## COLUMBIA, S. C.

Saturday Morning, October 31, 1874

The Validating Act. It was in March, 1872, that the Le gielature passed "an Act relating to the bonds of the State of South Carolina," commonly known as the validating Act. It was meant to make good certain transactions that were known to be fraudulent. It was the device of the bond ring and Financial Board of that day, to cover up the frauds of their administration of the finances. Mr. Corbin, a State Senator and United States District Attorney, in a speech in Greenville, soon after the Legislature adjourned, characterized the Act as "a plea of guilty, entered by our Financial Board; it is nothing more nor less than a confession of guilt." This view of it has been sustained by subsequent events and by the course of public opinion, which culminated last winter in the passage of the Act which threw overboard what had been so laboriously "validated" only twenty months before. The administration of Gov. Moses and claim merit for this scotching, we cannot say for killing, of the conversion bonds, amounting to \$5,965,000, put upon the market, as the Act says, "witbout any authority of law." In the platform of the Republican party, there is a plank (the 7th) which pledges them to this settlement. But will it stand? The publication of the correspondence between Gov. Scott, Treasurer Parker, Judge Willard and ference to the force of the validating Ast, has induced us to re-read the Act said, That whereas, bonds, or obligations of this State, have been issued, from time to time, to a large amount, in accordance, as was supposed by the ligations should be made in the manner in which the same have been made \* \* duly and lawfully issued in conformity acts of the officers of the State in issu-

of the Radicals, the qualities which were equal to a legislative feat of this kind are not dead amongst us. We have the strongest moral conviction that we shall have these bonds to face yet again. The influences are at work, the men are active who will bring them back to vex us.

it was enacted. But notwithstanding

the so-called settlement, and its ac-

ceptance for electioneering purposes

A BIG ONE.—The Washington City Republican, President Grant's own peculiar organ, says:

"At the present time a Democracy is a vote in favor of the payment of the Confederate debt; of payment of the Confederate debt; of the pensioning of Confederate soldiers; of compensation for the emancipated slaves; of the issuance of more irredeemable paper money and of national repudiation."

We presume this assertion is intended for "home consumption" in the approaching Northern November elections, and we take much consolation in the assurance thus afforded that the Radical party has nothing better to base its hopes of success apon than such reckless and absurd fabrications. But did any one ever see effrontery equal to that displayed in this declaration of the President's own organ? Payment of the Confederate debt! Pensioning Confederate soldiers! Compensation for the emancipated slaves! Surely Mr. Landaulet Williams, the Federal Attorney-General, must have bestowed his valuable time and attention upon the editorial department of the Republican.

THE ELECTIONS, -The Courrier des Etats Unis, speaking of the November elections, declares that the politics of the State of New York are always an indication of the current of public opinion in the country, and this year particularly all eyes will be turned South in despair.

