

JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., EDITOR

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870.

AN WHO GARBLED THAT LETTER?

The answer to this question is of more importance to the people of North Carolina than the simple identification of the party who garbled the letter in question, or the moral and political condition of the State in influence upon the public abroad, or another in which representative men filling important offices like Gov. Holden, Senator Abbott and Judge Tongue, ought to have been deeply interested. If that condition was bad, they should have been the last to magnify it. They knew that the false and statements would effect, could not be simply political, but must seriously militate against the credit of the State and would also deter settlers from coming among us, a thing which they professed to desire most. Such statements therefore, if made at all, should have been strictly confined to themselves. Such statements therefore, if made at all, should have been strictly confined to themselves.

But Judge Tongue, the author of the letter, knew that his statements in his original letter were false and were so stated as to make a false impression. Senator Abbott knew they were false and so did Gov. Holden, and they designed by the exhibition of the letter to President Grant and the Northern Radicals to justify them before the Northern public in the disloyal statement they had concocted of sparing the Southern section by the aid of bayonets and sabers. The State in civil war. They were utterly reckoning of the ruin it would bring upon the State in all respects, so they concealed their whole scheme.

Tongue's original letter declared that there had been four hundred murders committed by the Ku Klux within his judicial circuit in one month, and that they had forcibly broken open 400 or 500 houses for criminal purposes in the same period. Tongue recanted after he saw he was exposed, and wrote to the Tribune that his letter had been garbled in two particulars; that he wrote four murders instead of four hundred and that he had written "400 or 500" houses breakings, instead of 4,000 or 5,000. When Abbott sent the original letter to the Tribune, the editor declared that the first item was not particular, that Tongue had written 14 murders instead of 4, but the second item had been garbled by adding an "o" to his "400 and 500." By his own showing therefore, it is plain that Tongue, however, in the first instance, but that either Abbott or Holden had garbled, or it had been done by some one, while the letter was in my custody, in the second instance. Abbott example himself from this change. Holden makes the garbling but his own to the public and the Tribune and its correspondent, fixes the publishing on him. From this conclusion, Holden comes away. See how plain the Tribune of the 21st inst. makes it.

That same publication Holden's card, appearing in remarks and the letter of his correspondent, as below given, makes the following pointed editorial on the whole matter. The Tribune says:

We command to Gov. Holden his own card concerning the garbling of our Tribune letter, printed elsewhere in our columns, with accompanying documents, — nothing could be more pitiful than the position in which he is left. After the warden's efforts against our correspondent of breaching confidence, and the wanton charge against our proof-readers of making the mistakes which appeared in the copy he gave our correspondent, he is welcome to all the credit he can get for his declaration that he knows nothing about the garbling.

On returning we met Sheriff Lee in Hillsboro street, who informed us that his cousin Col. W. G. Haywood, told he could not take Kirk out of the hands of the Sheriff, and that we must defer further proceedings till morning.

We requested the Sheriff to return with us to Mr. Maywood, to whom we wanted the facts in the case—that on the 20th of August we had given Marshal Carter a writ against Kirk, and that we had that night placed in his hands a bunch warrant for his arrest, issued by Judge Watts. Mr. Haywood then told the Sheriff that he had been under a misapprehension in regard to the facts in the case, and that it was his duty to execute the warrant, and it was suggested to the Sheriff to notify the Marshal of his intention. To this we objected, telling the Sheriff it was his especial duty not to notify him. The deputy, however, was instructed to notify him and did it.

At 20 minutes to 8 o'clock, Deputy Sheriff Maywood went to the house of Sheriff Lee, the mail agent and messenger to the House of Commons, located near Wake county to report Marshal, who was found Kirk and informed him he had a warrant for his arrest. Marshal Carter, who it seems, was accidentally present, told the deputy Sheriff that he could not have Kirk, as he was in his custody. And so the matter rested for the time.

There are some things to say to this matter on which we should like to be informed. First, how long is time Marshal Carter to execute a writ placed in his hands?—a judge of the U. S. District Court, to take bail or not his prisoner in confinement. Second, whether Sheriff has become a "party of counsel" to Kirk, like Almance and Counsel. Third, whether the game now playing is for the purpose of allowing Kirk to reappear before State with no accounting for the numerous charges of malfeasance made against him.

We tell the Sheriff that the Holden was found and his office occupied. His no new purpose, and that wrote for and initiation of State laws will be carried, despite the trials of the crusty old General Kirk and Holden, who will yet be made to answer for their malfeasance.

further from the difference in his Aids on the subject. A day or two later, when the Tribune was published, we learned that George Tongue, the author of the letter, had given another account of his work, saying he had no right to allusion to any such correspondence or a surprise communication in the original letter. My impression is that I stated to Gov. Holden personally, as well as to his Aid and Private Secretary, my purpose of sending Judge Tongue's letter to the Tribune. — I cannot but believe it is; he expected its publication to give me no intimation of an adverse answer from Tongue, and expressed no surprise to me in seeing it in the Tribune, or to find more than one opportunity of doing so.

COURT P. BRACKEN.

