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The Carolina Era.

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Editorial Correspondence.

Exodus of Ku Klux—Tobacco Culture in the West—Col. Tate on the rampage.

ASHEVILLE, Oct. 30, 1871. This is near enough the disaffected counties of South Carolina, where the papers give you accounts of the war of the Government against the Ku Klux, to enable us to hear much and to see something of its operation and effects. It is said that wide spread consternation prevails there amongst the guilty, and they are fleeing in every direction. The innocent, of course, remain at home, as they have nothing to fear. A great number are known to have taken refuge in this and adjoining counties, and many more have passed on, through this place, to what they regard as a safe retreat, the State of Kentucky. A gentleman told me yesterday, that he had that day recognized and spoken with some fifteen or more who were on the hunt of a place of safety. Others tell me that such parties are passing every day. When the State of South Carolina gets rid of these pestilent fellows, either by the visitation of adequate punishment upon them, or by their flight from the country, it will have peace and prosperity within its borders—and not before. The same may be said of the border counties of this State, where the Ku Klux have flourished. They must be driven out, in some way, before order can be restored.

TOBACCO CULTURE IN THE WEST.

The theme of much conversation here is the encouraging reports brought by several gentlemen who attended the Agricultural Fairs at Raleigh, Danville and Charlotte, of the comparative success of our Mountain tobacco against any produced in this State or Virginia. At the State Fair at Raleigh in 1870 a specimen of Buncombe raised tobacco took the first premium. This year the breadth of land cultivated in tobacco, in this county, is probably four or five times greater than last year, and the quality better. No tobacco was exhibited at Raleigh, from this section, at the recent State Fair, but those who were there, and competent to judge, say that the specimens sent to Danville were better than any they saw at Raleigh. At Charlotte, the premium on tobacco was awarded to Major Malone, of McDowell. Specimens were also sent to the Knoxville Fair, where they arrived too late for exhibition, but were much commended, by competent judges who examined them. The development of this important branch of industry ought to have the attention of every intelligent farmer in the transmontane and piedmont counties of North Carolina. With this added to their other attractions and advantages, the Mountains of North Carolina will soon come to be regarded as the most desirable portion of the State. But what avails all that we have, and all that we may reasonably anticipate in the future development of the country, so long as we have no facility for transporting our products to market. The admiring crowds, at Raleigh, who opened their eyes in wonder at the prodigious size, and snatched their lips with delight at the flavor of the apples, exhibited at the late State Fair, from this and Haywood counties, were surprised that they should not be sent to the Central and Eastern parts of the State for sale. They would have these, and many other valuable products from the West, if there was any other than North Carolina management of the Rail Roads in this State. That management, whether by the officers made by one political party or the other, has been as ruinous to the laboring and productive classes of our people as it has been senseless and stupid on the part of these Rail Road managers. Neither Western fruit, Western cheese and butter, or Western tobacco or live stock can, or will, go to any of the Central and Eastern towns of North Carolina, simply because North Carolina Rail Road managers impose a tariff upon North Carolina products which is prohibitory against their passage over North Carolina Roads. But our Rail Road prospects are brightening, certainly growing warmer.

TATE ON THE RAMPAGE.

According to The Pioneer, of this place, he declares that he will blow the whistle of his locomotives in Asheville in short order, if he has "to lay the sleepers of his road in hell." We want a railroad, but that's a little further down than we care to go for it. Besides, that region is said already to be "paved with good intentions"—of rail road Presidents as well, no doubt, as others; and we have never heard, yet, that such a pavement made a very solid or substantial road bed. It is suggested, that the movement made by the Directors, recently appointed by Governor Caldwell, to oust Col. Tate and his associates, appointed by Deputy-Governor Warren-Jarvis, has something to do with Col. Tate's laying the foundations of his road so far down, and putting himself and his corporation at the very headquarters of the Invisible Empire, where he knows no radical will ever appear to trouble or torment him, or make him afraid, and where Grant cannot suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus. M. E.

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 necessary 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 inculpated 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 quarrelling 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.

Can the Attorney General Cypher?