Great Tammany Hall Meeting. At a grant ratification meeting held at Tammany Hall on Tuesday evening, resolutions were adopted approving of tion. The enthusiasm of the meeting business, after which Dr. William Geiwas immense. It was addressed by Gov. Parker, of New Jersey, Francis Kernan, and ex Gov. Seymour, Montgomery Blair and S. S. Cox. The feeling is confidently entertained that 50,000 majority. In the resolutions, the centralists, "who have reconstructed desolation and disorder upon the ruins of self-government in the Southern States," come in for a proper share of denunciation. This complaint constituted the principal part of Gov. Parker's address. He represented truly, that in a country of vast resources and fertility in the South that is, there is an impoverished people, not only broken in estate, but almost broken in heart. He made a strong point in showing that the prostration of the South and the poverty of her people have deprived the North of a vast market for their goods and manufactures. He charged that some of the leading Radical lights the Radical administration at Washington, regardless of the public welfare, sustained and encouraged the vagabond carpet-baggers in robbing the people of the South of their property and liberties, in consideration that they, in turn, would control the States in the interest of the Radical party. "Am I asked," he said, "what they (the Democrats) propose to do when they get in power? My answer is, that we propose to give self-government to Attorney-General Chamberlain, in re- the people; we propose to withdraw the army and liberate the white people of the South from a bondage, itself. Its text fully bears out what is which has well nigh ruined them. now confessed, that it was designed to We propose to lift up the holster fraud and give legal sanction South from the depths of poverto the dishonest stion of dishonest ty to a development of progress public officials. In the preamble, it is she has never yet known. We propose to protect the colored man as well as the white man in the enjoyment of freedom, and of all the rights he has." We notice that the tone of all officers issuing the same, with autho- the speakers was eminently kind and rity, &c. And whereas, it was the true conciliatory towards the Southern peointent and meaning of the several Acts ple. We trust sincerely that the Emthat such issues of bonds or ob- pire State and the Keystone State will both join the great populous Western States of Ohio and Indiana, in proit is enacted that the bonds, &c., were nouncing for the Democracy, and in stern rebuke of the party which has with the true intent and meaning of systematically, and by the most odious the severel Acts. In like manner, the means and agencies known to men, domineered over and trampled upon ing the bonds and obligations were our prostrate Southern States. We ratified, confirmed and established. pray for deliverance from its tyranny, Fraud and rascality are written all and shall watch the trembling of the ever this Act. We wish that we could wires which will bring us reports of congratulate the people upon deliverthe elections with the deepest interest ance from the vile purposes for which and anxiety.

> Correspondence of the Phonix. JERSEY CITY, N. J., Ostober 27, 1874.

EDITOR OF THE PHENIX: The people in this State, as well as in other Northern States, are beginning at last to understand the sad state of affirs at present existing in the outhern States, especially South Carolina and Louisiana. The truly touching appeals which have at various times been made to the present Government from your State, although slighted in every instance by the heads of this corrupt Government, have not, I am glad to people, with just rights to sustain and be respected. The Moses rule in your State has done more to open the eyes of the Northern people than you can possibly imagine. The present campaign will prove to you the truth of these words by an astonishing Democratic victory far exceeding any other on record. I have been in the West and all through the Middle States during the last few months, and every where I have found, not only at politi-cal meetings, but in conversation with neighbor. The capitalist who comes leading men of good character and to develop our resources is just as standing, men of business, a true kind cordially received. It is true that the regard for the glorious South in its South is unable to offer the same inafflictions. I hope every true Southerner will not forget to vote at the coming election and show their strength and good will for a good cause, The Coserism rule will soon end, and with it the misery of the Southern people. I remain yours, most respect fully, an earnest sympathizer of the South. This represents the present feeling of New Jersey people. S. L.

Information has been received in Washington, from Pennsylvania, to the effect that the Democrats there are thoroughly aroused by the recent elec-tions in the West, and are confidently expecting to carry the State. The Granger vote will go solid for the Democrats. In Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Hon. Sam. Randall, the Democrats are hard at work, havnpon it. The triumph of the Demo-oratic party will be a fitting rebuke to ing the false registration of their oppothose who have, by their intrigues, can managers of Philadelphia; but, plunged the North in misory and the notwithstanding their frauds, they are now demoralized and alarmed.

Barbecuc at Tom's Creek. TO THE EDITOR OF THE PHENEX: The delegates of the different Grauges in the County of Lexington, met at the are rapidly gaining strength and prethe platform and candidates nominated Threewits' place, on Tom's Creek, on by the Syracuse Democratic Conven- the 28th, and transacted their usual ger, of the County, introduced the following gentlemen: Hon. H. A. Meetze, candidate for the Legislature from that County, John N. Hook, of Orangeburg, and Henry O. Kinsler, who delivered some very able speeches on the advantages of being a member of the the Democrats will carry the State by Grange, which were listened to with marked attention. Mr. Henry O. Kinsler delivered one of the ablest speeches we have heard for many years, after which the members of Tom's Creek Grange, delegates and invited guests adjourned to enjoy one of the finest barbeques we have ever had the pleasure of attending. There was an abundance of eatables of all kinds. The Committee of Arrangements, as sisted by the ladies of the Grange, deserve a great deal of credit for the handsome and elegant manner for the way in which the tables were arranged. There was nothing to mar the pleasure of any one, and everything passed off well. Yours, INVITED GUEST.