The following note Holden is a plausible condition, to the Tribune says, and it ought to forewarn the Northern public against crediting the statements of Judge Holden, Abbott and Foy, upon this subject, as well as the written opinion of Judges Pearson, Dick and Settle, in regard to the original conduct of the Klan in this State. The statements of the Judges have not been garbled, but they make an exhibit of criminal charge against the Ku Klux, upon the testimony of lying and suborned witnesses, known to be fact and in whom the public have no confidence, ignoring entirely the sound statements of honest men during the investigation. The charge that the Ku Klux outrages were committed upon innocent men on account of their politics and that there were 4000 Ku Klux in the State, was not proven before these Judges, who was stated by one witness as matter of opinion and of rumor, and he a notorious liar and thief.

KIRK ARRESTED AND RESCUED BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

On Tuesday last we had search warrants along the line of the N. C. Railroad, for the arrest of George W. Kirk, who was expected to leave by the western train on Tuesday or Wednesday. We had taken out one also in Wake, but Judge Dick and Settle, made it short-lived by requiring it to be returned in Greensborough on the 10th inst. This warrant was emancipated (possibly we believe) by forbidding the Sheriff of Wake to make the arrest either in Alamance or Caswell, the two counties where Kirk had the judicial snapshot for riding over law and order, and where only he was likely to be found until he got ready to slip out of the State.

Kirk having been brought to Raleigh, we, on Thursday morning at eight o'clock, started a process-server, Mr. Batchelor, to demand to present search warrants to him to prevent his escape from Judge Watts, both against Kirk and Holden. The trial which ensued here at 10 o'clock Thursday evening brought in a verdict for the arrest of Kirk, which was forthwith placed in the hands of Sheriff Lee. The Sheriff informed us he could not serve the warrant on Kirk, because he was in the custody of the United States Marshal, Wherson, who offered the Sheriff indemnity in a bond of \$50,000 with good security, if he would execute the warrant. This he declined, but said, if the Court would adjourn that he could arrest Kirk, he would do so. We then endeavored to find and arrest Hon. Silas H. Boggs, his counsel, who we found, was at Hillsboro Court.

The Sheriff then ordered his deputy, Mr. Allison Batts, to lead the way down to the yellow station buggy and take us to the residence of Mr. Batchelor, and gave him instructions to serve the warrant on Kirk if Mr. Batchelor gave him proper to do so. As we passed the gas lights, some of the boys passing on Tim Lee's buggy, wanted to know if we had "goons," but heedless of the question, we told them the Railroad bridge to Mr. Batchelor's and found that he was not at home.

On returning we met Sheriff Lee in Hillsboro street, who informed us that his cousin Col. W. G. Haywood, told he could not take Kirk out of the hands of the Sheriff, and that we must defer further proceedings till morning.

We requested the Sheriff to return with us to Mr. Maywood, to whom we wanted the facts in the case—that on the 20th of August we had given Marshal Carter a writ against Kirk, and that we had that night placed in his hands a bunch warrant for his arrest, issued by Judge Watts. Mr. Haywood then told the Sheriff that he had been under a misapprehension in regard to the facts in the case, and that it was his duty to execute the warrant, and it was suggested to the Sheriff to notify the Marshal of his intention.

To this we objected, telling the Sheriff it was his especial duty not to notify him. The deputy, however, was instructed to notify him and did it.

At 20 minutes to 8 o'clock, Deputy Sheriff Maywood went to the house of Sheriff Lee, the mail agent and messenger to the House of Commons, located near Wake county to report Marshal, who was found Kirk and informed him he had a warrant for his arrest. Marshal Carter, who it seems, was accidentally present, told the deputy Sheriff that he could not have Kirk, as he was in his custody. And so the matter rested for the time.

There are some things to say to this matter on which we should like to be informed. First, how long is time Marshal Carter to execute a writ placed in his hands?—a judge of the U. S. District Court, to take bail or not his prisoner in confinement. Second, whether Sheriff has become a "party of counsel" to Kirk, like Almance and Counsel. Third, whether the game now playing is for the purpose of allowing Kirk to reappear before State with no accounting for the numerous charges of malfeasance made against him.

We tell the Sheriff that the Holden was found and his office occupied. His no new purpose, and that wrote for and initiation of State laws will be carried, despite the trials of the crusty old General Kirk and Holden, who will yet be made to answer for their malfeasance.

Antoine Ruffo, a contractor, made in Washington on Wednesday, from the effects of a knot from a horse the day previous.

THE CASE OF W. H. T. HOLDEN.
A. J. L. M. —
The following note Holden is a plausible condition, to the Tribune says, and it ought to forewarn the Northern public against crediting the statements of Judge Holden, Abbott and Foy, upon this subject, as well as the written opinion of Judges Pearson, Dick and Settle, in regard to the original conduct of the Klan in this State.

My impression is that I stated to Gov. Holden personally, as well as to his Aid and Private Secretary, my purpose of sending Judge Tongue's letter to the Tribune.

— I cannot but believe it is; he expected its publication to give me no intimation of an adverse answer from Tongue, and expressed no surprise to me in seeing it in the Tribune, or to find more than one opportunity of doing so.

