CAROLINA CORRUPTION.

More Samples of the Official Robbery of the Palmetto State.

COST OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

Almost the Whole State Administration Bribed to Support Appropriation Bills.

SUPPORTERS SUPPORTED.

Confessions of Woodruff and Jones in Evidence.

NAMES OF THE PLUNDERERS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 26, 1873.

The second chapter of the report of the committee appointed to investigate the multitudinous frauds and corruptions perpetrated under sanction of law in this State, during the dark era of reconstruction, will be presented to the General Assembly to-morrow. The HERALD's correspondent has been again favored with a perusal of its contents, and hastens to lay before your readers a comprehensive summary of a narrative the details of which would fill too much of your space, and which, as has been well said, would "fatigue the disgust" of the most indignant and persistent reader.

The first installment, or chapter, of the report was published in the HERALD on Saturday last, the 22d inst., and, as it will be remembered, related solely to so much of the subject as appertained to the one item of "supplies," which had been furnished to members of the several legislatures and officers of the several administrations during the years therein specified. The reader might naturally conclude that all the fraud and corruption possible to have been accomplished within that period was set forth under the infinite variety of crooked transactions enumerated in that letter. But that such is not the fact will appear from the following account, concerning which it is only necessary to add that neither does it give all the criminal facts, as it, too, is confined to a statement of what was done in only one particular field—that, to wit, of the annual legally authorized public printing.

PUBLIC PRINTING PLUNDER.

Under this particular "system of fraud" the Treasury of the State was depleted more effectually than by any other scheme, unless an exception is to be made of the issue of "pay certificates." The corruption was everywhere prevalent, and the division of spoils extended from the highest State officials to the lowest member of the General Assembly. And in addition to the amounts expended, large benefits of these persons the funds obtained were devoted to the establishment and support of various republican journals, daily and weekly, but principally to aid the three most widely known, to wit:—The Charleston *Daily Republican*, the Columbia *Daily Union* and the Columbia *Union Herald*. After the formation of the "Carolina Printing Company" (composed of the editors of the Columbia *Union* and the Charleston *Republican*, together with sundry State officials), the system of issuing pay certificates "for public printing" for division between the members of a ring coextensive with the General Assembly itself became almost universal. The pay certificates were issued annually, without any consideration, to be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated! And not content with this the claims, when paid by the Treasurer for permanent and current printing, were, in several instances, raised to three times the original amounts, and thus paid and divided, and the payments thus raised were added to the original amounts in order that the Ring should not lose thereby.

The amount appropriated and paid on account of public printing from the year 1868 to 1876, inclusive of the publication of the general laws and claims for printing, was $1,226,858, a sum largely in excess of the cost of public printing from the establishment of the State government up to 1868, including all payments made during the war in Confederate currency.

The amount appropriated and paid for public printing for the session of 1872-73 was $450,130 or $171,759 more than the same work had cost the State for twenty-six years previous, commencing at 1840 and ending in 1866, and including $42,141 63 paid during the war (in 1864) in depreciated Confederate currency.

STARTLING COMPARISONS.

To recapitulate:—The cost of the public printing in impoverished South Carolina for this one year exceeded by $122,932 13 the cost of the like work in the five populous and wealthy States of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Maryland, all combined, for the same length of time!

Let us take the State of Ohio as a single example for the purpose of more individual comparison:—

The wealth of Ohio is computed at	$1,167,731,697
That of South Carolina (under most extravagant assessment) at	183,913,337
Population of Ohio	2,695,260
Population of South Carolina	705,606
Amount appropriated for public printing in Ohio	$63,000
Amount of same printing for South Carolina	450,000
Excess in South Carolina	313 cents
Cost per capita in South Carolina	63¾ cents

That is to say, Ohio, with nearly four times the population of South Carolina and over nine times her capacity to pay, obtained her public printing for $63,000; while poverty stricken, ruined South Carolina paid $450,000 on the same account.

