

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Tuesday Morning, September 22, 1874

The Great New Road to the North-western Cities.

The prospect now seems good that Cincinnati and Chicago will have, before many years, direct rail connection with Charleston. The projected road from Spartanburg to Asheville, North Carolina, seventy-four miles, commands much enthusiasm, and the portion to the foot of the mountains from Asheville will be immediately put under contract. From Asheville to Wolf Creek, Tennessee, forty miles, the projected Western North Carolina Railroad, is graded for three-fourths of the distance. This company is said to be strong and will go to work immediately and complete the line. A railroad is already running from Wolf Creek to Morristown, thirty miles, where it strikes the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad to Knoxville. From Knoxville to Coryville, North, forty miles, is the Knoxville and Ohio Railroad. The distance from Coryville to Chitwoods, the intersection of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, is thirty miles, of which about one-third is graded. This latter work is progressing fluently. It is regarded with great interest by the merchants and railroad men of upper South Carolina and Western North Carolina, and connected in their minds with the Asheville and Spartanburg connection. From this statement it appears that when it is built, (and Cincinnati has voted \$10,000,000 for it,) there will remain but three gaps, amounting to scarcely 150 miles, which, when filled, will give direct communication between Cincinnati and Charleston. Fifty miles of these are already graded. We gather these encouraging statements from a letter of Mr. Redfield, correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial. He shows also that the Louisville and Nashville corporation feel equal interest in this great connection. Quoting from a letter of Col. Pink, the efficient and long-headed Vice-President of the Louisville corporation to the Vice-President of the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad, "I am glad," he says, "to see that you propose to finish the Spartanburg and Asheville Railroad. With that road completed, and the gap between Asheville and Wolf Creek, it would be a great incentive for us to finish our road to Cumberland Gap and Morristown." The correspondent concludes with a slam at the political rascals in South Carolina. They have stolen, he says, in the last seven years enough to build a double-tracked, steel railroad, fish-bar jointed road right through the mountains to the Ohio River. Perhaps you don't believe it? Go to that unfortunate State and you will be convinced, and the longer you stay the longer will be the road that you will conceive could have been built out of the aggregate of stealings.

Was It Fraudulent?

In Mr. Chamberlain's letter to the public, he denied, amongst other things, that he was a party to the fraudulent sale of the State stock in the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company. He also asserted that "there was no fraudulent sale of that stock," so far as his knowledge or belief extended—the sale having been made at a price "fully equal" to its value. This matter has been often discussed, and is a stale subject. But it will not do to gloss it over, because it lies back in the past. In his testimony before the Congressional Committee, Judge Carpenter gave a different version of the affair. He said, that although a very considerable amount of the stock of the road had been purchased in the country, the parties—that is, the ring—who had the job on hand, still lacked enough to give them a controlling interest. To secure it to them, a bill was introduced into the Legislature, which authorized the Governor, the Comptroller, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General and the Chairmen of the Committee on Finance in the Senate and of Ways and Means in the House, to sell any of the public stocks or property held by the State of South Carolina, at public or private sale, with or without advertisement.

"The object of the Act was," and here we quote, "to enable them to sell to themselves the stock held by the State in the Greenville and Columbia Road, probably some \$800,000 or \$400,000. That would give them a majority of the stock, and enable them to control the road. The bill was passed through the Legislature, as was asserted at the time, and never denied that I know of, by the usual means of procuring the passage of bills through that body. The stock was sold to some persons in New York, some friends of Mr. Kimpton. It was sold at \$2 75

a share, the shares being \$50 each, when these same parties had been offering and paying for all the stock that could be brought to them from New York, as Colonel Fair informed me, \$1 a share. They sold this stock to those men in New York, and it was afterward transferred to the different parties who held these several shares, and it is now owned by them." He shows further on, that the mortgage of the State for \$2,000,000 on this road and the State lien on the Blue Ridge Road for \$1,000,000, were released, by special Act of the Legislature, procured and paid for in behalf of the ring interests. The State received no consideration at all, and the several releases operated to the extent of a grant or gift of \$6,000,000 to the ring. This looks both like a fraudulent sale of the stock and a seamy transaction throughout.