For the enlightenment of the Attorney General, who does not seem inclined to heed our call for an investigation of the accounts of the State Printer, we desire to mention to that slow moving functionary, if his Mentor, The Sentinel, will find us to talk to him, that he may find in the contract of the Public Printer, which is on file in the Auditor's office, the following stipulations: "For all plain work, seventy-five cents per thousand ems. For all rule and figure work, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand ems. For all press work, seventy-five cents per token of two hundred and fifty impressions. Such printing, binding, &c., to be estimated by two disinterested practical printers, and to be done in good workmanlike style, and according to law." He will find that this contract is signed by Mr. Moore, since translated to the Lunatic Asylum, not for any aberration of mind, but that a staunch Conservative might be provided for. He will find there also, a report of two practical printers, called in to estimate the amount due upon the accounts made out and collected by The Sentinel, and in that report, he will find that the State was charged about thirty per cent more for work than the contractor is entitled to.

He may find, also, if he can descend for a brief season from the Elysian heights of his lofty conservatism and deign to discourse for a few moments with any "two disinterested practical printers in Raleigh," that the measure, by which The Sentinel office has made out its accounts for printing, against the State, is not the one usual among printers—is not the one by which former contractors have been paid—is not the one which printers think is "according to law." He will find further, that by this Sentinel measurement and charge for the public printing, that, taking the law page as an average, the public printer has collected out of the State forty five cents on each page of printed matter more than he is entitled to "according to law." Now, not to weary or perplex the distinguished Attorney General, and to give him time to act understandingly, we propose to him, to solve this problem at his earliest convenience: If the published report of the Impeachment Trial, which we mention only as an instance, contains two thousand six hundred and eighty four (2684) of printed matter, and upon each of these pages the accounts made out and collected by The Sentinel, has been forty five cents more than the law allows, or than "two disinterested practical printers" would estimate, how much more has The Sentinel received for the printing of this one book than the public printer is entitled to according to his contract, and "according to law?" It is a simple sum, and they say that when the Attorney General was a younger man he was a great hand to cypher.

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 either as it was, or the Constitution as it is.

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 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 thefts 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 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.

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS—ITS SUSPENSION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

We published a few days ago the proclamation of President Grant suspending the writ of habeas corpus in certain counties in the State of South Carolina. This action of the President is the dernier resort of the National Government to "preserve a republican form of State government" in South Carolina. If this effort fails, the United States government will have been brought into contempt and successfully defied by the Ku Klux. The news from the counties wherein the writ is suspended, leads us to believe that the Klan will be checked in its career of murder and outrage, if not entirely broken up. We hope such will be the case. It is singular that the writ should have been suspended in South Carolina. This State, ever foremost under the old order of things, in fomenting rebellion, contains at present, active and vindictive bands of midnight marauders and assassins, commonly known as Ku Klux. These demons in human shape, persistently disregarding and defying all warnings, glory in acting as the most irrepressible fragment of the slaveholders' rebellion, and in believing that they may become the advance guard of a second rebellion. They have inherited all the stubbornness and defiant wickedness of a line of secession ancestors. They can understand no definition of patriotism which does not imply defiance to the authority of the National Government. They believe that no principles are more sacred than those typified by nullification and secession. As they were first to vitalize rebellion forty years ago, and the first to fire upon the forts and flag of their country in 1861, so they are now the last to listen to the warnings against the wickedness and folly of continued defiance to the laws of the Congress. Time has not improved the hereditary treason of South Carolina's "chivalry." Instead of improving with age in the character of its manifestations, their treason has grown more and more murderous and despicable. It is no longer gilded with the eloquence and logic of a Calhoun, but has sunk into that last extremity of evil in which a Jesuitic gratification of its wickedness is not even attempted, and in which defiance of the nation, revenge for past defeats, and schemes for attaining future power, seek expression in a series of indescribably cruel deeds. That bravery and pluck which characterized the South Carolina soldier during the rebellion, has departed. Inoffensive men, women and children are now the objects of attack at the hands of South Carolina Ku Klux. Men who dare no longer open batteries and fire upon Fort Sumter, wreak their baffled rage and satiate their smothered hate, in the dead of night, upon the innocent and defenseless inhabitants of solitary huts. No attempt in open discussion is made by the opponents of the Republican party in South Carolina, to gain a victory over the Republicans, but they conspire to put sleuth-hound assassins upon the track of leading and influential as well as humble Republicans. The tactics of the Ku Klux are the tactics of the Thugs of India. They have earned the ignominious distinction of being the only men of a civilized race—men who claim that they are the "chivalry" of this Republic—who have ever rivalled the Thugs in cowardly wickedness.

