

The clamor of the Ku Klux Democracy is that the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in South Carolina is the inauguration of despotism—the first step toward the establishment of the Empire. Those who sustain the Government in this reactionary movement are denounced as Imperialists and plotters of the overthrow of Republican Institutions. All manner of evil motives are ascribed to them, and in the effort to subdue the Ku Klux rebellion, in our sister State, from the President down to the lowest official concerned in it, one and all are held up to the country as the wicked and mercenary enemies of public liberty. To those who thus ignoring or perverting the facts of the current history of the times, vehemently and violently traduce the conduct and misjudge the motives of the officers of the Government, it would seem useless to present the evidence of the multiplied cases of wrong which justifies the military arrests in South Carolina; or to address them any argument upon that evidence, in support of the conduct of the Government. The man who has, with any degree of fairness, read and considered the testimony in proof of the numerous acts of systematic, organized lawlessness and crime, in various parts of the Southern States, for the last twelve or eighteen months past, and sees in it all no signs of an extensive, dangerous and powerful combination equal, if left unchecked much longer, not only to the overthrow of the established order of things, but to the subversion of every essential principle of civil society, must be blind indeed. Such persons there are, no doubt—some the willing, others the unconscious slaves of party prejudice. Discussion with such is useless. But there is a class of respectable and worthy men in the Democratic party who admitting the truth of enough of the evidence to be convinced that many outrages have been committed and that these outrages have been the systematic work of organized effort, naturally desire that the incalculable parties should be punished, and their organizations broken up. But they stickle about the means to be used to this end; and insist so strenuously upon the most vigorous recognition of their exploded dogma of State's Rights, in the execution of repressive or primitive measures by the government, that practically their co-operation is worthless. Standing on their platform of State's Rights, with a laudable disposition to suppress crime, while they are quarreling with the Government about an obstruction, the Ku Klux Klan marches on brazenly and defiantly to new murders and assassinations, mocks at their denunciations and laughs at their promise that the Klans shall disband.

While they hang back from a cordial and open support of the Government in its present measures (which many of them really want to give) because they fear the establishment of some form of despotic authority, they seem insensible to the fact, that such proceedings as those now carried on by secret societies throughout the South and sympathized with, if not supported, by a great party at the North, are the sure forerunners and promoters of despotism. They forget when they denounce Gen. Grant, as an aspirant for absolute power, that so long as they keep up or encourage such associations as the Ku Klux Klans, so long as they fail to throw all their energy and influence in favor of a stern, decisive movement of the Government against these outlaws, by just so much, are they paving the way for the overthrow of those institutions, whose benefits they vaunt so much, and building upon their ruin some form of arbitrary rule. Common sense will prevail, at last, somehow or other, in the political regulations of the American people, whatever may become of Constitutions and speculative theories of liberty and Government. The liberty to kill and maim at will—the liberty to deprive an individual, or class of individuals, of the exercise of guaranteed rights, in any other manner than by a lawful and regular repeal or modification of the laws on which these guarantees are based—the liberty to control any of the departments of the civil administration of the different States, in response to the mandates and dictation of organized secret societies, and to make their laws above the ordinary laws to which the people owe obedience, is a monstrous treason against all Republican and American ideas. The spectacle of an Empire which the distorted vision of these alarmists now see, is nothing in the comparison of the hideous view of future, controlled by the Ku Klux Klan. It is a choice which the American people are not yet called upon to make, and may not soon be called upon to make, between organized disorder and anarchy on one side and Imperial or any other absolute authority of the

other, but when they are called on to choose, the safety and security of their lives, their persons and their property will be attended to, and they will take shelter, where every other people similarly situated have found refuge, in some form of Government, wise enough and strong enough to protect those elemental and essential rights.

