The Weekly Carolina Era.

Office, in the "Standard" building, East side of Fayetteville Street.

LEWIS HANES, - - - Editor.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25th, 1872.

GOV. CALDWELL'S ADDRESS.—We publish in this issue the excellent address of Gov. Caldwell to the colored people of North Carolina, which is also endorsed by the Republican members of the Legislature. The counsel and advice given to the colored people by the Governor is eminently wise and practical, and will serve to convince them how much he has their welfare at heart—how truly he is their friend. We hope they will read and consider it well, and heed its counsels.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of *The National Republican*, published at Winston, N. C., by Fred. T. Walser, editor and proprietor. Mr. Walser is a young man of decided talent, a good writer, and will make *The Republican* one of the leading papers of the State. He was the author of the communications which appeared in *The Old North State* over the signature "Freidrach," which attracted attention and marked him as a young man of promise. We wish him success in his new enterprise.

THE LEGAL TENDER ACT.—The Supreme Court of the United States, on Monday last, in the case of Knox *vs.* Lee, reversed so much of the decision in the famous case of Hepburn *vs.* Griswold as pronounced the Legal Tender Act unconstitutional in its application to debts contracted before its passage. Since the decision in the case of Hepburn *vs.* Griswold two new Judges, Strong and Bradley, have been added to the bench, one to fill a vacancy then existing, the other to fill that caused by the subsequent resignation of Mr. Justice Grier.

MUST HAVE GOOD NOMINATIONS.—The present year, says *The Elizabeth City North Carolinian*, an important duty will devolve upon the Republicans of North Carolina. We are about to enter upon an important political contest, and in the elections approaching a good deal more than a mere partisan triumph will be involved. Not only party integrity but honest government will be in issue. Personal character and fitness for position will be quite as essential in making our nominations as a good party record. Hence the first duty that will devolve upon us in the selection of candiates for the respective offices to be filled will be in all cases to nominate strong and unexceptional candidates. The standard should be committed to none but worthy hands. It will be pre-eminently a time when the party will need its ablest and purest representatives. Success will depend in a large degree upon good nominations, and good nominations will make success doubly valuable.

THOSE ERRORS.—In justice to all concerned we publish from *The Sentinel* the following card from Mr. Cameron, in relation to the errors which occur in the printed testimony of Gen. Clingman before the Fraud Commission. In another column will be found two communications in relation to the matter, to which the readers attention is invited:

A CARD.

In justice to the Editor of *The Sentinel*, it is proper to state that he is in no wise responsible for, or cognizant of the misstatement in the testimony of General Clingman before the Fraud Commission upon which THE ERA of the 29th inst., comments. He has seen neither the manuscript nor the proof. The responsibility is solely mine. The error was a typographical one, very important it is true, but one quite likely to occur in any printing office. Other portions of the testimony take before the commission and printed coincident with that portion in which the error complained of appears, have the item with which the name of Gen. Clingman is connected accurately stated, which sufficiently disproves the idea of intentional injustice to that gentleman. The error had already been noted as the subject for the "Errata" which will accompany the completed volume.

J. D. CAMERON,
Clerk of the Commission in charge of the publication.
Jan. 20, 1872.

THAT RUMOR.—In our last we spoke of a strange rumor in connection with *The Sentinel* office. That rumor is still afloat. It is reported on the streets that glaring and gross errors occur in the printed testimony taken before the fraud commission.

It is reported that there is an apparent effort to screen Swepson and implicate others. For instance, Swepson's profits in Florida are said to have been changed in the printing from *one million* two hundred thousand to *two hundred* thousand dollars, and Gen. Clingman's fee from fifteen *hundred* to fifteen *thousand* dollars. These changes are also reported to have been made from plain manuscript, not easily mistaken.