EXTRACTS FROM NEW YORK PRESS.—The New York Times, after an extended notice of the "tumultuous convention" which nominated Mr. Chamberlain for Governor, concludes with the following objection to him: One of the most striking and important objections made in the Convention to the nomination of Mr. Chamberlain as Governor was somewhat as follows. A grand raid on the State Treasury is contemplated by the holders of fraudulent bonds and pay certificates. Mr. Chamberlain might not take any part in that raid, but he certainly would not be the man to stop it. There was the experience of the past, unfortunately, to corroborate this statement. But Mr. Chamberlain, in his "cold but graceful" speech accepting the nomination of the Convention, promised to "do his best," if elected to retrieve the good name of the party in the State. The questions which all friends of reform ought now to ask are: Will Mr. Chamberlain's "best" be good enough? Can he secure the faithful application of the revenues to the best interests of the State? Are all the politicians supporting him sincere in their professions of a desire for retrenchment and absolute honesty?

The Herald considers the movement of the independent Republicans as hopeful and promising. It says—A bolt in South Carolina against the regular party ticket has been set in motion among the colored Republicans, who are in favor of honest government and against the corrupt and shameless ruling ring of that unfortunate State. This is the most hopeful movement yet attempted. The most hopeful, we say, for among the honest colored men of all parts of the State it appears to be accepted as the open sesame to the den of thieves.

A WORN-OUT PUPPET.—Whether the usurping Governor of Louisiana, Mr. Kellogg, be re-instated in the Executive chair of that State or not, he can no longer command the respect even of his own retainers, white or black, nor, unless he is hopelessly blind to his own character, of himself. Placed in power by fraud, and held in it by force, he collapsed the very moment there was a trial of strength between his usurped power and the real people of the State. The so-called election of Kellogg was the culmination of the woes of Louisiana. Never since that shameful event have the people been reconciled to the situation. No man acknowledging American political ideas, or having the sensibilities of a man, would have held a governorship, or any other office in the gift of a people, knowing that it was fraud and not their choice which put him there, and force, not willing submission, which kept him in his position. If he had even possessed the courage to defend his position, his character would have had some redeeming light; but his inglorious escape to the custom house has excited the ridicule of his own friends in Washington. If this mere Panch and Judy government of Louisiana, with its puppets pulled by parties in Washington, is to be once more inaugurated, it will be amidst the general contempt of all mankind.

THE CASUALTIES IN THE NEW ORLEANS DIFFICULTY.—The following is a list of the casualties: White Leaguers killed—Major J. K. Gourlain, Albert M. Gauthier, John M. West, F. M. Mohrman, E. A. Soladano, Samuel B. Newman, Jr., B. Bonzoiner, Mr. Graval. Wounded—Capt. W. A. Wells, Francois Pallet, John Conaldi, Henry Peel, Ernest Buiscon. Wounded dangerously—W. C. Robins, Walter J. Butler, W. Keller, Daniel Aby, Minor Kemner, Mr. Henderson, W. Mathison, J. B. Dalury, Mr. Samuel Walter, G. Taylor, Chas. Kill, W. H. Morgan. Metropolitan killed—Sergt. McManus, Sergt. Champagne, Corp. Thornston, Corp. Clairmont, Patrolman J. H. H. Camp, H. Ballard, Armistead Hill, David Fisher, M. O'Keef. One militiaman, whose name could not be ascertained, was also shot dead. Wounded—Gen. Badger, Gen. Buldy, Sergt. McCann, Corp. J. Bargirou, Corp. Carrollton, Corp. Miller, Corp. Ryan, Sergt. Sullivan, Patrolmen John Kennedy, Thomas Connelly, John Barrett, Coleman C. Green, De Messier Thibaut, Robert McGee. Many of the best speeches made in Congress are said to be the production of literary hacks resident at Washington. One man is reported as having written three addresses for a notorious South Carolina negro.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN.—BEECHER AND PALMER.—As sure as there is a truth in the principles of natural laws, there is a difference between the people of the North and the South—between the Paritan and the Cavalier. That difference is not traceable to accidental causes, the circumstance of place, of condition or of time, but is based upon well-defined ethnological laws. It comes not of education, but it is born and bred in the bones. It owes its origin not to the rugged bleakness of Plymouth Rock and the shady slopes of the James, but it reaches back to the shores of England, where for centuries the difference has existed—sometimes in open antagonism, sometimes in mutual isolation, but never in cordial fellowship. It is the same in America now that it was in England 200 years ago. The same characteristics attach to the two people now that attached to them in the days of Cromwell. The one cold, phlegmatic; the other warm, frank, impulsive. The one in business shrewd, close, over-reaching; the other reckless, liberal and easily overreached. In religion, the one intolerable, austere and unbending in outward forms; the other liberal, cheerful and careless of worldly repute.

