

TOO MUCH CLEMENCY.

The advocates of clemency to the Republican officers who have been guilty of crimes in office have all along contended that to expose their rascalities and then let them go by resigning, would do the State more good than to punish the criminals, because it would retire them from politics, and, at the same time, have a beneficial effect outside of the State. Their policy has been adopted, and we ask if its result promises to justify their predictions. Let us take some examples to decide from. L. Cass Carpenter was pardoned, and, as soon as he was out of the clutches of the law, began a general abuse of the people of South Carolina in the Northern papers, charging the witnesses against him and the jury who convicted him with perjury. Smalls, though under sentence to the penitentiary, is out on bail, and is actually enjoying a seat in Congress upon a salary of five thousand dollars a year, with which he is able from time to time to fight off justice. Cardozo is at large and engages in the political arena. As a member of the Republican State Executive Committee, he is now plotting in common with Nash, Swails and other Republican miscreants to overthrow good government in this State and restore to power the very thieves who have been exposed and should be in the penitentiary. These parties do not intend to quit politics until they are forced to do so by conviction and punishment by the law. The effect of this "conciliation", as some people call it, which turns loose upon the people a gang of hungry political thieves, is very forcibly illustrated by the course pursued by Sammy Green, the colored Senator from Beaufort, who, the *Tribune and Commercial* says, appeared a few days since before an assembly of his constituents to account for the reason he resigned from the Senate, and said "that he was innocent of the charges brought against him, but he was satisfied that he would be convicted if he went to trial, and to escape the penitentiary he had to resign."

The *Columbia Register* answers this statement of Sammy with a volume of crushing evidence, showing his guilt upon numerous occasions, one of the proofs of which is taken from his testimony before the committee on public frauds, as follows:

"Hon. Samuel Green, being further examined, deposes on oath, as follows: I was a member of the House of Representatives at the extra session of 1878. I was then a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and Mr. James A. Bowley, member from Georgetown, and Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, told me that I could get \$500 for concurring in a favorable report on the bill to pay the claim of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, and that Mr. Hardy Solomon would pay me, and that he (Bowley) would be responsible for it. I had nothing to say to Mr. Solomon until after the bill passed. I concurred in the report of the committee. Afterwards, when I spoke to Mr. Bowley about the \$500, he referred me to Mr. Solomon, and said that he had made the arrangement for Mr. Solomon to pay it himself. I then saw Mr. Solomon, and he agreed to pay it, but didn't pay it then. Sometime afterwards, he gave me about \$200, and said he had no more money then, but he agreed to pay a note of mine for some horses that I purchased from Mr. John Long, which I understood that Mr. Solomon did afterwards pay. The note and the money together made up the \$500. I think the note was for \$300, and the difference Mr. Solomon paid me in cash.

(Signed,) SAMUEL GREEN."

These occurrences carry their own suggestion. Every one of the ex-Republican officials, who has been proven guilty of public frauds and attempts to again participate in politics, should at once be prosecuted vigorously. There is no reason nor justification for allowing men, who ought to be in our prisons, to be threatening good government by their machinations in the lower counties of our State.

It is stated by persons who profess to