If the true friends of the Constitution either as it was, or the Constitution as it is, are afraid of the Empire, on account of the military proceedings in South Carolina—let them remember that the existence of the Ku Klux, which they admit; the perpetration of many heinous outrages by them which they admit and denounce as deserving exemplary punishment, gave rise to the necessity for the employment of the military power in the enforcement of the law, and to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. If these steps are disastrous to public liberty, the parties who produce the disorders which make such steps necessary are responsible for the result. If they refuse to live under a government of law, and seek to establish society upon the bloody principles of passion and revenge, a conflict must occur, sooner or later, between them and the constituted authorities. It is a fight for life, between regular Government and Anarchy, and no people have ever yet in such a contest failed to choose the former, by whatever name it may be called, or whatever title its rulers may assume.

Dalton and the University.

The Sentinel's correspondent, Dalton, in his last letter, under the head of "A Few Hours at Poplar Mount," sheds crocodile tears over the removal of the late President and Faculty of the University. They are extolled to the skies as men eminently fitted for the stations which they filled, and who ought to have been retained at its reorganization. To this we have nothing to say at present, except that such talk comes with a very bad grace from the representatives of the Conservative party. Who has forgotten the attacks made upon Gov. Swain and the Old Faculty by Plato Durham, and others of the same party, in the Legislature of 1866-'67? The objection then made to them was that they were believed to have entertained Union sentiments during the war—that they were radicals—and, therefore, did not command the confidence of the Southern people. Smarting under these attacks Gov. Swain came to Raleigh and made a speech in the Commons Hall, to the members of the Legislature and others, in defense of himself. Subsequently one of the present leaders of the party was heard to say that he would prefer "Jim Harris to Gov. Swain as President of the University." Yet these same men now lift up their hands in holy horror at the removal of the men whom they then denounced. O, shame, where is thy blush?

The University should be revived, but it can never be revived under the auspices of political rings and political parties. It should be revived upon a basis that will elevate it above the control of sect or party.

RESIGNED.—Rufus B. Bullock, Governor of Georgia, has resigned his position as Chief Magistrate of that State, which took place on the 30th of last month. The reason assigned by Gov. Bullock for his resignation is, that the Democratic Legislature of that State which assembled on Wednesday last, had agreed to impeach and depose him; and for the purpose of defeating that object and for the further purposes of installing Mr. Benj. Conley, President of the Senate, as his successor. It appears that Mr. Conley is a Republican. Gov. Bullock's administration of the affairs of Georgia reflected no credit on himself or the Republican party of that State. From information that we have before us, we are constrained to believe that Gov. Bullock, Foster Blodgett and others of like ilk, are responsible for the present condition of the Republican party, of Georgia. That State has been cursed, as most of the Southern States have, with a class of men, natives and others, who are no credit or profit to any people. The people of the State generally, and more especially the Republicans, are to be congratulated upon the exodus of such men from the Southern States.

Speaking of the installation of Gov. Conley, The Atlanta Sun of Nov. 1st says:

"We doubt if this was a legal step. The Constitution provides that in case of a vacancy in the office of Governor, the President of the Senate shall exercise the duties of the office of Governor. These duties are to be exercised by him, by virtue of his being President of the Senate. He does not thereby become Governor—only exercises the duties of the office. When he ceases to be President of the Senate, he ceases to have authority to exercise the duties of Governor. If this view be correct, Judge Conley will be out of office to-morrow; and whoever is then chosen President of the Senate will have the legal authority to exercise the duties of the Governor's office. We present this view as a reasonable one—entertained by many."

If the view above presented is held to be not according to law, the Legislature has authority to order a new election, which it will, no doubt, do at once, and we shall have a new Governor."

REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY!

N. Y. City and County Robbed!

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS STOLEN!

The exposures of the frauds and robberies which the Tammany Hall Ring—that is—Mayor Hall, W.M. Tweed, P.B. Sweeney and Richard Connolly, have perpetrated upon the city of New York, exceed anything of the kind in the history of this country. In less than two years the debt of New York City has been increased over ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. The ring composed of Hall, Tweed, Sweeney and Connolly, have grown suddenly rich by their stealings from the city treasury. Various men have been paid enormous prices for work done for the city, part of which found its way into the pockets of the ring. New York papers of Friday last contained disclosures tracing to Tweed the amount of NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS which was received by him as his share of disbursements to the amount of SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, which the city paid for work which was never done.