By way of conclusive comparison in this matter it is only necessary to add that the cost of the public printing in South Carolina for the year specified exceeded, by the sum of $178,094, that of all the other Southern States taken together for the same year! Nor is even this all; $355,000 was appropriated in South Carolina for the same item for the next session of 1873-74, making a total for two years of $835,000, or an average of $145,594 per annum expended in the "prostrate State" over and above the total cost of printing in all the Southern States for the past fiscal year.

For a final contrast I append the statement made by the present State Treasurer of the Hampton administration on account of public printing for the regular session of 1876 and the special session of 1877, up to November 1, 1877:—

Amount appropriated	$10,000
Amount paid	5,222
Balance on hand November 1	$4,778

Against this balance there is one claim still outstanding for $1,400.

WHO GOT THE MONEY?

Of course the amounts charged to the account of public printing were not expended on that account. What then became of it? The answer is not far to seek. In the fall or winter of 1870 the Carolina Printing Company was organized by Messrs. J. W. Denny, R. K. Scott, Niles G. Parker, D. H. Chamberlain, J. W. Morris and L. Cass Carpenter. This company owned the *Daily Union* of Columbia and the Charleston *Republican*. Woodruff, the clerk of the Senate, testifies that soon after its formation C. P. Leslie told him that as the public printing was a matter of Senate patronage the "friends" in the Senate should have a percentage in the profits of the printing. Mr. Leslie, afterward Land Commissioner, who was then a member of the Senate, proposed that pay certificates for various amounts, ranging from $3,000 to $5,000 for current printing should be drawn, and that one-third or one-fourth of the amount realized should be given to the chairman of the committee on Printing for division among the friends, including some fifteen or sixteen Senators, and "this system was carried on as long as money could be paid out of any money in the Treasury." The certificates were generally discounted at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, of which bank Governor R. K. Scott, Treasurer Parker, G. Parker and Attorney General D. H. Chamberlain were stockholders. Checks drawn under this arrangement, in favor of the parties named below, are now in the hands of the committee, to wit:—Senator J. J. Owens, five checks, each $1,000, and one check of $2,000; Senator James M. Allen, two checks, each $500, and one of $200; Senator L. Wimbush, in all, $750; Representative B. A. Bosemon (now United States Postmaster at Charleston), $350; Senator E. E. Dickens, $600; Senator B. F. Whittemore, five checks, each $1,000; Representative Thomas E. Jervey, four checks, each $500; Senator J. Hollinshead, one check, $50; Senator W. B. Nash, two checks, each $750; Senator H. W. Duncan, three checks, each $150; Senator Robert Smalls (now in Congress) two checks, each $250; Senator J. L. Jamison, four checks, each $375; Senator John Wilson, one check, $74; Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier, one check, $221 90; Representative J. B. Dennis, three checks, each $350; Representative W. H. Jones, three checks, each $350; Representative T. A. Davis, one check, $50; Senator J. A. Green, one check, $100; Senator G. A. Leslie, one check, $200; Senator J. F. Bickman, one check, $25; Senator J. A. Swails (Vice President of the Senate), three checks, each $200; Representative A. S. Singleton, one check, $50; Representative W. J. Whipper (elected Judge at same time with F. J. Moses), $200.

In another instance, Governor Scott, Treasurer N. G. Parker and Comptroller General J. L. Neagle effected a combination whereby printing accounts to the amount of $45,000 were sold to Neagle, afterward raised to $50,000 and recorded in the Treasurer's books at that figure, thus defrauding the State of $45,000 at one stroke. All checks for payment on this account, which should be issued upon the signature of the Governor. The Governor at that time was R. K. Scott, whose hurried departure from the State soon after the advent of the Hampton administration in 1877, and for the first time satisfactorily accounted for.

Woodruff, the Clerk of the Senate, testifies in this connection that he was not only compelled to satisfy Senators, but had to buy off the opposition of Representatives," and had to pay "State officials, judges, lawyers, editors, reporters, lobbyists—male and female, white and black—from the highest to the lowest degree," all of whom were paid according to the supposed value of their services and influence.