> THE SOUTH. - A writer in Fraser's Magazine, on the resources and capabilities of the Southern States of this republic, does not besitate to express the opinion that the Northern journals are accustomed, from habit, to portray the condition of the South in mor sombre colors than the actual truth warrants, and this, he thinks, is the reason why European emigration and capital seek the Northern instead of the Southern States. Perhaps this case might be put in a different way. At the North, the press assumes vast proportions, and is prolific in its reports, descriptions and enlogiums of the resources of all parts of the North and West. At the South, the press is very limited in extent and poorly supported. It is chiefly partisan, red-hot with sectional bitterness, and devotes little or no attention to agriculture, mining, figance, railroads, banking, insurance, commerce, navigation and the internal resources and advantages of the South. When Northern emigrants go South to settle, they are termed carpet-baggers.

The above, says the Augusta Chroni-

cle and Sentinel, is taken from the editorial columns of the Philadelphia North American. It would be difficult to cram more falsehoods in a smaller compass. The Southern press has labored zealously and uncessingly since the war to build up the South and to repair the ravages of Northern armies. The Southern newspapers have never failed to lend a helping hand to any enterprise which promised directly or indirectly to benefit their section. They have never inquired or cared whether the men who had them in hand were Northerners or Southerners-Democrats or Republicans. They have in good faith invited capital and immigration, and the bona fide settler has always been received kindly and hospitably. The Southern press has been partisan and bitter to this extent: It has refused to accept or sustain the infamous governments which a political party North put over them, for the purposes of plunder and oppression. It has denounced villainy and fraud, and arrayed public sentiment against their authors. It has repelled such slanders as those manufactured by the Philadelphia North American and other Radical papers. This is the partisan-ship of which Southern journals have been guilty. It is not true that "Northern emigrants, who go South to settle," are termed carpet-baggers. And the first person to deny such statement are the Northern settlers themselves. We call those persons carpetbaggers who come here from the North, not to make a living by honest indus-try, not to aid in building up and imsay, been passed so lightly by the people here. No, sir; it has buried deep in their hearts, and will never give rest to them, until the white people, brothem, until the white people, brothem, until the white people, brothem, and will never give rest to array the races against each them as far as he is allowed. are the carpet baggers. We do not say that all of them are dishonest; that there are net exceptions to the general rule; but we are speaking now of a

class, not of individuals. The laboring men from the North, the mechanic, the farmer, the merchant, the lawyer, the doctor, who come among us to make a reputable livelihood, are made welcome, and have no complaints to make of their to develop our resources is just as ducements to Northern and European immigration as the West. There are no public lands in the South to give to settlers; no great trunk railways built by means of Government grants, which keep agents in Europe for the purpose of turning immigration over their lines. But we offer to every honest laboring man, no matter what his nationality or his political opinions, a delightful olimate, fertile soil, cheap land, varied productions, unexcelled water power, great mineral resources and a cordial welcome. This is all we can do; and when Northern papers cease to slander and misrepresent us. immigrants will come to the South as they are now going to the West.

The success of the Democracy means honest administration; economy; purer civil service; a wiser and more tempe rate foreign policy; a truer regard for equal rights; a steadier and sincere maintenance of the constitutional settlements of the war, progressive peace and prosperity.

Form the Line of Battle. Cheering news from all parts of the State reaches us that the Conservatives paring for the election next Tuesday. Let old Richland do her duty that day, and vote the full Conservative ticket. On the day of election all stores and shops are expected, as far as practicable, to be closed, in order that their clerks and workmen may contribute their influence to redeem South Carolina from the nefarious rule which has disgraced her fair name for the last We desire every man to be present at the polls and to record his vote in favor of honesty, economy,

low taxes and good government. If our people do their duty, Greene and Delany and the Nash County ticket will be elected in Richland. F. W. McMASTER.