Both races have their representative men, and it is in their representative men that the characteristics of the two are most sharply defined. The same prominence of character that distinguishes them from their compatriots, affords a distinguishing trait of ethnological character. In Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Mr. Palmer, of New Orleans, we have the representative men of the people happily set forth, and their distinguishing characteristics strongly defined. Both of these are eminent men; both are gifted beyond the ordinary lot of men; both are able divines; grand teachers of religion and revered by their people. The one representing Northern morals and Northern sentiment, the other Southern.

They have both been prominently before the world. They began work together. They were classmates in college—Beecher from Massachusetts, Palmer from the South. Beecher plaintiff, insinuating, hypocritical, graduated with honor. Palmer was expelled for refusing to betray his friends and the secret of their society. Beecher went forth a conqueror and to conquer. His religion was of men, and it captivated men. He became a patron of social and political isms. For Kansas he had Bowie knives and Sharp's rifles. For the rebellious South he had haughty, fire and brimstone. He prostituted his pulpit by incendiary harangues, and he prostituted his office by marrying a debauchee to the wife of another.

Dr. Palmer went forth in a more humble role. He preached the religion of Christ. His ministry is a grateful and graceful tribute to the truth of the religion he preached. When the war came he visited the army, not to excite his struggling compatriots to deeds of vengeful slaughter, but to comfort the sick and the dying. After the war was done he returned to his pulpit, and there he labors to day, his fame bright as the morning star, and his purity unshaken. And Beecher, where is he? Precisely where all this Paritan guild will be when stripped of the gilded robes of hypocrisy with which it is clad.—Atlanta Commonwealth

A NEW FESTIVAL.—We understand that in a colored church in this city a new ceremony, called "Marching out of Egypt," has been introduced. The worshippers meet about 9 o'clock at night, and, amid solemn chanting, march around in a circle hour after hour. Those who hold out at this tread-mill sort of performance until daylight are considered the chosen ones and destined for Heaven, while those who fall by the wayside from weakness of the flesh, if not of the spirit, are not in a state of grace. A gentleman living in the city was surprised yesterday morning at perceiving that, although it was 7 o'clock, no preparations were being made for breakfast and the cook was not visible. Imagining all sorts of things, that Diana was defunct or had fled to other regions, he opened her room door and found her lying asleep, "like some marble (black) statue seen in Europe." After much shouting, he succeeded in rousing her and asked what she meant by sleeping so late. Whereupon she replied that she had been "Marching out of Egypt," and explained the ceremony as related above. She was one of the elect.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that Mr. Stewart never in his life bought so many goods in one season, and never before was an assortment of equal elegance so cheaply purchased. The power of cash in hand was never so near omnipotent in European as in the present season. Tons of silks, laces, shawls, and everything have thus come into the great magician's hands, at prices which will prove a great temptation even to those who have not a fortune to spend in dress. Our tempting harvest fields insure cheap food the coming season, and the visit of Mr. Stewart to Europe will give the women of the land over \$50,000,000 in cheaper attire than they have had for many years.