THE PRICE OF PAY DIVIDENDS.

In reference to the appropriation for $250,000, also for public printing, approved December 21, 1872, it is in evidence that Governor Moses received as his share of "the spoils" $20,000; Treasurer N. G. Parker, $12,500; the notorious R. F. Whittemore, $3,000; Senators Owens, $5,000; Nash, $4,000; Smalls, $2,500; Maxwell, $1,000; ex-Lieutenant Governor Ransier, $500; Rev. Senator W. E. Johnston, $500; Lieutenant Governor Gleaves, $300; Senator Corwin (a nephew of the celebrated Tom Corwin), $300, and so on through the list, down to $50, "according to service or influence." This list gives the names of several high State officials and of twenty-two Senators out of thirty-three, one of whom was a colored man, by adding the amounts paid at the same time to members of the House of Representatives we arrive at the startling fact that not less than $295,000 were paid at this one session in the way of bribes to secure the passage of one bill for printing! Nor is this yet all. The books of the infamous Republican Printing Company show (without specifying in a manner which would be unknown, in the majority of cases, to the readers of the HERALD) that to secure a similar appropriation in 1873 for $1,000 printing, the sum of $47,200 was paid in like manner in the shape of cash bribes to twenty-seven Senators and the President of that body, R. H. Gleaves, besides $25,000 paid to Governor Moses, Treasurer Parker and Comptroller General Hoge on account of the same bill! Of this last amount Moses received $10,500, Cardozo $12,500 and Hoge $5,000, so that the total cost of the printing, as paid by the clerks, Woodruff and Jones, to secure the passage of this one bill aggregated $145,200. Woodruff and Jones, it may be appropriately remarked just here, represented the Carolina Printing Company, and as clerks of the Senate and House respectively they were charged with the duty of certifying to the correctness of their own bills. The books of their concern, the Republican Printing Company, show that $385,566 90 were paid out to members of the General Assembly and to State officials by way of forced contributions to republican newspapers. Jones testifies that their "company" was severely blackmailed for the support of the *Daily Union-Herald* (which at the time in question was owned by Governor Chamberlain and Treasurer F. L. Cardozo, and when it was the authorized "organ" of the first named gentleman.

Treasurer Parker also, as such, demanded and received ten per cent on all sums paid to the "company" by the State, and in some instances received even a larger proportion. These general charges are sustained in countless instances by the testimony of the guilty Senators and other officers, who have acknowledged to the committee that they received the several amounts with which they are charged. Pursuing the testimony of Woodruff it is seen that he on one occasion paid Governor R. K. Scott $2,000 on a check drawn "payable to gratification or bearer," to induce that high official to sign a check in favor of the Republican Printing Company for $15,000. The books of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company show that this amount was paid to Governor Scott.

WOODRUFF'S CONFESSIONS.

The following is a series of extracts from the private diary of Josephus Woodruff, who was the Clerk of the Senate, one of the members of the Republican Printing Company and a paymaster general of the corruption fund used to secure the votes of honorable Senators in favor of any measure which it was desirable to have passed. At the close of the war this man was an editorial writer for a daily paper published in Charleston. The Clerk of the House, Jones, was, I believe, a carpenter in the same city. A little later we find the latter gentleman in the responsible positions of clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives. A little later they together established the Republican Printing Company, which, as before stated, charged the State $45,000 for a single job of public printing. Woodruff and yet a little later and these two insignificant rascals had grown so powerful that they could afford to treat with contempt Senators and Representatives out of their behest and bidding, on one occasion paying one man—the Governor—as much as $12,000 for his signature to one bill. In the light of this brief explanation the reader will appreciate the following extracts made as recorded from day to day in Woodruff's diary:—

"Saturday, January 4, 1873.—Received a despatch from Leslie, the president of the company, relative to rumors about an injunction on payment of printing bills. Mr. Arnold was present, and I exhibited temper, which I should not have done. God grant that I may be saved from temper. Sent a telegram to say I would leave for Columbia to-morrow morning and to keep the bullets quiet until my return." * * *

"WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8, 1873.—Jones (the book-keeper) is a fraud, and don't know how to make out printing bills. * * *

"FRIDAY, JAN. 10, 1873.—While waiting breakfast was called to see Senator Cardozo (Treasurer of the State Treasurer). He desired to say to me that he wished to have us take back some bills payable and warrants for the Governor's contingent fund. Neither Moses and he would give us a check for $50,000, $20,000 of which was to be paid to Moses. This was done. Gave $500 to Gulliard and $900 to Jervey (both Senators). * * *

"FRIDAY, JAN. 10, 1873.—Chamberlain informs me that Mellon is very apt to make us show our hands. Well, I am ready to show it. I see my game. Gleaves, Nash, Smalls and myself had an oyster supper. Smalls paid for it and Nash ate it; and so it goes. (Gleaves was Lieutenant Governor, Smalls and Nash were State Senators, and Smalls is now in Congress.) * * *

"JAN. 12.—This evening I had a talk with Chamberlain about my position. He promised to try to effect a reconciliation, which was effected in a very nice way. Jones and I called on Governor Moses and spoke to him about effecting a settlement. It was a hard day for Jones, and I pity him. I will forgive us for our actions, as we could not help it. * * *

"MONDAY, JAN. 13.—Ordered Benedict to make out two checks payable to Governor Moses as treasurer of the company—$10,000 for himself and $10,000 for Jones. This was small pay for two years' services. Paid $3,000 to Cardozo, and asked Benedict to let John Cronkhite have his share. * * *

"JAN. 16.—Received three boxes of champagne from Cooper & Taylor, also one basket; ordered some cigars also. Had a conference with Governor Moses; he will have to take care of his friends. Paid Kinlaw an account of (Senator) Hayne for $200. Yesterday drew checks for John Lee, $100; J. H. White, $100; H. J. Maxwell, $1,000; D. H. Hayne, $200; T. W. Jones, Jr., $500. Arranged with Smalls. (All these are names of members of the Legislature.)

"JAN. 18.—Received from Lieutenant Governor $300. Drew check for Ransier for $500; Holcombe, $250; Hollinshead, $100; Robert Smalls, $5,000; Johnson, $500. This has been a day of much excitement to me.

A NICE PLUM.

"JAN. 16.—Cardozo gave us checks for $100,000. I propose to give Cardozo $12,500 of this; that will be a big thing for him. If we had Parker we would probably have had to pay half of it and then not get it. Jones and sell will probably come out clear about $60,000 out of this job. $15,000 each. * * *

"JAN. 17.—Drew checks for B. F. Whittemore (the cadetship seller) for $5,000; S. A. Swails (President *pro tem.* of the Senate), $2,500; C. C. Brookbanks (confectioner), $100; R. H. Gleaves, $350.

"JAN. 17.—Well, I think I have made Whittemore, Smalls, Nash, Swails and some others my friends, or they should be if they are not. I wish they would. I will ever get on a healthy basis from the wolves. I hate Nagle (Comptroller General).

"JAN. 18.—Gave Smith a check for $300; Nash, $300; White, $50. Now I think that is enough for the wolves.

"JAN. 20.—Drew a check for Corwin (Senator) for $300; McIntyre, $200.

"JAN. 24.—Gave John Lee check for $100 and promised C. Smith $500. The per diem bill, with $50,000 for current printing, went through second reading to-day without a consenting voice. I think it will be minus of our claims. I think this is as it should be. Drew check for C. Smith for $500; must give Cain & Jervey some more and Gulliard $50. (All senators.)

"JAN. 24.—Paid Cardozo to-day $5,000; he ought to feel good.

"JAN. 28.—* * * Must give Cardozo $5,000 more as soon as possible; can per cent gain him every time. That is better than to let it remain idle in the State Treasury. Agreed with Jones that Hurley (Jones's brother) should have a place in Printing.