The history of the ring during their official life, is as follows:

Tweed began a bankrupt, and now owns property to the amount of twelve millions of dollars.

Connolly swore in 1866 that he owned no property. He now owns property to the amount of three millions of dollars.

Sweeney has invested fifteen hundred thousand dollars since 1866.

Mayor Hall has invested one hundred and fifty thousand dollars since 1866.

For several months The New York Times has been engaged in exposing the frauds, rascalities, robberies, and stealings of the ring. At first the press and people thought The Times had raised that same old cry of fraud and corruption, that we hear so much of these days; but it was not long until the other papers of the City, seeing that the charges and figures of The Times were not denied, fell into line, and for more than three months a persistent, bold, open, and fearless war has been made upon the municipal ring. The honest people—Democrats and Republicans—have been aroused to a sense of their danger; the result is, that the various political associations of New York City, opposed to Tammany Hall, have united in making war upon the ring. Leading lawyers, such as Charles O'Connor and Wm. Evarts, have been put in nomination for the Legislature by the opponents of Tammany Hall. Everywhere, throughout the entire State, unrelenting war has been made upon the allies of Tammany Hall. Democrats and Republicans who are tainted with corruption, have been denounced and made to take back seats. Where ever such a man has secured a nomination, the honest men of both parties have united for the purpose of defeating such nominee. With the exception of a silly feud between the followers of the the two New York Senators—Conklin and Fenton—and The Times and The Tribune—the war against Tammany Hall, has been worthy of a free press and of a free people. Notwithstanding the want of harmony in the Republican ranks, we are not without hopes of carrying the State on Tuesday next.

On Thursday last, the 26th inst., Tweed was arrested on civil and criminal suits begun by Mr. Charles O'Connor in his capacity as Acting Attorney General. The affidavit upon which the order of arrest was granted, is made by Samuel J. Tilden, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee.—Tweed waived an examination and was admitted to bail in the sum of two millions of dollars.

The evidence of Tweed's guilt is complete. The conspiracy to defraud the City and County of New York began in 1870, when Mr. Tweed, on April 26, forced the County Tax Levy through the Legislature, and legalized what is now familiarly known as the ad interim Board of Audit. That law authorized Mayor Hall, Mr. Tweed, and Controller Connolly to audit all existing claims against the City. At the only session of that Board ever held, and which lasted only fifteen minutes, Mayor Hall submitted in his own handwriting a resolution delegating this power to James Watson, then County Auditor, and making the claims audited by him payable on the sole approval of William M. Tweed. The rogues went immediately to work. Claims were adjusted and warrants issued at once, and it is shown that many of the latter were forged by Elbert A. Woodward, who, on the sudden death of Watson, became the agent of Mr. Tweed and his accessory in crime. Over \$6,300,000 of warrants were made out, and passed into the hands of four men, as thus far shown. Each warrant has been traced from the Controller's office to the final division of its proceeds among these four rogues.

The election for a portion of the State officers and members of the Legislature, takes place on Tuesday next. The issue between the two parties is

made up: The triumph of the Democratic party will be the triumph of Tammany Hall and the rogues who have so unmercifully robbed the city. The triumph of the Republican party will be the triumph of honesty, principle, reform, and retrenchment. If the people of New York State do not put their seal of condemnation upon Tammany Hall and its allies, we shall be very much mistaken, and shall not feel very sorry if the rogues should runaway with the new Court House one of these days.

Thus far the people of New York State have made a strenuous fight against official robbery and corruption. If this effort should fail, then—*alio tendenda via est*: Whether that method will be Revolution, is not for us to say.

So far as Raleigh is concerned we will simply inform its people that unless they do better, and show a better disposition, the State Fair will be removed from their city. They must not expect the whole State to come to their own doors and pour money into their coffers, while those receiving and profiting by the same stand supinely or permit others of their kin to raise up obstructions to the Fair.