Chairman Executive Committee. COLUMBIA, S. C., Ostober 29, 1874.

Letter from J. P. Reed, Esq.

MR. EDITOR: At a public meeting held at Anderson on sale-lay in October, I introduced certain resolutions, suggesting that the true policy for the Conservative party in the approaching election, was to ignore a contest for Governor, and direct their efforts to securing a good Legislature. For doing so, I have been denounced as a Republican, and the arrangement of the political chess board, as it turns leaves me either to forego the right of saffrage, or choose between two Republican candidates. For one, thus situated, I prefer to vote for Mr. Chamberlain, and, as a number of friends in different parts of the State have inquired after my reasons for doing so, who at this late day can be more readily reached through your columns than otherwise; and, as I am always prepared, without regard to public clamor, to give a reason for the faith that is in me, I respectfully ask a place in the PHESIX for this paper, stating the reasons why I shall support Mr. D. H. Chamberlain for Governor.

1. Because, being compelled to choose between two Republican candidates standing on precively the same platform, so far as their party nomina ions go, I prefer the man who is a Republican by birth and education. and who is a carpet bagger, after eight or nine years residence, brought his principles and carpet-bag to the State with him, and was not tempted o desert them and join the Republicans in the flood-tide of their success,

to obtain either place or pelf.

2. Because of his great learning and distinguished ability as a lawyer and statesman.

For his exemplary character and habits in private life, and his dignified and gentlemanly deportment in his in-tercourse with the world.

4. For his solemn and reiterated personal pledges to insist on a reduction of the taxes to the lowest possible rate that will suffice for an honest and rigidly economical administration of the State Government.

5. For his pledges to stand by the adjustment of the public debt as made last winter, including the scaling of that which all acknowledge to be legitimate, from \$10,000,000 to \$5,000, 000, in round numbers, and to resist to the bitter end, the payment of the conversion bonds, Blue Ridge scrip, pay certificates, and all other frauduleut claims against the State.

Prior to Mr. Chamberlain's nomina tion for Governor, and the pledges made by him then and since on the bond question, he was the favorite of the Republican press of New York and of the Northern cities generally for Governor of South Carolina. Since that time, the Tribune and Times have united with the Herail and World in denouncing him, and are the zealous supporters of his adversary. Then he was looked to as the bondholders' candidate, now he is regarded as the taxpayers' and people's man, in opposi

other, who strive only to obtain possion of government, in order that sussion of government, in order that any other man could have under the state. them as far as he is able, and that he government with a view to reform in all its departments, enforcing the strictest accountability, honesty and economy, and so directing affairs as to promote peace, fraternity and prosperity amonst all the people. These are his pledges. Having long known him personally, they are satisfactory to me, and, prejudice aside, I think would be so to my friends and interrogators.

8. But, again, other things being equal, my nature prompts me to stan! for the man whom I think unjustly assailed, and that man is D. II. Cham-berlain. The charges made against him in relation to his past connection with the State finances have been pressed to the point of the bitterest persecution. They rest on mere suspicion, growing out of his surrounding as a public officer, and are not sustained, so far as I have seen, by a tittle of proof that would hinder his immediate acquittal, if formally charged, by any impartial jury of his peers. own testimony as to the past and his pledges for the future should, therefore, in my judgment, not only vindicate him, but commend him to the confidence of unprejudiced persons.

J. P. REED.

A DEAD SHOT. - On Sunday night last, a colored man named Benjamin Major attempted to enter the cotton house of Mr. Frank Hopkinson, on Edisto Island, but was caught in the act by the watchman, who fired upon him with fatal effect.

CITY MATTERS. - Subscribe for the PHOENIX-don't borrow. The girle are blooming in the new

canine run away? He be dog gone. with a bounteous cargo of "the fruit." suburban oaks.

The pleasant weather continues, but the indications are that we are receiving the last of it.