The following Trial Justices were deposited on Saturday: Abraham Smith, of Montt Pleasant; R. Gathers, of John's Island; John Vanderpool, of Cainhoj; Thomas H. Aishaw, of St. Andrews;—Gibbes, of one of the islands, and M. F. Becker, of James Island.

ENGLAND AND THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR.—The affair of the Virginius is likely to cost Spain dear in the end. The British Government, after waiting with exemplary patience for the consideration of its claims, now demands a settlement of them at no distant date, and the demand, though couched in the most courteous terms, is firm and uncompromising. Between Lord Derby and Mr. Caleb Cushing, urging the claims of their respective governments in relation to the "unfortunate affair," the Spanish authorities will regret the inconsiderate zeal that prompted a wholesale massacre shocking to the civilization of the age.

A curious swindle was detected in Washington recently. Two men, named Moody and Hart, were arrested, charged with forging a circular letter to the United Marshals, District Attorneys and others throughout the South and West, requesting a remittance of \$10 for a copy of a certain book which, as stated in the circular, had been written by the Attorney-General, and in consequence of his not being able to secure an appropriation from Congress to pay for its publication, he was forced to dispose of it by private subscription. The operations of these parties have been very extensive in this line.

From statistics collected by the German Government in the several school districts, it appears that in one of the Bavarian divisions, containing fifteen hundred children, thirty-six per cent. were found to have blue eyes, thirty gray and thirty-four brown; forty-seven per cent. had light hair, forty-nine brown, and four black; whilst eighty-one per cent. had fair complexions and nineteen per cent. had dark.

THE STEAMSHIP TARIFF WAR.—The freight and passenger tariff war between the steamship companies between Europe, New York and Boston has broken out again, and some of them almost offer a premium for the sake of carrying passengers across the water. The latest agreement fixed the uniform rate of steamer passage at \$5 for both slow and fast steamers plying between Liverpool and Boston.

THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS.—There was a meeting held in this city night before last, when an "honest Republican league" was formed, Gen. J. Sims Sullivan was elected Chairman, and Sargeant Allen Secretary. There was great harmony in the meeting, and it was attended and supported by many of the strongest Republicans, white and black. The boll rolls.

In Beaufort, a few days ago, while Chance Webb, a colored lad, was playing with a sheath knife, he cut another lad, named Solomon Johnson, so seriously in the leg as to cause his death. In the same County, Solomon Hamilton fell from a flat and was drowned, a few days ago. Peter Wright, while standing in his door, was shot and killed by some unknown person.

PENN.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana is thirty-eight years old. He was a Brigadier-General in the Confederate army, and, since the war, a wealthy merchant and planter. He is a Liberal Republican, very popular with the colored people and was the only one of the contending Governors and Lieutenant-Governors whose election was conceded by both sides.

The Astors, of New York, paid \$250,057 \$3 taxes for the year. At the rate of \$2 80, this would represent nearly \$12,000,000. Probably one half of the real estate they own is leased to parties who pay the taxes. The value of the real estate owned by the Astors, in round figures, is at least \$24,000,000.

Davidson B. Penn, the hero of the Louisiana revolution, is a native of New Orleans, and a son of one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of that place. He was a Colonel in the Confederate army. So he has twice drawn his sword in defence of the right.

Mr. Anderson, of Toronto, Canada, father of two of the six young men drowned near Niagara, about two months ago, by the capsizing of the yacht Foun, purchased the ill-fated vessel and destroyed her by fire at Toronto in the harbor, Thursday night. Meetings of conservatives have been held in Greenville, Charleston, Darlington, Marlboro, Sumter and Colleton, and the nomination of Judge Greene warmly advocated. The opponents of Chamberlain are working energetically.

CHARLIE ROSS.—The Richmond Dispatch says: "Only think what would have been the effect if 'Charlie Ross' had been a negro and had resided in Louisiana or Tennessee. Why, the whole United States army would have been sent to search for him." The New York Herald publishes a despatch from McEaery offering to resign if Kellogg will do the same. It also publishes a despatch from Kellogg declining to come in to such an arrangement.