The Era had best employ its time inculcating these lessons upon its people before it is too late. A word to the wise is sufficient.—*Turbores Southerner.*

THE ERA, in its issue of the 28th ult., devoted its leading article to "inculcating the lessons" referred to by The Southerner. It was the very first to take that view and urge it upon the business men of Raleigh.

We hope The Southerner does not regard the Local of THE ERA as THE ERA, and that it will make the proper distinction in future.

The Illinois State Journal says: "Pennsylvania, Ohio, North Carolina, Iowa, California, Colorado, Montana and Maine have all given sweeping Republican majorities. What does it signify? It signifies that the administration of President Grant gives general satisfaction to the people, in spite of all that has been said against it. It means that it is regarded as sound, honest, economical and useful, and is therefore satisfactory.

The elections also mean that the people of this country do not yet feel like trusting the leaders of the Democratic party to the extent of putting them into power. All their new departures and other changes of front appear to be of little avail. The nearer they come to adopting Republican principles, the more they condemn their own record; and when they attempt new disguises, without any recantation of past errors, they but add hypocrisy to inconsistency, and give the people new causes of distrust. Besides, what could the nation expect from the ascendancy of such a party, in the way of purity or peace, economy or order, after such exhibitions as it has lately made by its Tammany Hall in New York and Ku Klux in the South?

At all events, and whatever the controlling reasons may be, the people actually seem to have come to the conclusion—unanimous enough for all practical purposes—to let the Democratic party tarry yet a little while in Jericho.

REQUISITION.—We are informed that the Governor of Georgia has made a requisition on Gov. Caldwell for one Wm. Bland, who is now confined in Robeson county jail. Bland is charged with having committed murder in Broome county, Georgia. The requisition was honored, and a warrant for the delivery of Bland to the messenger from Georgia, was issued.

Letter From Raleigh.

[Special Cor. of the Charlotte Bulletin.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 30, 1871. Dear Bulletin:—I thought it might do you good in your old age, to hear once more from the city of the Oaks, and from your quondam friend of other and better times.

I was glad to see the stand you took on the Convention question. Time has shown that you were right. It was no time to call a Convention. I am glad to say that both parties here are going to work to consider what changes should be made by Legislative enactment. This is just what should be done.

Your course in boldly and openly denouncing the Ku Klux, meets with great favor here. You are right too in saying that the old line Democracy is not responsible for this infamous organization. It is the out-cropping of a mongrel Conservatism, a so-called party,—that has no well defined principles, and any number of ambitious young men who don't know what to do with their talents, and finally turn to politics and to Ku Kluxing. I think however, the thing is dead. I begin to see and feel a great change.

It is said here that Gov. Graham, Gov. Bragg, and all the prominent leaders of the Democracy are opposed to the extreme course of The Sentinel and the young bucks. They say it must be stopped or the whole South is ruined.

It would do you good to see how much this city is improving; and I do believe that if people generally at the South would betake themselves in some honest work and let party politics alone, the whole country would soon recover from its depressed and distressed condition.

I hope, my dear old friend, that your days may be lengthened; and that you may continue to receive the encouragement and support of good men of all parties. Yours, &c., * * *

EN ROUTE FOR LIBERIA.—On Thursday morning last, a party of one hundred and sixty-seven persons, men, women, and children, all colored, passed through this City en route for the Republic of Liberia. They are from York county, South Carolina. They left the homes of their birth—the land where they saw the first light of Freedom—because of the persecution and outrages of the Ku Klux. There are thirty voters in the party. Their fare—for the whole party—is nine hundred and eighteen dollars from Rock Hill, South Carolina, to Liberia. When they reach Liberia married men get twenty-five acres of land; single men ten; both get six months rations and shelter for the same length of time.

Instead of immigrants settling in the South where they are so much needed, Southern people are emigrating to Northern and Western States and to Liberia. This is the legitimate effect of Ku Kluxism.