Transient advertisements and noices must be paid for in advance. This rule will be adhered to hereafter. The Georgia press and people are bitterly denouncing Hon, A. H. Ste-

phens for his recent erratic course. 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 cotton planters complain that, owing to the excitement connected with politics, they find it difficult to get the fleecy article picked.

Mr. Keenig, on Plain street, has furnished us with samples of his articles-a red-boad cabbage and a bunch of cauliflower.

We are glad to learn the fair at Audouble the entries had been made than at any former one.

We understand that, within the past two days, two disinterested friends have raised, in Augusta, Ga., about \$10,000 for the Theological Seminary in this city.

We are authorized to state that on the 1st November, the South Carolina Ruilroad will issue return tickets to the Orangeburg Fair for one fare, good until November 10.

Messrs. F. B. Occhard & Co. make an announcement, this morning, which may astonish some persons, but we presume a satisfactory explanation will be given to those who call.

They who thought the mosquitoes had disappeared for the season, find now that "that's where they made a mistake," and are thinking about putting up their nets again.

Pollock House Pat kceps Wilmington and Charleston oysters constantly on hand, and will furnish raws, stews, fries or roasts, at short notice. Mike is the dispenser of the accompani-

A correspondent sends us a poem commencing with the following: "Oh now I'm reminded by the autumnal leaves, that it's the time for my longtailed coat with tight-fitting sleeves." R jected, of course.

Mr. C. R. Franklin has refitted and refernished the "Cottage House," on Washington street, next door to Masonic Hall, and proposes to keep the best of "wet" goods, oysters, etc. As a caterer, he is hard to beat.

We are now in the cough season. Roast a large lemon very carefully without burning; when it is thoroughly hot, cut and squeeze it into a cup upon three ounces of sugar-candy finely powdered; take a spoonful whenever your cough troubles you. It is as good as it is pleasant.

The Governor has made the following changes in the Commissioners of Election: H. W. Rice, Commissioner of Election for Lexington, rice S. Corley, resigned; H. C. Moses, Commissioner Pope, resigned; and L. J. Noah, commissioner of Election for Richland, rice George W. Waterman, resigned. circumstances surrounding the State government. That he will not only stand by the existing arrangement of the public debt and insist on low and John A. Viney, Trial Justices for taxes, but that he will administer the Charleston County, vice J. H. Leland and James Hutchinson, removed; and D. H. Hatchinson, Treasurer for Horry, vice J. H. Derham, whose term of office has expired.

DEATH OF A FORMER RESIDENT OF COLUMBIA. - We regret to announce the death, in Marion County, Fla., on the 21st inst., from congestive chill, of Mr. S. C. Chambers, who for many years, was enjaged in merchandising in this city. His remains were interred in the family burisl ground, at Yorkville, in this State, on Wednesday last. Mr. Chambers was unmarried.

We beg to remind our friends and the general public, that Gen. Mc-We trust that there will be a large turnis the present accepted theory, and we it was ordered that, out of the promust consider ourselves entitled to the ceeds of the sale, the bond and mort privilege of giving Gan McGowan our gage of E. W. Bowman be satisfied. privilege of giving Gen. McGowan our support. Come out, one and all, and give him a rousing welcome.

List of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to the citizens of the State of South Carolina for the week ending October 29, 1874; What should a man say on seeing a furnished for the PHENIX from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., No. The chestnut season has come laden 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.: ith a bounteous cargo of "the fruit."

Russett is the prevailing hue of the aburban oaks.

155,929. SEED PLANTERS. L. S. Connor, Orangeburg. [Filed July 6, 1874 | Brief.—To the slide, and about mid-way of its length, are attached two thin plates, which move, one above and the other below the stationary feed plate. The upper plate has a slot, through which the seed falls on to the stationary plate. The lower plate act; as a cu -: A, which allows the seed to fall to the ground as it is carried forward. The slide is made hook shape at the front end, to engage with pins on the bearing wheel, which draw it forward. It is retracted by a spring at the rear.