At last, after repeated warnings, murder, and outrage, the President has issued a proclamation directing that the writ of habeas corpus shall be suspended in certain counties where the Ku Klux are numerous and defiant. It is to be hoped that this effort of the President to preserve a republican form of government in South Carolina, and to protect each and every citizen in all the rights which appertain to an AMERICAN CITIZEN, will be thorough, and terribly successful. Through, so as to reach every violator of the law; terrible in its punishment of the guilty, so as to deter others from again attempting to subvert the State and National Governments by the means of a secret rebellion, under the guidance of the Invisible Empire. The cry of mercy will be heard in South Carolina just as we heard it in this State; but a persistent member of the Klan is the last of criminals to whom mercy should be extended. All men who have participated in cold-blooded murders rich-

ly deserve the fate of murderers, and it is high time that their dangerous and deadly crimes should be punished with the utmost severity. The issue is made up: The Ku Klux Klan must be broken up—annihilated—routed—exterminated—or free government in the Southern States is at an end. Apologists and sympathizers of the Ku Klux will denounce the President for suspending the writ, while every citizen who loves peace and quiet—law and order—more than party, will uphold and sustain the President in this crisis. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

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 excitement, 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, pleased, and its purposes, yet its organization was intact, and the alleged evils of the Emperor's reign caused the attraction to its ranks of all discontented elements. He proceeds to say that the miserable results of the late war invited them to a trial of their terrible 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 DESTRUCTION AND WOE THE CENTURY WILL TAKE.

The most horrible record of devastation and woe the century will take, is that of the city of Chicago, and the settlement of the war are endangered, and rallying them to the defense of the threatened adjustment. And this strategy of our opponents is invariably successful, for the simple reason that on the subject of Unionism the people of the North are more sensitive than any other, or on all others. Any disturbance of, or an interference with, the established results of the war, would be a stultification of themselves which they can not permit, nor even think of without resentment; and hence, while thinking most of the safety of the historic party from a Presidential campaign, with the declaration that it leaves to the people the duty of reckoning with the party in power, would be a moral spectacle that would have the profoundest effect. It would vindicate completely and forever the patriotism of the Democracy, and it would force the dominant party to stand naked before the people for trial. That party could not impute disloyalty to its antagonist, for it would have no antagonist, except one born and bred in its own camp. It could not be that it had the Union, for the people would answer that they had saved the Union themselves. It could not draw its war sword, for there would be no enemy whom a war sword could wound. It would be bewildered by the novelty and danger of its position; it would feel for its old weapons, and its old antagonists in the room of its old antagonist it would find a new one, assailing it at the points where it is weakest, forcing it to fight on new ground, and compelling it to deal in answer instead of accusations. The Administration mastership of the situation would be destroyed; liberal Republicans would owe to the Democracy their release from subjection to President Grant; the Democracy would owe to liberal Republicans the release of the South from its semi-military rule; and the country would owe to both the reverence from the danger of a disastrous centralization.

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, 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, 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, Comptroller.

W. D. JONES, Esq., Assessor 4th District, Raleigh, N. C.

A Democratic Journal Gives Up the Party Ship.

(From the Missouri Republican, Dem.) THE PASSIVE PROPOSITION. The grave difficulty that the Democracy have encountered in all the national contests since 1860 has been their inability to dictate the issues of those contests. They enter every campaign to find the issues already stated, and are unable to select the field of action; they are compelled, at great disadvantages, to fight on a field chosen by their opponents, and to take the position which their opponents assign to them. They have endeavored to correct this condition of affairs, and to have established an equality before the law which will make peace permanent; but with all these professions it continues to nurse the war spirit with industry and care, and to use it with effective and most mischievous results. It refuses this spirit on the eve of every important contest; it refuses to allow the people to think of tariffs, taxes, ship-building, civil-service reforms, State-rights, or anything else; it appeals to their war spirit by proclaiming that the settlements of the war are endangered, and rallying them to the defense of the threatened adjustment. And this strategy of our opponents is invariably successful, for the simple reason that on the subject of Unionism the people of the North are more sensitive than any other, or on all others. Any disturbance of, or an interference with, the established results of the war, would be a stultification of themselves which they can not permit, nor even think of without resentment; and hence, while thinking most of the safety of the historic party from a Presidential campaign, with the declaration that it leaves to the people the duty of reckoning with the party in power, would be a moral spectacle that would have the profoundest effect. It would vindicate completely and forever the patriotism of the Democracy, and it would force the dominant party to stand naked before the people for trial. That party could not impute disloyalty to its antagonist, for it would have no antagonist, except one born and bred in its own camp. It could not be that it had the Union, for the people would answer that they had saved the Union themselves. It could not draw its war sword, for there would be no enemy whom a war sword could wound. It would be bewildered by the novelty and danger of its position; it would feel for its old weapons, and its old antagonists in the room of its old antagonist it would find a new one, assailing it at the points where it is weakest, forcing it to fight on new ground, and compelling it to deal in answer instead of accusations. The Administration mastership of the situation would be destroyed; liberal Republicans would owe to the Democracy their release from subjection to President Grant; the Democracy would owe to liberal Republicans the release of the South from its semi-military rule; and the country would owe to both the reverence from the danger of a disastrous centralization.