WHAT IS THE MATTER.—Mr. James H. Moore, nominally State Printer, formerly belonged to the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party. His name does not appear at the end of that address. What is the matter? Has Mr. Moore resigned as a member of the Committee, or did he refrain from signing that address because too much money has been drawn for State Printing? Let us have an answer.

A Startling Revelation.

Chicago Fired by the Societe Nationale—Confession by a Member!

The following extravagant narrative which we give in an abbreviated form is taken from The Chicago Times, which paper devotes a column and a half in fine type to its exciting details:

"Though it appears at first to be utterly romantic and improbable, there are not wanting confirmatory circumstances. The original explanation of the origin of the fire has been conclusively disproven. It can be attested by every one who listened to Train, at Farwell Hall, on the night of the fire that he used the language recited below, &c. Little doubt remains that the city was fired in several different places."

The informant, professing to be moved by remorse, does not divulge his name.

He states that the Society had its headquarters in Paris, and branches in London, Edinburgh, Manchester, Liverpool, Dublin, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Naples, Florence, Vienna, and other cities in Europe, and in New York, Boston, Washington, New Orleans, Baltimore and Chicago. The Society was organized during the political excitements, which preceded the election of Louis Napoleon to the Presidency. Its object was the promotion of a commune, with equality of rights and riches, poor and wealthy, ignorant and learned. The coup d'etat, which placed Napoleon on the throne temporarily, defeated its purposes; yet its organization was intact, and the alleged evils of the Emperor's reign caused the attraction to its ranks of all malcontent elements. He proceeds to say that the miserable results of the late war invited them to a trial of their ferribe principles, and the gorgeous city of Paris became the scene of their bloody orgies, and, as by the torch of Hecate, the flames of destruction wasted the relics of grandeur and the trophies of national power.

The most horrible record of devastation and woe the century will take down to futurity he charges to this Commune. Its final defeat did not extinguish it, and now yet strong in trembling France, its members, whom the whips of the Furies must urge on, are scattered throughout our own prosperous cities. He states also that

STRIKES

in Great Britain have been instigated by them, and men powerful to influence crowds by fiery eloquence added to their body everywhere, and that they have failed in many attempts to foment strife between employers and laborers, and as a *ultima ratio* they determined to burn Chicago as the city where rapidly-growing wealth was widening the social distinctions in extreme.

The confession includes the name of GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, as a member, and reminds that he stated in Farewell Hall Sunday evening before the fire:

"This is the last public address that will be delivered within these walls.—A terrible calamity is impending over the city of Chicago. More I cannot, dare not say." He adds that another word would have ended his life, as there were scores of pistols pointed at him.

PETROLEUM MINES

had been laid by plots in secret conclave beyond the reach of mortal observation. Mines in various streets were simultaneously fired, and in order to contravene any possible effort to stay the conflagration by explosion of buildings with gun-powder, a train communicating with the magazine could at a moment destroy it.

The first barrels moved by the powder brigade were those with which the train communicated, and hundreds were saved who would have been killed by explosion. Many of these mines started new fires, and the water-works were also under-mined. He asserted that the men executed the design, and that buildings destined by the Societe to be spared fell. Concluding, he says that two of the original founders of this fearful fraternity in Chicago found their death in the flames, and he, the narrator, is exposed to hideous death for treachery; that other cities are threatened in like manner, and that every circle of society has the sworn members of the Societe Nationale in its midst.—The Thugs of India had no parallel power in the numbers he estimates as belonging to the Commune.

Revenue Tax on Tobacco.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON.

Peddlers or Retail Dealers of Tobacco Pay a Special Tax of Five Dollars, and may Retail anywhere in the State.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Washington, Oct. 28th, 1871.

Sir:—In reply to your letter of Oct. 24th, in relation to peddling manufactured tobacco, I have to say that a manufacturer of tobacco may sell his product anywhere in the United States without paying a special tax as a dealer in tobacco, but he can sell only in the original and unbroken packages. He may send out an employee to peddle for him, who may sell in the same manner and under the same conditions as the manufacturer.