It is further reported, we learn that Gen. Clingman, on the 6th inst., applied for the proof sheets of his evidence which were promised him. On the 10th and 11th, it is reported, the form containing Gen. Clingman's testimony was printed. On the 13th, three days after the form had been put to press, and the whole edition printed off, a boy was sent from *The Sentinel* office to Gen. Clingman's hotel with the proof sheets for Gen. Clingman to read. Are these reports true? Let Gen. Clingman and *The Sentinel* answer. This publication of the rumor will afford the parties an opportunity for explanation.

Death of an Eminent Man.

Our community and the State are called to mourn the death of a great and good man, THOMAS BRAGG, who, in the fullness of his fame and with all his mental powers unimpaired, has been stricken down by the relentless hand of death.

GOV. BRAGG has been prominently before the public eye for more than a quarter of a century, and has enjoyed the highest honors the State could pay its citizens with great acceptability, and during a long public career as a lawyer, legislator and Chief Executive, and oftimes filling such positions during bitter party contests, none of his political enemies have ever attempted to cast an imputation upon his integrity.

GOV. BRAGG was a thoroughly read lawyer, possessed of an extraordinarily astute and analytical mind, and withal an energy in the study of his profession and preparation of his cases seldom equalled by any one, and by virtue of this rare combination of talent and energy, among the profession in this State he stood,

"If not first, in the very first line."

In politics we have always understood GOV. BRAGG to have been a Jackson Democrat. Since the close of the war he has acted with the opposition or Conservative party, was its acknowledged head and controlling spirit, and at the time of his death was Chairman of the State Executive Committee.

Our great men—the giants of a former era—a race which we fear will not appear again, are passing away. Let us then treasure the memory of their great virtues and good deeds, and let us bury the animosities, if any, of the partizan in the grave of the great North Carolinian.

"*Nil nisi bonum de mortuis.*"

Let us all unite in that tribute of praise which his merits so justly claim.

His disease was not discovered, but was of a most painful character, and after trying the powers of the best springs and the most eminent medical advice his physical strength at last yielded to the grim monster, and he died on Sunday morning last.

GOV. BRAGG was eminently a subject for the emulation of the rising generation—of unstained honor, of habits above reproach, with well applied energy he filled in a comparatively short time some of the highest offices in the gift of the people, neglecting not, in the midst of all, the many other duties which he owed to society.

His funeral took place from Christ's Church on Monday afternoon, and his remains were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of people of all ages and conditions. The Executive offices were closed, as were the places of business generally, and the National flag on the Capitol was lowered to half mast. In token of respect to his memory the Supreme and Superior Courts and both Houses of the Legislature adjourned until to-day. This morning a meeting of the bar will be held in the Supreme Court room to give expression to the sorrow which the profession feel in their sad bereavement.

Amnesty by the General Assembly.

John W. Graham, Esq., Senator from Orange, has introduced a bill granting amesty and pardon to all members of secret societies for offences committed prior to the 20th of April, 1871. How very considerate this is in the Senator from Orange! More especially will his consideration, magnanimity and kindness of heart he made manifest, when it is remembered that Outlaw was hanged, Puryear drowned, Stephens assassinated, and the Morrow boys murdered, all prior to the 20th of April, 1871, and that the civil authorities have tracked up the murderers in most of the above cases, and are on a hot trail after the others.

While the assassins were able to cover up their tracks, nothing was said about amnesty, but just as soon as their hellish deeds are brought to light, and the perpetrators thereof begin to feel the halter draw, then a Senator who had never felt any sympathy for them, but always heretofore expressed himself as being desirous of seeing the midnight raiders detected and punished, steps forward in his place in the Senate and proposes a bill by which they are to be turned loose again, with all their sins forgiven!!

Crimes committed by members of secret societies are to be forgiven and wiped out—men who disguise themselves, and in the darkness of the night commit murder, burglary, arson and rape must go unwhipt of justice, and only those be punished who do not belong to *secret societies*, and who have the bravery and manliness when they do violate the law to do it without masks or disguise and in the open face of day.