"JAN. 29.—Neagle has beaten us all through and I am still afraid of him. He is a perfect nightmare to us. Jones gave Tim (Hurley) a check for $2,500 to-day. I think he is enough for Tim. Nash is quiet now since he has been paid.

"JAN. 30.—I suppose by the time the Legislature adjourns the wolves of the Executive Department will require more money. Jones said so.

"JAN. 31.—Gave McIntyre check for $200. Mac said it was better than nothing. His Rollins girls are a nuisance.

"The Rollins girls were a family of beautiful mulattoes, whose influence with the Legislature and State officials at this time was almost unbounded.]

"FEB. 1.—I think Jones contemplates a little more skinning, but I have been already peeled. Don't want any revenge. Jones agrees to give Neagle (Comptroller General) $10,000 more. * * * I suppose we will have to give it to the voracious wretch. I am sick.

"FEB. 3.—Felt sick about Neagle all day. Can't get it out of my mind. Jones dropped in to see me and told him to make some sort of a proposition and relieve us. He is a terrible ogre, and regular sucker and usurocrat. Hoge's looks staggered me since he (Neagle) was paid so much. The President of the Senate and Speaker of the House came to see me this evening and wanted some certificates made out.

"FEB. 4.—Paid White a check for $75, and we agreed to stand by each other to the last.

"FEB. 4.—We will have to stand by and take care of Cardozo and give him some $25,000 as fast as possible, for the public good. We owe it to him.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS TO CHAMBERLAIN.

"WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, 1873.—The only thing I regret is the payment of $10,000 to Chamberlain.

"FEB. 7.—Nash frightened me badly to-day by saying that the committee on Finance proposes to reduce the printing to $25,000. Paid Nash that $5,000 too soon; ought to have paid half of it back. What a fool I was.

"* * * Feb. 18 gave W. H. Jones, Jr., a check for $500 to silence him on the printing matter and make him quiet.

"FEB. 19.—Cardozo paid $15,000 on the printing; wants us to get McKinney (Cardozo's chief clerk and brother-in-law) a piano out of that. Proposo to draw $1,000 on account of the piano.

"FEB. 20.—Told Lo Grand to send for a piano for McKinney. He thought it was musical gratification. * * *

"FEB. 21.—The Senators are mad because I helped McIntyre to $5,000 for his "Colleton *Gazette*."

"FEB. 22.—They are striking for more money. Owens, Nash and Smalls were after me in a hard way to-day. Swails wants me to do something for Dr. Moore. This is passing strange. The idea of (Senator) Patterson's brother-in-law wanting a pay certificate is something delightfully funny.

"FEB. 24.—* * * Charlie Greer and Sperry, of the House, came for money. Sperry said he was in dire stress and had lost everything he ever had. This is good, considering he never had anything. Promised to help them.

NO PRESERVATION.

"FEB. 25.—Very heavy drawings were made on me this morning by Tim Hurley and others. * * * Whittemore told me a number of friends were getting up something to surprise me! Owens is probably hard on this affair. Ordered a big oyster supper, at which were present Nash, Cardozo, Gulliard, McIntyre, Owens, Jones, Clerk of the House, and others. It was a jolly affair, but no preservation!

"FEB. 26.—This is the day for adjournment *sine die*. What a relief! * * * Saw Cardozo and he promised to pay $10,000 of Benedict's certificates. Was compelled to write a very peremptory note. (The reader will do well to recall the fact of who is speaking here.) The President of the Senate was puzzled how to act so as to preserve peace in his family. After finishing business he had a grand supper, furnished by Pollock (a celebrated caterer of Columbia). Present, Lieutenant Governor, Judge Wright (of the Supreme Court), Senators Gleaves, Nash, Cain, McIntyre, Smalls, Hayne, Clinton, Owens and others. (Nearly all of the gentlemen mentioned as being present at this jubilee were negroes, Owens being the only white man besides the autobiographer, Woodruff.)

MARCH 22.—Made trade with Hoge (Comptroller General), giving him the Republican Printing Company's bill for $1,000, and taking $500 for it. It was a big thing.

