georgia, threatening the lives of Republican voters, indicates the dangers to which the people will be exposed in the present campaign and the approaching election; and whereas we, as a party, are believers in the untrammeled exercise by all persons of the ballot, as well as the free expression of their convictions of duty and preference; and whereas such exhibitions of interference in the rights of the people as have been witnessed in this and other States demanded the interposition of the Federal power; therefore,
Resolved, That the special thanks of this Convention of the Republican party of South Carolina be and they are hereby tendered President Grant, for his timely aid in the preservation of the public peace and the protection of the lives of our citizens.
Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be also tendered the Hon. J. J. Patterson, United States Senator from this State, and Judge T. J. Mackey, for their vigilance and personal efforts in behalf of peace and good order in this State; and we recognize in their presentation of the condition of affairs in South Carolina to the President of the United States and the Department of Justice, an earnest desire to protect all persons, of either party, in the enjoyment of their elective privileges, as well as a faithful performance of duty in the hour of threatening and danger.
On motion of Mr. Elliott, the Executive Committee was increased to seventeen members, and the balloting at once proceeded. The following constitutes the committee: B. E. Elliott, President; B. F. Whittemore, N. B. Myers, T. J. Mackey, C. D. Hayne, John R. Cochran, J. H. Rainey, Wm. R. Jervey, F. L. Cardozo, J. F. Ensor, S. A. Swails, S. W. Melton, W. J. Winnsmith, Charles Minort, Y. J. P. Owens, C. C. Bowen, R. H. Gleaves.

The election of County Chairmen resulted as follows: Aiken—O. D. Hayne; Abbeville—A. J. Titus; Anderson—John R. Cochran; Barnwell—B. W. Middleton; Beaufort—Robert Smalls; Charleston—S. E. Gaillard; Chester—Dablin J. Walker; Chesterfield—T. L. Weston; Clarendon—Jared Warley; Colleton—E. D. Holmes; Darlington—T. C. Cox; Edgefield—J. H. McDevitt; Fairfield—Daniel Bird; Georgetown—J. H. Rainey; Greenville—J. M. Rainey; Horry—J. H. Durham; Kershaw—N. W. Blair; Lancaster—F. A. Clinton; Laurens—Y. J. P. Owens; Lexington—Dr. Leaphart; Marion—C. Smith; Marlboro—H. J. Maxwell; Newberry—Simeon Young; Oconee—D. Singleton; Orangeburg—S. L. Duncan; Pickens—A. M. Folger; Richland—C. M. Wilder; Sumter—W. E. Johnson; Spartanburg—Geo. Setzler; Union—J. S. Mobley; Williamsburg—S. A. Swails; York—J. H. White.
Mr. Minort introduced the following, which was unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That, in the distinguished soldier and statesman now at the head of our nation, we recognize one who, in peace as well as war, possesses that fidelity of purpose and integrity of character so necessary to insure tranquility at home, respect abroad and the permanency of the grand and glorious principles which have become the corner-stone of the great Republican party to which we belong, and for this reason we pledge ourselves to the support of President Grant for a third term, assured, by so doing, we shall preserve that peace and unity throughout the whole country so necessary for its prosperity.
Mr. Cochran proposed the following amendment to Section 5 of the platform, which was adopted: "And by proper enactments, shorten the annual sessions of the General Assembly, and a reduction of appropriations for contingent and incidental expenses of the legislative and executive departments of the government."
The Committee on Rules submitted a lengthy report, which was adopted.
On the vote for Governor, the delegations from Aiken, Barnwell, Chester, Chesterfield, Colleton, Fairfield, Lancaster, Laurens, Lexington, Newberry, Oconee, Orangeburg, Pickens, Union, Williamsburg and York, voted solidly for Chamberlain. The delegations from Charleston, Kershaw and Spartanburg, with the exception of Edward Petty, of the first named delegation, voted for Winnsmith, but before the announcement of the vote, changed their votes to Greene. The Sumter delegation voted solidly for Greene.
A resolution of thanks to President Wilder and Secretaries Woodruff and Kennedy, for the faithful performance of their duties. After which Mr. Rainey, in a few complimentary remarks, presented Mr. Wilder with a handsome gold-headed cane, as a testimony of the kind feelings of the members of the Convention.
All the delegations, with the exception of Sumter, pledged themselves to the support of the regular gubernatorial nominees.
At 6.30 P. M., the Convention adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.—MONDAY, September 14, 1874. R. H. Earle, respondent, vs. E. F. Stokes, appellant. Appeal dismissed. Opinion by Willard, A. J.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Meeting Independent Fire Co. Meeting Obioora Tribe. Meeting Palmetto Fire Co. A. H. Davega—Sale of Rolling Stock Geo. Higgins—Fire Insurance.