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. Christians pray with outspread, because clean hands; with uncovered head, because they are not ashamed; and without the aid of a prompter, because we pray from the heart.—Zerubbabel.

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AT LAST, AFTER REPEATED WARNINGS, MURDER, AND OUTRAGE, THE PRESIDENT HAS ISSUED A PROCLAMATION DIRECTING THAT THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS SHALL BE SUSPENDED IN CERTAIN COUNTIES WHERE THE KU KLUX ARE NUMEROUS AND DEFIANT.

It is to be hoped that this effort of the President to preserve a republican form of government in South Carolina, and to protect each and every citizen in all the rights which appertain to an AMERICAN CITIZEN, will be thorough, and terribly successful. Through, so as to reach every violator of the law; terrible in its punishment of the guilty, so as to deter others from again attempting to subvert the State and National Governments by the means of a secret rebellion, under the guidance of the Invisible Empire. The cry of mercy will be heard in South Carolina just as we heard it in this State; but a persistent member of the Klan is the last of criminals to whom mercy should be extended. All men who have participated in cold-blooded murders rich-

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 by 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.—Tarboro Southern. THE ERA, in its issue of the 26th ult., devoted its leading article to "inculcating the lessons" referred to by The Southern. It was the very first to take that view and urge it upon the business men of Raleigh. We hope The Southern does not regard the Local of THE ERA as THE ERA, and that it will make the proper distinction in future.

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THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS—ITS SUSPENSION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

We published a few days ago the proclamation of President Grant suspending the writ of habeas corpus in certain counties in the State of South Carolina. This action of the President is the dernier resort of the National Government to "preserve a republican form of State government" in South Carolina. If this effort fails, the United States government will have been brought into contempt and successfully defied by the Ku Klux. The news from the counties wherein the writ is suspended, leads us to believe that the Klan will be checked in its career of murder and outrage, if not entirely broken up. We hope such will be the case. It is singular that the writ should have been suspended in South Carolina. This State, ever foremost under the old order of things, in fomenting rebellion, contains at present, active and vindictive bands of midnight marauders and assassins, commonly known as Ku Klux. These demons in human shape, persistently disregarding and defying all warnings, glory in acting as the most irrepressible fragment of the slaveholders' rebellion, and in believing that they may become the advance guard of a second rebellion. They have inherited all the stubbornness and defiant wickedness of a line of secession ancestors. They can understand no definition of patriotism which does not imply defiance to the authority of the National Government. They believe that no principles are more sacred than those typified by nullification and secession. As they were first to vitalize rebellion forty years ago, and the first to fire upon the forts and flag of their country in 1861, so they are now the last to listen to the warnings against the wickedness and folly of continued defiance to the laws of the Congress. Time has not improved the hereditary treason of South Carolina's "chivalry." Instead of improving with age in the character of its manifestations, their treason has grown more and more murderous and despicable. It is no longer gilded with the eloquence and logic of a Calhoun, but has sunk into that last extremity of evil in which a Jesuitic gratification of its wickedness is not even attempted, and in which defiance of the nation, revenge for past defeats, and schemes for attaining future power, seek expression in a series of indescribably cruel deeds. That bravery and pluck which characterized the South Carolina soldier during the rebellion, has departed. Inoffensive men, women and children are now the objects of attack at the hands of South Carolina Ku Klux. Men who dare no longer open batteries and fire upon Fort Sumter, wreak their baffled rage and satiate their smothered hate, in the dead of night, upon the innocent and defenseless inhabitants of solitary huts. No attempt in open discussion is made by the opponents of the Republican party in South Carolina, to gain a victory over the Republicans, but they conspire to put sleuth-hound assassins upon the track of leading and influential as well as humble Republicans. The tactics of the Ku Klux are the tactics of the Thugs of India. They have earned the ignominious distinction of being the only men of a civilized race—men who claim that they are the "chivalry" of this Republic—who have ever rivalled the Thugs in cowardly wickedness.