APRIL 16.—* * * Several Senators called. Can't do anything for them. Hard times, I fear, in summer. It is not about time for them to dry up? I am getting tired of this continued pressure.

The following is certainly an ingenuous soliloquy for one in my position:—

APRIL 26.—Had quite a lesson to-day. Since purchase of Board of Trade House some of my old acquaintances who had remained friendly now ignore me, among the latter Governor Chamberlain. I don't helped. I suppose he thinks I have made my money by some imposition on the public. There may be something in it!

MAY 20.—Hoge (Comptroller General) proposed to pay bill of Republican Printing Company by warrant on his contingent fund for $500, and I to give him a receipt "in full." Will do it. Will go home to-day with business and keep peace in the family. Hoge is a big hog.

Nov. 25.—Gave Behedict an order for $200 to pay note of Senator Jones for Greenfield's buggy.

* * * * * * * * *

DEC. 6.—Paid T. C. Dunn (Comptroller General under Chamberlain) $1,000; W. H. Jones (Senator), $1,000; John Wilson, $500, and others. Did my best to please everybody, but the appropriation is exhausted.

DEC. 6.—Everybody doubled on us. I would like to leave the Comptroller General out in the cold.

DEC. 8.—Paid Senator Jones $1,500; Clinton, $1,250; Hurley, $4,000; Corwin, $1,500; Hoge, $5,000; Whittemore, $5,000. * * * The Senators are getting cheeky.

DEC. 9.—Took a receipt from Cardozo to-day for $2,400. Paid Johnston $900; Martin, $100; Swails, $5,000. Judge Hoge appeared well pleased and came into our office.

DEC. 10.—Paid Dickson $300; Maxwell, $2,500. The pressure has been very great, but I guess we will get through by degrees.

DEC. 11.—Paid Nash $5,000, and I suppose he feels correspondingly happy.

DEC. 26.—Will not pay a cent hereafter to any one, unless they vote and help me pass the appropriations for printing. If they do that I shall get rid of never they call for. * * * Was glad to hear Cardozo has gone to New York. We have done all we can or ought to for Governor Moses, says the Clerk of the Senate of South Carolina.

HERE'S RECITAL.

SUNDAY, Dec. 28.—* * * The wolves are after our blood again. Read Benedict's sermon on "True Economy." It was not as all applicable to the Legislature!

JULY 17, 1873.—Wish Elliot would support me for State Treasurer. Will aid in some considerable studying finance in earnest. My first payments would be the accounts of the Republican Printing Company. Printers are the light of the world and should be taken care of as preferred creditors!

This must close the list of extracts from the clerk's diary, though much might be added. Enough has been given to show how notoriously he was the master of the situation in South Carolina at that time by virtue of the money which he had at command.

JONES TELLS SIMILAR TALES.

The story told by Jones, the Clerk of the House, is very similar in kind, and its details would only be a repetition of what has gone before, the names of those bribed only being changed. One instance is worthy of being specified here. "In order to obtain the money on our claims," says Jones, "we were forced by Governor Chamberlain and Treasurer Cardozo to assume the *Union-Herald* and pay its debts. We deemed it politic to satisfy as near as possible these demands. Instead of following the practice of placing a little money in the hands of a few members we undertook the distribution of our favors and to make them general!" From all of which it appears that the entire government of South Carolina, from the Governor down to the most insignificant member of the General Assembly, were the regular and concealed recipients of the fraudulent bounty which was daily dispensed by those two cunning adventurers. Clerk Jones gives the following as one item of his individual expenditures, in addition to those already given as coming from Woodruff, to secure the passage of an appropriation of $250,000 by the Legislature for public printing:—

Checks issued by Clerk Jones, indorsed	$15,195
Checks, payable to bearer, not indorsed	3,000
Estimated amount paid in currency	18,195
Making a total of	$36,390

WHOLESALE BRIBERY.