Oh, yes, most magnanimous Senator, save the *secret* assassin, but punish the open robber and the poor negro who steals a peck of potatoes or a dozen chickens! That's the way to do the thing up brown. Thus shall you immortalize yourself and possibly get the Democratic nomination for Congress, or for State Treasurer!

SPEAKING of the Louisiana troubles, *The New York Evening Post* says:

"So far as the United States civil service has been neglected and disgraced in this affair, the President is bound to interfere, and we believe he will do what is right. There can be no doubt that men who have taken an active part in the outrages on either side have forfeited the respect of decent people and should not be suffered to hold offices under the United States government.—By promptly removing them the President will do much to restore order in New Orleans, and will make a practical beginning in his civil service reform."

Resignation of Gov. Vance,

The pressure brought to bear upon Senator elect, Vance, to induce him to resign was more than he could bear.—After holding out long he has been compelled to succumb. His resignation was presented to both Houses of the Legislature on Saturday. And in connection with his election and resignation several important questions present themselves.

Has the seat in the Senate, made vacant by the expiration of Senator Abbott's term, ever been filled? Has any valid election to fill said vacancy ever taken place? And if no such election has been held, did Gov. Vance have any interest in the place to resign?—And if he had nothing to resign—if the seat has been all the time vacant since the expiration of Gen. Abbott's term—can the present Legislature go into a *second* election to fill it? If not, can the Governor appoint? These are all very important questions that may give rise to some discussion.

The seat made vacant by the expiration of Gen. Abbott's term has never been filled. No Senator elected to succeed him has ever been seated. This proposition is clear. Whether there has been any valid election to fill the vacancy admits of discussion. The vote of the Senate on Morton's amendment to the Amnesty bill shows the probable opinion of that body on the question. The Senate, by that vote, appear to say that Gov. Vance's election was not valid. That amendment left it to the Senate to say thereafter whether that body would validate the election or not. It is a question which the Senate alone can decide, and it may be decided by that body when Gov. Vance's successor shall present his credentials.

How it will decide we cannot venture to say. A few days will tell the story, for it cannot be doubted that the Legislature will go through the form of electing a Senator, in a few days, to succeed somebody—Abbott or Vance. Or it may decide that the same Legislature can go into two elections to fill the same vacancy, notwithstanding the law of Congress which requires the election to be held on a particular day, long since passed by. Either decision will admit the new Senator.

But suppose the new Senator should not be allowed to take the seat, could the Governor appoint? The Constitution provides, that when vacancies shall *happen* during the recess of the Legislature, by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint some one to fill the vacancy thereby created, whose commission shall expire at the meeting of the next session of the Legislature, when that body shall proceed to elect some person to fill out the ballance of the unexpired term. Would this be such a vacancy, or would it be an orignal and unfilled vacancy? At first blush it would seem to be the latter, and that the Governor would have no power to fill it by appointment.

In regard to the claim of Gen. Abbott we have assumed that the Senate will follow the precedents set by that body in the cases of Albert Galatin, Gen. Shields, Governor Thomas and others. The latter case is a very recent one, having occurred since the war. It is not believed that the Senate will vary from the establisded precedents of that body, whatever may be the parliamentary law and usage in England.

We shall now witness an exciting contest for an election to the vacancy. Of course the Democrats can elect who they please, if they keep united. It is not believed there will be many aspirants—some even put the number so low as fifty. Owing to the partial repeal of the test oath a much larger number of gentlemen are eligible now than when Gov. Vance was elected. And the Democratic party will be at no loss for eligible candidates. There are quite a number of talented and worthy gentleman of that party who are eligible, and whose democracy is above suspicion.

First and foremost among these stands HON. A. S. MERRIMON. His talents are admitted, his industry untiring, his character unimpeached, and his *democracy* above par, as might be shown from the record, if necessary. After Judge Merrimon come Judge Warren, Judge Barnes, John A. Gilmer, J. M. Worth, D. G. Fowle, S. S. Jackson, Jesse J. Yeates, and others of like excellent character and antecedents that might be mentioned, against whom no objection can be made by any one. And as we have no hope of seeing a Republican elected we would be gratified to see either of the gentlemen named represent North Carolina in the Federal Senate.