A peddler of tobacco, who is not an employee of the manufacturer, and whose sales exceed \$100 per annum, is liable to a special tax as a dealer in tobacco for selling manufactured tobacco in the manner of a peddler, and such a peddler who has paid the special tax for so selling tobacco, may retail from wooden packages, packed and stamped according to law.

Very respectfully,
J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner.
W. D. JONES, Esq., Assessor 4th District, Raleigh, N. C.

The Chicago Fire.

Chicago correspondents continue to furnish copious details and incidents of the great fire, with abundant comment on the present aspect of the situation.

One correspondent writes: "A cat has actually been recovered, alive and squalling, from the desolate ruins of the post office and custom house building. I have with these orbs beheld that feline salamander. She still wears her royal vestment of fur, and still retains her regal power and appetite, both marvellously improved. James M. Hubbard, Esq., Uncle Sam's mail dispatch officer, at this point—to whom by the way, considerable credit is due for the rapid reconstruction of our postal facilities—was hunting in the rain to-day for something he thought might still be preserved. "Meow!" He distinctly heard the familiar melodious voice. He is a judge of music, and could not be deceived. He listened. Again rose the muffled falsetto. "It must be a ghost!" He stepped lightly over the crumbling brickbats and helped some women to excavate the ruins in the corner whence the sound proceeded. Lo! There, eight feet under ground, at the mouth of a sewer pipe, upright in a pail of water, sat grimalkin, with a cold in her head and cinders in her eyes. Sister of Shadrack, Meslack & Co., she had survived the fiery furnace, and came forth unscathed. It seemed, on examination, that she had exhibited the presence of mind to stick her legs in the water and her head in the sewer, whence she drew air, and probably smelt mice; and when the building collapsed a column fell so as to shelter her. A million dollars in gold had melted into bullion within twenty-feet of her. Pussy is an immense favorite in the Post Office, and has resumed her place as a regular member of the staff. How is that for cat?"

A BACKWOODS ADVENTURE.—A Virginia banker, who was the chairman of a hotel infidel club, was once traveling through Kentucky, having with him bank bills to the amount of \$25,000. When he came to a lonely forest, where robberies and murders were said to be frequent, he was soon lost, through taking the wrong road. The darkness of the night came quickly over him, and how to escape from the threatening danger he knew not. In his alarm he suddenly espied in the distance a dim light, and urging his horse onward, he at length came to a wretched looking cabin. He knocked; the door was opened by a woman who said her husband was out hunting, but would soon return, and she was sure he would cheerfully give him a shelter for the night. The gentleman put up his horse and entered the cabin, but with feelings that can better be imagined than described. Here he was with a large sum of money, perhaps in the house of a robber whose name was a terror to the country. In a short time the man of the house returned. He had on a deer-skin shirt, a bear-skin cap, and seemed much fatigued, and in no talking mood. All this boded the infidel no good. He felt for his pistols in his pockets, and placed them so as to be ready for instant use. The man asked the stranger to retire to bed, but he determined to sell his life as dearly as he could. His fear grew into a perfect agony. What was to be done? At length the backwoodsman arose and reaching to a wooden shelf, took down an old book, and said: "Well, stranger, if you won't go to bed, I will; but it is always my custom to read a chapter of the Holy Scriptures before I go to bed."

What a change did these words produce! Alarm was removed from this skeptic's mind. Though avowing himself an infidel, he had more confidence in the Bible. He felt safe. He felt that a man who kept a Bible in his house, and read it, and bent his knee in prayer, was no robber or murderer. He listened to the good man and dismissed his fears, and lay down and slept as calmly as he did under his father's roof. From that time he ceased to revile the good old Bible. He became a sincere Christian, and often related the eventful journey to prove the folly of infidelity.

The famous French tri-color is still flying from the spire of the cathedral at Metz. There is said to be in all Metz only one man who is both skillful enough and daring enough to climb the steeple to its entire height. This is he who placed the flag there. He is a poor workman, who, during the war, attached the flag to the peak of the spire for five francs, but the patriotic Frenchman has raised the Prussian Governor's offer of 5,000 francs to remove it.