CITY MATTERS.—Subscribe for the PHOENIX. Weather cool and September-like yesterday. "If this be" autumn, "make the most of it." One way to support your home paper is to patronize those who advertise in its columns. Transient advertisements and notices must be paid for in advance. This rule will be adhered to hereafter. Another equinoctial in miniature, Sunday night—the wind kept up an incessant blow. A protracted meeting is now going on in Marion Street Church, and will be continued every night this week. The first month of autumn heralds the glorious beauties of the wildwood. The atmosphere is bracing, and in the hill country often cool. The Republican Nominating Convention for the Third Congressional District assembles in Abbeville on Thursday next. 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. The day of atonement was generally observed by the Israelites of this city, yesterday, and business was generally suspended. The Board of Equalization has been in session several days at the office of County Auditor Solomon. There have been a large number of appeals from the tax assessments. The Galaxy, for October, is a truly readable magazine. It abounds in fact and fancy—poetry and prose. Church & Co., New York, are the publishers.

Col. Black, Commandant of the Post, has returned from a visit on Government business to the far West—Laramie City. He reports unusually cold weather and snow on the 2d, 3d and 4th September. Eugeno DeBerry has been bound over for trial at the next term of the Court of General Sessions, on the charge of parloining \$1,000 from the office of General Anderson, a few days ago. During the month of August, there were sent from the Post Office in this city 317 orders, amounting to \$5,351 43; fees \$33.10. There were received 406 orders, amounting to \$5,535 87.

Messrs. R. & W. C. Swaffield have in their stock of fall and winter clothing, etc. It was selected by a member of the firm and is of good quality; and as to price—why I guess you can be satisfactorily fixed. Secretary and Treasurer Hoyt has furnished us with a copy of the premium list and general regulations of the seventh annual fair, of the Anderson Farmers' and Mechanics' Association, to be held on the 28th, 29th and 30th October, 1874.

Lieut. G. D. Wallace, of the 7th Cavalry, son of Congressman Wallace, made such an impression on the redskins, during a recent scout, that they elected him one of their chiefs and made him a quasi member of the tribe, giving him the name of "Long Chief." Messrs. Kinard & Wiley have capital taste in the selection of their goods—which embraces everything pertaining to the outfit of a gentleman; but hats are their particular forte, and they keep them in such variety that a file seker cannot fail to be pleased. Try them and buy them. There will be a ratification meeting in Charleston on Thursday next, at which Messrs. D. H. Chamberlain, F. L. Cardozo, S. W. Melton, T. J. Mackey and other prominent speakers, will address the people on the action of the Republican State Convention, and upon the various issues of the campaign.

It is rumored that Mr. Belton Joyner, of Richland Fork, was shot and painfully wounded last week. It is stated that Joe Bates did the shooting. The ball entered the face, breaking his jaw bone. A report has been received from Marion, that Colonel Stoerber, County Treasurer, had been shot accidentally and severely wounded in the neck, by the Sheriff of the County.

THE TROUBLES IN EDGEFIELD.—There were innumerable sensational reports, yesterday, with reference to troubles in Edgefield, but we could learn nothing definite beyond what is to be found under our telegraphic head. It is said that a number of persons connected with the rifle clubs and also militiamen had departed for the scene of the reported disturbance—which is fully twenty miles from any railway station. Lieut. Leahy, with a squad of ten men went over on Sunday, Major Wm. T. Gary, accompanying the party.

THE HOOVER TROUPE.—"The Colleen Bawn" was announced as the performance by this troupe in Parker's Hall, last night; but "Arrah Na Pogue" was substituted. The play is somewhat sensational, but very attractive—precipice falls, wonderful climbing, etc. The performance was very satisfactory and the applause frequent. The troupe appear in Charleston tonight, but it is hoped they will give Columbia another opportunity of seeing them.