Another array of names present themselves as probable candidates, among whom are General Mat. W. Ransom, Captain Thomas J. Jarvis, Major Wm. M. Robbins, General Thomas L. Clingman, Gen. W. R. Cox, and many others of like political antecedents. These are also worthy and respectable gentlemen, and we would have no objection, under the circumstances, to seeing either of several of them in the Senate. But it is not believed that any of this class will stand much chance of receiving the nomination. The character and quality of their politics is thought to be questionable. Their democracy is so old that it is, as many think, begining to decay. They possess none of the fire and zeal of the new converts, and will stand no chance in competition with them. To have opposed democracy all their lives, and to have embraced it finally as *a choice of evils*, is necessary to make men good and true Democrats in these enlightened days. In the olden time it was not so, but this is an age of progress in ideas as in everything else.

Let us Organize Early.

In our last we adverted briefly to the importance of North Carolina's action in the coming campaign. That importance can hardly be over-estimated.—Our State elections take place at least a month in advance of those in any other State. Their influence cannot fail to be considerable upon those that are to follow. That influence may even be sufficient to turn the scale in one or more closely contested States. It may, in this way, be sufficient to decide the great national contest. These are not probabilities, but they are possibilities. And being possibilities they should be sufficient to nerve the Republicans of North Carolina to the utmost efforts to carry the State in the August elections. And when to these considerations is added the fact, that at that election the various Executive officers of the State and a Legislature are to be chosen, the former to serve for four and the latter for two years, its full importance will be seen. No good Republican can fail to comprehend the importance of the situation. No good Republican will withhold his efforts to procure success.

To secure this success several things are needed. In the first place the State ticket should be composed of the very ablest and best men in the party. It should be composed of men whose characters for purity and integrity are above the taint of suspicion—who command public confidence. The best men that can be found should also be brought out for the Legislature in the several counties and Senatorial districts. In the second place they should be early in the field. The State should be thoroughly and ably canvassed. The people should be properly enlightened on all the issues involved in the contest.—To effect this the Republican State nominating Convention should be assembled at as early a day as practicable. Three months, or nearly that, will be required for our candidates for Governor, Lieut. Governor, &c., to canvass the State as it should be done.—The Convention, then, ought to be held about the last of April, or very early in May. It can be held then with as little inconvenience to the people as at any other time, if not less. What say our contemporaries to this suggestion?—What say the Executive Committee to it? It seems to us to be one of much importance, and it is presented for the candid consideration of all concerned. That it will be so considered, and the wisest and best course adopted we have no doubt.

And when the Convention does assemble it is hoped that it will be composed of the best men in the Republican party—men who will truly and faithfully represent the wishes and feelings of the honest voters of the State.—It is also hoped and believed that it will be a perfectly harmonious body, free from the discords of faction and section, with one mind and one determination, and that to build up, purify and elevate the Republican party in North Carolina, and carry it on to triumphant success in the August and November elections.

The Immigration Bill.

We are gratified to be able to state that the immigration bill passed its final reading in the Senate on Wednesday. The subject is one of as much importance to the people of the State as any that has come before the Legislature during its present session. And it is, we think, much to be regretted that there should have been any opposition to the bill, or something similar, in either House. For it is with much regret that we record the fact that any Senator expressed his opposition to immigration *per se*. We had hoped that the bill, or one similar to it, would pass both Houses by a unanimous vote. And we hope some such bill will pass the House by such vote when it comes up there. We wish to see such action on the part of the House as will amount to an invitation to immigrants, on the part of the whole people of North Carolina, to seek a home in our State. Such policy on the part of the people of our State is a necessity. Without the immigration of skilled labor and capital our State will continue to languish for years to come. Without such immigration the resources of the State cannot be developed in our time. Without such immigration our State cannot, for a long time, become the great commercial, agricultural and manufacturing State that nature intended her to be. Without such immigration our present laboring population will never be able to command the employment and wages which they otherwise will be able to do.