6,085. STEAM AND HYDRAULIC RESSES. J. F. Taylor, Charleston. Patent No. 112,298, dated February 28, 1871; re-issue No. 4,851, dated April 2, 1872. [Filed September 3, 1874] Brief.—The liquid in one force ing-cylinder is forced, by a single stroke of the piston, operated by exhaust steam, to the ram-cylinders, to give the initial pressure, and is held there by the check-valve, while the liquid in the other forcing-cylinder is being forced by the live steam piston, to give the final compression. An cxternal chamber is attached to the exderson was a grand success, and that baust end of each steam-cylinder, to allow the steam to pass from the rear to the front of the piston to form a enshion.

155,867. BALE-TIES. A. A. Goldsmith, Charleston. | Filed September

12, 1874 | 155,234. Bale Ties. A. A. Gold-smith, Charleston, [Filed August 29,

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS .-- Northern mailopens 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 Sanday open from 2.30 to 3.30 P. M.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
P. Cantwell—F. M. Beef.
Odd Fellows' School. F. B. Orchard & Co-Dry Goods. R. Franklin-Restaurant. J. M. Kolb-Stolen. Meeting Typographical Union.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, October 30 .- Hendrix Houss-WP Pattillo, Atlanta; A Zorm, Louisville; Mrs M E Scarborough, Ridge Springs; John H Buchanan, Chester; Thos P Stovall, Augusta; W A Cooper, Sumter; A McCabb and lady, Charleston; Mrs J McCabb and lady, Charleston; Mrs J T Riley, W R Gasken, Orangeburg; W N Clyburn, Little Rock; Thomas J Mathis, Philadelphia; Mrs B Mobley, Rock Hill; James E Tate, St Louis; Henry M Folk, Edgefield; H R Gib-son, Alston; Dr T B McKinstry, Fair-field.

Columbia Hotel -M S Hant, N Y; E White, F Campbell, W D Kennedy, Charleston; C P Gardner, J S Land, A N Talley, J M Seigler, G & C R R; W H Tuttle, J H Samuel, Mass; D Pobl, Charleston; G W Thames, N C; J C Rollings, Camden; W H Snowden, S C: A J Eredsick, Ossanden, S C; A J Frederick, Orangeburg.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTION, COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 30, 1874.

At a meeting of Commissioners, held this afternoon-present, Wm. M. Taylor, L. J. Noah and John Agnew-Mr. J. I. Lucius was unanimously appointed a Manager of Election in place of Samuel G. Garner, who declined to serve. Mr. H. H. Jillson having been removed under the misunderstanding Moses, Commissioner
Newberry, vice Y. J.
and L. J. Noah, comlection for Richland,
Waterman, resigned.

Hugh Cain, who is hereby removed.

The following places The following places were unanimously designated as the polling precincts for the general election to be held on

Tuesday, 3d November next: Polling Precincts.—Ward 1—Enterprise Engine House. Ward 2—New Court House. Ward 3—Vigilant Engine House. Ward 4—Minort's

Acton-Singleton's Store. Camp Ground-Mount Pleasant Church

Davis'-Allen Davis' Garners'—Lucius' Mill. Gadsden—Howell's Store. Hopkin's-Jas. J. Goodwin's. Killian's-Church.

Trenholm's Trenholm's Grove.

JOHN AGNEW, Chairman.

WM. M. TAYLOR,

L. J. NOAH.

UNITED STATES COURT, CHARLESTON, October 29.—Judge Bryan presiding. The report of the Registrar on the petition of R. L. Livingstone, to establish lien on the estate of R. B. Cain, Gowan will, this evening, address the bankrupt, was confirmed, and the acpeople in front of the Carolina Hall, signee was ordered to sell the real We trust that there will be a large turn-out, and a cordist welcome extended to this distinguished continuous for this distinguished continuous for Sumter, was finally discharged in to this distinguished gentleman, now placed in nomination for Congress from this Congressional District. Richland does not honestly and properly belong to the district, but that

The old Catholic Bishop Heycamp, of Rotterdam, Holland, is dead.