COURT P. BRACKEN.

The following note Holden is a plausible condition, to the Tribune says, and it ought to forewarn the Northern public against crediting the statements of Judge Holden, Abbott and Foy, upon this subject, as well as the written opinion of Judges Pearson, Dick and Settle, in regard to the original conduct of the Klan in this State.

The statements of the Judges have not been garbled, but they make an exhibit of

criminal charge against the Ku Klux,

upon the testimony of lying and suborned

witnesses, known to be fact and in whom

the public have no confidence, ignoring

entirely the sound statements of honest men

during the investigation. The charge that

the Ku Klux outrages were committed upon

innocent men on account of their politics

and that there were 4000 Ku Klux in the

State, was not proven before these Judges,

who was stated by one witness as matter of

opinion and of rumor, and he a notorious

liar and thief.

COURT P. BRACKEN.

The following note Holden is a plausible

condition, to the Tribune says, and it ought

to forewarn the Northern public against

crediting the statements of Judge Holden,

Abbott and Foy, upon this subject, as well

as the written opinion of Judges Pearson,

Dick and Settle, in regard to the original

conduct of the Klan in this State.

My impression is that I stated to Gov. Holden personally, as well as to his Aid and Private Secretary, my purpose of sending Judge Tongue's letter to the Tribune.

— I cannot but believe it is; he expected its publication to give me no intimation of an adverse answer from Tongue, and expressed no surprise to me in seeing it in the Tribune, or to find more than one opportunity of doing so.

COURT P. BRACKEN.

The following note Holden is a plausible

condition, to the Tribune says, and it ought

to forewarn the Northern public against

crediting the statements of Judge Holden,

Abbott and Foy, upon this subject, as well

as the written opinion of Judges Pearson,

Dick and Settle, in regard to the original

conduct of the Klan in this State.

My impression is that I stated to Gov. Holden personally, as well as to his Aid and Private Secretary, my purpose of sending Judge Tongue's letter to the Tribune.

— I cannot but believe it is; he expected its publication to give me no intimation of an adverse answer from Tongue, and expressed no surprise to me in seeing it in the Tribune, or to find more than one opportunity of doing so.

COURT P. BRACKEN.

The following note Holden is a plausible

condition, to the Tribune says, and it ought

to forewarn the Northern public against

crediting the statements of Judge Holden,

Abbott and Foy, upon this subject, as well

as the written opinion of Judges Pearson,

Dick and Settle, in regard to the original

conduct of the Klan in this State.

My impression is that I stated to Gov. Holden personally, as well as to his Aid and Private Secretary, my purpose of sending Judge Tongue's letter to the Tribune.

— I cannot but believe it is; he expected its publication to give me no intimation of an adverse answer from Tongue, and expressed no surprise to me in seeing it in the Tribune, or to find more than one opportunity of doing so.

COURT P. BRACKEN.

The following note Holden is a plausible

condition, to the Tribune says, and it ought

to forewarn the Northern public against

crediting the statements of Judge Holden,

Abbott and Foy, upon this subject, as well

as the written opinion of Judges Pearson,

Dick and Settle, in regard to the original

conduct of the Klan in this State.

My impression is that I stated to Gov. Holden personally, as well as to his Aid and Private Secretary, my purpose of sending Judge Tongue's letter to the Tribune.

— I cannot but believe it is; he expected its publication to give me no intimation of an adverse answer from Tongue, and expressed no surprise to me in seeing it in the Tribune, or to find more than one opportunity of doing so.

COURT P. BRACKEN.

The following note Holden is a plausible

condition, to the Tribune says, and it ought

to forewarn the Northern public against

crediting the statements of Judge Holden,

Abbott and Foy, upon this subject, as well

as the written opinion of Judges Pearson,

Dick and Settle, in regard to the original

conduct of the Klan in this State.

My impression is that I stated to Gov. Holden personally, as well as to his Aid and Private Secretary, my purpose of sending Judge Tongue's letter to the Tribune.

— I cannot but believe it is; he expected its publication to give me no intimation of an adverse answer from Tongue, and expressed no surprise to me in seeing it in the Tribune, or to find more than one opportunity of doing so.

COURT P. BRACKEN.

The following note Holden is a plausible

condition, to the Tribune says, and it ought

to forewarn the Northern public against

crediting the statements of Judge Holden,

Abbott and Foy, upon this subject, as well

as the written opinion of Judges Pearson,

Dick and Settle, in regard to the original

conduct of the Klan in this State.

My impression is that I stated to Gov. Holden personally, as well as to his Aid and Private Secretary, my purpose of sending Judge Tongue's letter to the Tribune.

— I cannot but believe it is; he expected its publication to give me no intimation of an adverse answer from Tongue, and expressed no surprise to me in seeing it in the Tribune, or to find more than one opportunity of doing so.

COURT P. BRACKEN.

The following note Holden is a plausible

condition, to the Tribune says, and it ought

to forewarn the Northern public against

crediting the statements of Judge Holden,

Abbott and Foy, upon this subject, as well

as the written opinion of Judges Pearson,</p