We will not analyze the bill now—we will publish it as soon as it passes the House, as we believe it, or one similar to it, will. The amount of money appropriated by the bill is only $5,000. And we believe it will prove an investment that will return to the State a hundred fold in the development of her resources, and in the advancement of her other material interests. None can doubt this who remember how the tide of immigration has built up flourishing towns, cities and States in the great West and Northwest withoin a very few years. For the natural advantages of North Carolina are vastly superior to those of the Northwest in many important particulars.

If there be any objections to the present bill, as alleged by some, let it be perfected in the House.

Said a pompous husband, whose wife had stolen up behind him and given him a kiss, "Madam, I consider such an act indecorous!" "Excuse me," said the wife, "I didn't know it was you."

FOR THE benefit of our neighbor of *The Sentinel*, who has tried to make his readers believe that large numbers of THE ERA have been returned by those to whom they were addressed, when such is not the case, we publish the following letter:

JAMESTOWN, N. C., Dec. 14, 1871.

Lewis Hanes, Editor Carolina Era:

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed find three dollars, which you will please place to my credit, on your list of subscribers to THE TRI-WEEKLY ERA.

I have been receiving your paper regularly for some months, but know not whether some friend has paid the subscription or whether the paper has been sent gratuitously. However that may be, I have been reading your paper and think it worth the money.

Though differing with you somewhat in my political views, I like the fearless as well as dignified manner in which you have conducted the editorial columns of THE ERA. I am thoroughly disgusted with the low slang and vulgar blackguardism of *The Sentinel*, and some other papers in our State. If the object of a leading State journal be, as it should be, the improvement of the moral and religious tone of society; the promotion peace, quiet, and order, the inculcating of these principles that lead to virtue, prosperity and happiness, then I fear the Editor of *The Sentinel* has mistaken his calling.

It seems to me that if some of our newspaper editors would spend less time in wrangling over political matters, and would devote more of their time and talents to the improvement of society and to the building up of our once prosperous, but now impoverished State, that their labors would be more profitable, if not more pleasant.

I hope that you, as a public journalist, may never allow yourself to sink beneath the scum of party prejudice, that you may ever consider your duty to your God and to your country as parmount to that of party.

THE PRESIDENT declines to declare martial law in Louisiana, on the application of the faction opposed to Gov. Warmouth. There will be no interference beyond an investigation into the conduct of the Custom House officers. Such investigation may lead to the removal of said officers, but is not likely to lead to any other results.

There can be no doubt the President has acted wisely in declining to interfere in the domestic concerns of Louisiana. Federal power should never be interposed in the affairs of the States, except to sustain the lawfully constituted authorities of such States against foreign or domestic foes. In the present instance it seems that the Gov. of Louisiana will be able to sustain himself in his government.

Since the above was in type the following letter from the Attorney General to Gov. Warmouth has reached us through our exchanges, which explains itself:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1872

To His Excellency, H. C. Warmouth, Governor of Louisiana, New Orleans:

SIR: The President has referred to me your dispatch of this date, representing that the Legislature of the State has asked to have the military forces of the United States placed at your disposal to preserve the public peace, &c.

There is a contest as to the legality of the election of Lieutenant Governor and also as to the existence of the lower branch of the Legislature, dispatches having been received here from two persons, each claiming to be Speaker thereof, and the President does not feel that he would be justified in deciding those questions at this time, and under existing circumstances, and is unwilling to interfere in State matters with the military power of the Government except in a clear case of legal right and overruling necessity.

Very Respectfully, your
Obedient Servant,
GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

Let Justice be Done.