The above testimony is sustained by the evidence of numerous members of the Senate and House who acknowledge receipt of the amounts charged to them respectively. Also in regard to the payments made to State officials, Governor F. J. Moses, in his testimony, says he was paid $15,000 for signing the bill appropriating $250,000 for public printing. The bribery of fact stands boldly out that in the House of Representatives alone, consisting of 124 members of the session of 1872-3, forty-nine members, or more than one-third, were proven to have been bribed, by their own indorsement of checks received; that in all, according to account kept by Clerk Jones, there were fifty-three, of whom twenty were republicans and one was a democrat; and other members were paid in cash, of which no account was kept. For the session of 1873-4 an appropriation was passed for $250,000 for public printing, of which forty-four members in the House and Assembly of $41,229, which was paid to seventy-seven members, seventy-four of whom were republicans and three democrats. All the members of the Senate so bribed, together with the amounts each received, ranging from $22 to $5,000 each, are given with business-like accuracy.

HOW NEWSPAPERS WERE BOLSTERED.

The manner in which the public treasury was robbed in order to support the several newspapers of the State which were published in the interest of the Governor and other officials is also narrated with painful exactness. A few examples will suffice how to indicate the manner in which it was done. From November, 1870, to April 4, 1873, when Mr. L. Cass Carpenter, the proprietor of the Columbia *Daily Union*, $17,174 05 for publishing the laws passed by the General Assembly and for advertising claims, as per vouchers in the Treasurer's office show that Mr. Carpenter was paid in that time the sum of $59,987 64, or $33 526 59 more than was due him, in less than three years. He was also paid in the same time $5,000 for furnishing copies of his paper to the members and State officials. In other words, the company contrived to pay for the subscriptions of those to whomsoever he chose to send his paper. Eighteen thousand one hundred and fifty-nine dollars was paid to them also for the publication of the State Intelligencer during the same period, the laws being occupied about one and a half columns. In the month of December, 1871, these acts were inserted in the *Daily Union* for about four times, which shows that the State paid $1,720 for such publication. The plan pursued in these instances—and they were numerous—was to charge a certain amount for such advertising, and the bill being paid, a duplicate was then prefixed to the original amount, thereby raising each charge on each bill just $1,000! On these charges Carpenter was tried and convicted and sentenced to jail for two years for forgery. His pardon and release by Governor Hampton is matter of recent occurrence.

To sum up this matter of the support of republican newspapers published in South Carolina it is only necessary to give the following statement of the conclusion arrived at by the committee, who find that for several years a sufficient number of copies of publishing the laws to have furnished a bound copy of them to every voter in the State. * * * There was also paid for the support of the three administration daily organs an extravagant sum of $156,703 during an average period of about two years, and the few weeklies received within these years $86,196 28.

SAMPLE BILLS.

In conclusion, two "accounts" of the Republican Printing Company, which have been found in the State Treasurer's office, and which were paid, are appended as a sample of the whole. Many of the items were collected without the formality of requiring them to be itemized:—

No. 1.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 8, 1873.

State of South Carolina to Republican Printing Company, Dr.:—

For the compilation and printing of the report of immigration of the General Assembly at the session of 1872-73, seventy-five thousand copies ($75,000).

This account bears the following indorsement:—

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 8, 1873.

We certify that the within amount of ($75,000) seventy-five thousand dollars is correct as matter of fact.

J. WOODRUFF, Clerk of the Senate.
A. JONES, Clerk of the House.

Is it necessary to add that the vouchers for which this charge is made and certified was never performed?

No. 2.

Terms cash.

REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY'S BOOK AND JOB OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 22, 1872.

State of South Carolina,
To Republican Printing Company, Dr.

To amount delivered under act of appropriation under "joint resolution to provide for expenses of public printing," approved December 21, 1872, $250,000.
Received payment.

LE GRAND BENEDICT, President.

This account, which was paid, bears a similar indorsement as that given above to wit, the indorsement of Woodruff & Jones, Clerks of the General Assembly, who also composed two-thirds of the firm which "did business" as above under the firm name, and style of "Republican Printing Company."