AT LAST, AFTER REPEATED WARNINGS, MURDER, AND OUTRAGE, THE PRESIDENT HAS ISSUED A PROCLAMATION DIRECTING THAT THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS SHALL BE SUSPENDED IN CERTAIN COUNTIES WHERE THE KU KLUX ARE NUMEROUS AND DEFIANT.

It is to be hoped that this effort of the President to preserve a republican form of government in South Carolina, and to protect each and every citizen in all the rights which appertain to an AMERICAN CITIZEN, will be thorough, and terribly successful. Through, so as to reach every violator of the law; terrible in its punishment of the guilty, so as to deter others from again attempting to subvert the State and National Governments by the means of a secret rebellion, under the guidance of the Invisible Empire. The cry of mercy will be heard in South Carolina just as we heard it in this State; but a persistent member of the Klan is the last of criminals to whom mercy should be extended. All men who have participated in cold-blooded murders rich-

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 by 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.—Tarboro Southern. THE ERA, in its issue of the 26th ult., devoted its leading article to "inculcating the lessons" referred to by The Southern. It was the very first to take that view and urge it upon the business men of Raleigh. We hope The Southern does not regard the Local of THE ERA as THE ERA, and that it will make the proper distinction in future.

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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, 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, 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, Comptroller.

W. D. JONES, Esq., Assessor 4th District, Raleigh, N. C.

A Democratic Journal Gives Up the Party Ship.

(From the Missouri Republican, Dem.) THE PASSIVE PROPOSITION. The grave difficulty that the Democracy have encountered in all the national contests since 1860 has been their inability to dictate the issues of those contests. They enter every campaign to find the issues already stated, and are unable to select the field of action; they are compelled, at great disadvantages, to fight on a field chosen by their opponents, and to take the position which their opponents assign to them. They have endeavored to correct this condition of affairs, and to have established an equality before the law which will make peace permanent; but with all these professions it continues to nurse the war spirit with industry and care, and to use it with effective and most mischievous results. It refuses this spirit on the eve of every important contest; it refuses to allow the people to think of tariffs, taxes, ship-building, civil-service reforms, State-rights, or anything else; it appeals to their war spirit by proclaiming that the settlements of the war are endangered, and rallying them to the defense of the threatened adjustment. And this strategy of our opponents is invariably successful, for the simple reason that on the subject of Unionism the people of the North are more sensitive than any other, or on all others. Any disturbance of, or an interference with, the established results of the war, would be a stultification of themselves which they can not permit, nor even think of without resentment; and hence, while thinking most of the safety of the historic party from a Presidential campaign, with the declaration that it leaves to the people the duty of reckoning with the party in power, would be a moral spectacle that would have the profoundest effect. It would vindicate completely and forever the patriotism of the Democracy, and it would force the dominant party to stand naked before the people for trial. That party could not impute disloyalty to its antagonist, for it would have no antagonist, except one born and bred in its own camp. It could not be that it had the Union, for the people would answer that they had saved the Union themselves. It could not draw its war sword, for there would be no enemy whom a war sword could wound. It would be bewildered by the novelty and danger of its position; it would feel for its old weapons, and its old antagonists in the room of its old antagonist it would find a new one, assailing it at the points where it is weakest, forcing it to fight on new ground, and compelling it to deal in answer instead of accusations. The Administration mastership of the situation would be destroyed; liberal Republicans would owe to the Democracy their release from subjection to President Grant; the Democracy would owe to liberal Republicans the release of the South from its semi-military rule; and the country would owe to both the reverence from the danger of a disastrous centralization.

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. Christians pray with outspread, because clean hands; with uncovered head, because they are not ashamed; and without the aid of a prompter, because we pray from the heart.—Zerubbabel.