In the House of Representatives, on Friday, Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, is reported to have said that *The Sentinel* never told the truth, and that our department of *The Era* was but little better.

There may be something in this. We have always endeavored to tell the truth, but we may sometimes have been mistaken. For instance, we have more than once spoken of Mr. Justice as a *gentleman*, against whose character nothing could be alleged. We are willing to take Mr. Justice's word for the fact that we were mistaken.

A NOTABLE CHANGE OF TONE.—*The Utica Herald*, Senator Conkling's 'home organ,' seems to have had new light since the Senate Investigating Committe has been at work in this city.—At any rate it has changed its estimation of the Custom House service in a measure. On Tuesday it said:

"A CLEAN SWEEP.—It looks now as if the investigation into the management of the New York Custom House would lead to a thorough clearing-out of all suspecting individuals, whether actually shown to be guilty or not. The fact that their conduct has caused so much dissatisfaction and given rise to so many suspicions, will be considered sufficient grounds for making important changes. The President is anxious to purge the civil service reform, and will vigorously push to completion the work he has begun. While his defamers are prating about what ought to be done, he is busy in bringing about a thorough and practical reformation.—If the New York officials are obnoxious to the public interests or the public sentiment, they will have to walk the plank and give place to better men."

Does this mean that Senator Conkling and his personal friends, alarmed by the growing public sentiment against all political rings, have decided to abandon the corrupt Custom House ring in this city? It is high time they did so, for the good of the Republican party as well as of the public service.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

LADY LOBBYIST.—A lady well known in Washington as a lobbyist, always accosts a stranger with, "I think I have seen you somewhere," which often leads to a clue for her finding out the history of the party. One evening she played off her usual game on a gentleman who understood her character, and who replied. "Most likely, madam, for I sometimes go there."

Republican Meeting in Asheville.

Pursuant to a call heretofore published, a meeting of delegates from the counties named below assembled at Asheville on the 8th day of January.—The counties of Cherokee, Clay, Macon, Jackson, Henderson, Buncombe, Rutherford, Polk, Cleveland, Madison and Mitchell were represented.

On motion, the meeting was organized by calling Col. Rob't W. Logan, of Rutherford, to the chair, and appointing G. W. Dickey, of Cherokee, Secretary.

On motion, a committee consisting of Marcus Erwin, of Buncombe, J. W. Bowman, of Mitchell, W. D. Whitted, of Henderson, and Jesse Rhodes, of Polk, were appointed to prepare business for the meeting, and,

On motion of W. G. Candler, of Buncombe, the Chairman of the meeting was added to the committee.

The meeting then adjourned until 3, p. m., at which time it re-assembled, and the Committee on Business reported as follows:

Your committee appointed to prepare business for the action of the meeting respectfully report the following, and recommend its adoption:

1st. As a plan of organization for the Republican party in this district, we do recommend that an Executive Committee be formed in each township in the several counties of the district, to be composed of five persons, one of whom shall be elected Chairman of said committee.

2nd. That the chairman of the several township committees shall compose an executive committee of the county, one of whom shall be elected chairman of said county executive committee.

3rd. That the chairman of the several county executive committees shall form the executive committee of the 7th Congressional District, who shall meet and organize by electing a Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, and make such rules for party organization in the District as they may deem advisable.

Your committee further recommend, that in order to effect the above proposed plan of organization, the Republicans of each township in the several counties in this district be requested to hold meetings on or before the last Saturday in February next, and organize an executive committee in accordance with the above plan.

That the chairmen of the several township committees shall assemble at the Court House in their respective counties on the 2d Saturday in March next, and organize an executive committee of the county, in accordance with the above plan.

That the chairmen of the several county executive committees shall meet at Asheville on the 4th Saturday in April next, and organize the executive committee of the District.

That we recommend that John Jones and J. E. Reed, of Asheville, be appointed a committee to correspond with the various county and township organizations above provided for until the Congressional District organization is accomplished.