PHOENIXIANA.—Next to a diary, the most difficult thing to keep is a lead pencil. A monstache dyed black looks incongruous on a sandy-haired man. Knowledge and timber shouldn't be much used till they are seasoned. Hope for the best, get ready for the worst and then take what God sends. A good comet for home use can be made by tying a bunch of lighted fire crackers to a cat's tail. The Penn is not likely to prove mightier than the sword this time in Louisiana. Great powers and natural gifts do not bring privileges on their possessors so much as they impose duties. As daylight can be seen through very small holes, so little things will illustrate a person's character. If any poor girl wishes to get up a stylish bonnet at little expense, let her run her head into a sheaf of oats, and afterwards stick in a few field flowers here and there to light up her coiffure, and the thing is done. The fashionable ruffling upon the dear ladies' dresses is described as white tulle wound around the neck so that she can scarcely breathe, muffling up her ears, and forming a downy nest for her head to rest on.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—L. & W. C. Swaffield—New Goods. Meeting Eutaw Encampment. Meeting Capital B. and L. Assoc'n. Three Rooms to Rent. Fine Bull for Sale. HOTEL ARRIVALS, September 21.—Hendric House—H R Bamore, J M Moseley, Hodges; B S Gaillard, G R R; J T Bailey, Ga; L W Davall, Wainsboro; J B Clarke, Md; M C Teasdale, Pa; J J Taylor, Charleston.

THE RECEPTION OF THE BOYS IN BLUE.—The Spartanburg Spartan says: "Col. Woodruff, of the Second Artillery Regiment, United States Army, with fifty men, (acting as infantry,) have arrived in Spartanburg, and gone into "winter quarters" till after the election. We have no objection to troops being garrisoned here. Our people are a peaceable, law-abiding people, and have nothing to fear from their presence." The Barnwell Sentinel, of the 17th, says: "Company D, Second United States Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Vose, arrived in our village on Sunday evening last. They are a fine-looking set of soldiers, and the people of Barnwell are pleased with their visit, and welcome them in our midst. When they leave us it will be with a favorable impression of our people." The Wainsboro News says: "We look upon the presence of troops only in a social and financial light. The officers in Columbia are a set of gentlemen, and highly esteemed by the citizens of Columbia. They will be an acquisition to Wainsboro. For the benefit of our merchants, we asked Capt. Ogden whether his troops had money. He replied that they now have two months' pay due them. Their presence in the borough with their pockets full of money would be a good thing financially. We, therefore, request the commandant to send up that company forthwith before they draw their pay. Let us have peace."

THE COTTON CROP OF 1873.—The New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle has just issued its annual statement of the cotton crop of 1873, from which it appears that the total crop reaches 4,185,534 bales, while the exports are 2,840,981 bales, and the spinners' takings 1,321,089 bales, leaving a stock on hand at the close of the year of 108,152 bales. The total receipts at the Atlantic and Gulf shipping ports this year have been 3,819,436 bales, against 3,651,346 bales last year. The movement direct to manufactures this year reaches 237,572 bales. This is somewhat larger than it would have been were it not that the Southern spring floods forced some cotton over Northern routes which would otherwise have passed through a Southern port. The product of each State for the last two years compares as follows: Louisiana, 1873-4, 1,221,698 bales; 1872-3, 1,240,384 bales. Alabama, 299,578; 332,457. Texas, 399,044; 343,450. Florida, 14,185; 14,068. Georgia, 625,857; 614,039. South Carolina, 438,194; 374,476. North Carolina, 57,895; 61,576. Virginia, 505,876; 433,683. Tennessee, &c., 489,634; 379,813. Total, 4,057,008; 3,792,846. Add consumed in the South, 128,526; 137,662. Total crop, 4,185,534; 3,930,508.

NOT CORRECT.—It has been stated by some Republican journals that McEaery was never inaugurated Governor of Louisiana, and that, consequently, Mr. Penn had no right to act as Lieutenant-Governor. The truth, however, is that Kellogg and McEaery were inaugurated on the same day, by rival Legislatures. Both appealed to Gen. Grant, who finally sustained Kellogg, and that's what makes all the difference.