Your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this meeting heartily endorse the administration of General Grant, especially in its good service to the cause of law and order in enforcing the provisions of the Ku Klux law.

Resolved, That the Democratic outcry against the State Constitution is unreasonable and unjust, because the Constitution contains many wise and good regulations for the government of the State, and any cause for well founded complaint against its practical operation may be remedied or removed by means of legislation allowed or authorized by the Constitution; and we are, therefore, now opposed, as we were in the campaign of 1871, to any material or important changes in the essential provisions of our fundamental law; because, in our judgment, such changes are unnecessary and inexpedient; and because, furthermore, such changes in the Constitution would be, in our view, opposed to the will of the people fairly expressed in the August election.

The report and resolutions were, on motion, unanimously adopted.

Mr. Erwin, of Buncombe, then offered the following resolution which was also unanimously adopted;

Resolved, That while we recognize the services of others in the same direction, we deem it our duty to express our thanks to the Hon. G. W. Logan, of Rutherford, for the zeal and courage manifested by him in breaking up the Kuklux organization in the counties within his Judicial District, and we condemn any movement against him which may seem to originate with those hostille to him on that account.

On motion, the *Weekly Pioneer The Rutherford Star, The Carolina Era*, and other Republican papers in the State were requested to publish these proceedings. The meeting adjourned.

R. W. LOGAN, Chairman.
G. W. DICKEY, Secretary.

Ku-Klux "Respectability."

The story of recent atrocities perpetrated by the Ku-klux Klan must strike any reader with unmitigated horror. At the trials held in Columbia, S. C., the evidence brought to light various details which fill up the measure of the iniquity of that body, and even increase the loathing and detestation with which every honest and humane man must regard it. If the series of rapes, murders, cruelties, indecencies and other atrocities had been executed by men with no pretention to good family and respectability, the case would still have been bad enough. How infinitely worse is it when, according to the testimony produced before Messrs. Stanberry and Johnson, these outrages were performed under the sanction of men of more than average intelligence, held in esteem by people assuming to be respectable! That testimony showed that one of these men was a fair specimen of the average planter of the up-country of South Carolina, a man of good standing and fair reputation. Another instigator of the infernal enormities which have been lately perpetrated was a physician, belonging to a good family and much respected in his professional practice. The first count of the indictment charged these men merely with a general conspiracy to prevent, by violence and other unlawful means, colored citizens from exercising the right of suffrage. The second count charged them with making a raid upon Charles Leach, a colored man, and with whipping him, both for voting the Radical ticket in 1870, and to prevent him from voting the same ticket in future. The testimony against these two "respectable" men—the one a representative planter, the other a representative physician, and both held in general esteem in the community—was so disgusting and appalling that Messrs. Stanberry and Johnson left the court-room, apparently unable to master their feelings. The testimony of a Mr. Davis also (who seems to have been prevailed upon to join the Ku-Klux under misrepresentation of its real character) is damning to the character of the association. At the first meeting after his initiation he was appointed the scribe of the society, and came into possession of its constitution, by-laws and other papers, whence he derived information of a nature to horrify and sicken him. From Mr. Davis' testimony it appears that Charles Good, a quiet, inoffensive, hard-working negro blacksmith, was first whipped and afterward tied to a sapling and shot dead for having intimated that he knew who some of the men were who had whipped him. Subsequently the Chief of the Klan in that neighborhood assembled all the association, to the end that all might become privy to the murder, and in their presence the body of the murdered negro was thrown into the river and fastened to the bottom with stakes. A fate equally shocking, in a different way, awaited the wife of Samuel Simral, whose husband was absent at the time the Ku-Klux came to her house. This wretched victim was first fiendishly whipped and then as fiendishly ravished by four white brutes, her eyes and mouth being subsequently filled with sand, and she left senseless. Jane Boheler, a white woman, suspected of concealing colored men from the Ku-Klux, was stripped naked by some members of the association, coated with tar and ordered to leave the country within three days on penalty of death.

To these acts the two "respectable gentlemen" referred to above were proved to have been a party. The evidence against them was overwhelming, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Will it be believed, that in spite of all the atrocities proved in these cases the only offense for which the parties could be tried, was that of conspiracy to prevent colored citizens from voting—punishable, at most, with not more than ten years imprisonment and five thousand dollars fine?

To the infamy and fiendishness of these outrages we have heard nothing comparable, excepting the history of the Spanish outrages upon Cubans during the last two years. That these crimes against nature and humanity should have been perpetrated by ignorant and blood-thirst villians, without education, without family, without standing without a knowledge or appreciation of any of the a menities of civilized life, was comprehensible; that they should be the acts of intelligent men, respected by the community among which they held fair positions, was not to be believed save upon the revolting and irrefragible testimony to which we have referred.—*New York Standard.*

Our Credit Abroad.

A cable telegram brought this week unwelcome news to the owners of American five-twenty bonds, unlike, though, the information received some years ago by the holders of Austrian government securities, that they had to submit to a reduction of the stipulated rate of interest; nor was it in its tenor like the now threatened tax upon the coupons on Spanish obligations.

Thanks to the Constitution of the United States, its people can govern themselves without maintaining large standing armies, which greatly enables that government to pursue a financial policy never before attempted by any of the world. Without the aid of any contributions, and with a steadily decreasing taxation, the public debt has already been reduced by the amount of $509,438,201 since the rebellion was crushed, and Mr. Boutwell now gives notice that twenty millions more will be called in during the next three months.

With pride and satisfaction may every American contemplate the persistent efforts of the administration to pay off the public debt at the rate of one hundred cents in gold, for which the European holders have in the aggregate paid from fifty to sixty cents. Meditating minds are struck with admiration at the results achieved by that young country which, by its unprecedented energy, contradicts the old addage, "Nothing new under the sun."

It is, therefore, not surprising that the opponents of America are steadily diminishing in Europe, and that those who formerly designated everything coming across the Atlantic as "American humbug" have dwindled into insignificant numbers. Although the bonds do not rate equal with English consols, the financial position of the United States can nevertheless compare favorably with that of any other country, as the practical mind of its inhabitants leads them to invest in industries which can speedily develop the vast resources of the country, in preference to depositing their capital and surplus earnings in values of a passive nature. Already English capitalists perceive that American government obligations are, by a greater rate of interest, as desirable and offer equal security as English consols; and we do not discount the future too much in predicting that in two years, or even in less time, four per cent. American may rate higher than three per cent. English consols.

German capitalists, who are always in search of values of undoubted security, will likewise consider favorably four and four and a half per cent. Americans as a permanent investment, and we think they will give evidence thereof by the alacrity with which they will receive the new bonds whenever the Secretary of the Treasury will begin their conversion to the extent legalized by Congress.

Since the receipt of the above-mentioned telegram all United States bonds not threatened with immediate call for redemption are held more firmly, and orders could not be effected even at a decided advance. The owners of such bonds have good reasons to rejoice that they did not heed the admonitions of a certain German paper, which some years ago continually cautioned the public against the importation of those securities, and repeatedly remarked: "America overflows the German markets with too many of its bonds, and no others but '82s should be quoted at their Bourses." Notwithstanding these warnings the bonds came, and besides yielding a high rate of interest to their owners, they are to-day twenty to twenty-five per cent. higher than at the period of their introduction.—*German-American Economist of December 16, 1871.*

TAMMANY ODOR.—The question of State offices is already exciting much attention, in Indiana, where a sort of Tammany odor hangs over the Democratic party in the matter of some State printing, which, in its general outlines, does not altogether fail to resemble the ingenious thievery of our own rogues.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

We have had some of this same odor in this State to the amount of $3,338.59, that we *know* of. Like Indiana, the State was swindled out of this amount by those who controlled the State printing.