

THE BEAUFORT REPUBLICAN, Printed and Published by the PORT ROYAL PRINTING COMPANY, BEAUFORT, S. C. SUBSCRIPTIONS. C. Year, \$2 00 Six Months, \$1 00 ADVERTISING RATES. Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per square (12 Nonpareil lines or less) for the first insertion, and \$1.00 for each subsequent insertion.

The Beaufort Republican. THURSDAY NOVEMBER 16, 1871. Official Paper of the State and County. Largest Circulation in the County.

Whatever may be the extent of Ku-Kluxism, whether more or less—for no one can reasonably doubt its existence; or whatever may be said of the wisdom, or lack of wisdom, of the course of the President in regard to it, or of Congress in passing the Ku-klux law, we have now to deal with practical results. The President, under the law, has declared martial law. He is clothed with discretion as to its necessity, and it is but fair to assume, under the circumstances, that he has knowledge of evidence unknown to us. Neither can we be safely guided by the statements of representative party papers on either side. Indeed it is very difficult to get at the truth concerning the matter by the ordinary methods.

Now that Ku-kluxism manifestly exists, and the President is endeavoring to put down the same by the sword, it is well to inquire what will be the end thereof. This disease may, in a general way be said to grow in the same soil with Tammany thieving. They both arise from a demoralized and ignorant condition of the body politic. To prevent the manifestation will not cure the disease. Neither can it exist in a community imbued with general information and moral development. Ku-kluxism is not one form of resistance to tyranny. It is founded in wrong and injustice. It is wrong and unjust from being ginning to end. If it was resistance to tyranny, it would take the form of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee. Its action would be taken in broad daylight. It would go boldly about a solemn duty. It would prove by public trial. It would punish before all eyes. Its immediate purpose accomplished it would deliver back its assumed power to the regularly constituted authorities and sink out of sight until a new occasion should call it to life. It is simply the banding together of cowardly murderous assassins, who take their victims as all assassins do, by stealth and in the dark, and without warning; and it exists simply because it finds sufficient sympathy with it, among the people to sustain it, or so low a moral sense as not to be really awakened to its enormity. The infamous rule of the thieves at Columbia, may give a colorable occasion for it, but no real cause.

Therefore let no one suppose that the spirit of Ku-klux marauding, or the possibility of its existence are going to be destroyed by simple repression, however severe. The trouble is in society itself. The Democrats are to blame for it; the Repub-

licans are to blame for it; the sympathy with the "lost cause" are to blame for it; the system of slavery which demoralizes all with whom it comes into contact, and is a great parent of ignorance and oppression, furnishes a rich and genial soil for its growth, and more than anything else is the cause of its existence. For on the one hand it educated the slave-holders to just those habits of tyranny, and over-bearing injustice, and domination of the strong over the weak, out of which Ku-Klux raiders would most naturally come; and on the other hand it enforced the ignorance and degradation of the great mass of the population both white and black, who would not have the courage to resist, nor the virtue to appreciate the great wrong.

Republican institutions over a people of common-school and free-press enlightenment, possess within themselves a vital principle of action, and if left to themselves, the people will patiently bear injustice up to a certain point, then if a resource to the ballot does not suffice to bring matters straight, the people will calmly, but with fixed determination, take the law into their own hands, and work the necessary remedy, until they can rule legitimately. And it is a grave question whether it would not have been better in the long run, to have matters go to such extremes, as to arouse the masses throughout the State, and thus compel the people to cure the trouble themselves, rather than simply repress it by the military arm.

But there is no question that education, enlightenment, and moral culture, are what are most pressingly needed, are what should lie in the hearts of our rulers as of prime importance, and would bring peace, prosperity and thrift throughout all our borders. When will our legislators look after public rather than private interests?

STATE BONDS.

All the N. Y. papers that comes to us are full of charges against Gov. SCOTT and the rest of the radical ring who have control in this State. The World makes a statement that over \$30,000,000 of State bonds have been printed for the purpose of flooding the market, but had not been issued. The Governor publishes a card in which he admits the printing, but denies that they have been issued. The new six per cent. have fallen to 38 cents. Last Thursday \$100,000 of these bonds were sold and the price went down to 37, and on Friday, \$160,000 were sold at from prices varying 35 to 38 cents. The credit of the State is completely gone. To add to all this financial bust up, KIMPTON, the financial agent brings in claims amounting to four millions of dollars against the State, and in addition to this is another claim of 20 per cent. for commissions.

Well may the people ask where are we drifting—there is but one answer—to the shores of bankruptcy and ruin. It looks to us as if SCOTT and his radical satellites were endeavoring to make money out of the bonds. They have manipulated them until they fell to 32 and 33 cents and then bought up a million or so, and when the taxes will have been paid, they advance to 60 or 70 cents and this villainous ring will double their money. That is working for the interest of the State with a vengeance. Investigation is out of the question; and it is not policy to urge repudiation—that will not bring the scoundrels to bay. If the Governor will only emulate the course of that coward, BULLOCK, of Ga., and get well out of the way, the people of South Carolina will then be enabled to draw one good long breath, with a hearty "Thank God" at the end of it.

A Jubilee Year.

The New York Observer, now one of the most widely circulated papers in the country, will soon enter upon its 50th year, having been established in the beginning of the year 1823. It has a record of which its founders and conductors may well be proud. It has been of the most fearless and unswerving advocates of sound principles in religion, in morals, in education, and in politics. Although not political in its character, it does not hesitate to expose and denounce corruption in whatever party it exists, and to hold the rulers of the land to strict account for the administration of their trust. It signalized the present year by issuing a YEAR-BOOK, that is an encyclopedia of information in regard to matters in Church and

State which can only be gathered from an excellent library. This YEAR-BOOK was presented gratis to every prepaying subscriber, and the Publishers announce another volume for the coming year—a NEW YEAR-BOOK, which will be more complete than the last. It will be sent free to any one who pays his subscription for 1872. Copies of the paper sent free to all applicants. New Subscribers will receive the paper free until January 1st.

THE LANGLEY MILLS.

Good Words for Carolina Cottons.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

There is evidently an increasing interest in the manufacture of plain cotton at the South, and the productions from that section will undoubtedly soon be found to be in successful competition with the best Eastern fabrics. Messrs. W. C. Langley & Co., agent, offer a new make of standard sheetings from the Langley Mills of South Carolina, which merit the attention of the best buyers.

[From the Dry Goods Reporter.]

This is a new article in standard Brown sheeting, made by the Langley Manufacturing Company, near Augusta, Ga., running 10,000 spindles and 3000 looms. It is in every respect worthy of the name of standard as upon examination and critical comparison it is fully equal to the Atlantic A, though sold at 12 1/2 cents. In evenness of thread, regularity and cleanness of cloth, and general manufacture, it will offer close competition for the trade in heavy standard sheetings, but being a new ticket and its worth unknown as yet, it has to be distributed widely before it can acquire the desired reputation. The mills, though in operation for the past six months, have just fairly introduced their goods in the market, yet they are pronounced by those who have seen them as a first-class article. Being full 36 inches in width, warranted to weigh not less than 28 1/2 pounds, and selected with the greatest precision, we bespeak for the Langley Standard Sheet, at no distant day, a reputation second to none, while we feel confident no first-class jobbers can afford to do without them.

The Opening of the Port Royal Railroad.

On Wednesday last a large party, among whom were several gentlemen from this city, assembled at Yamasee Station, on the Savannah and Charleston Railroad, for the purpose of participating in the excursion over the first forty miles of the Port Royal Railroad, which terminated at Beaufort. Three comfortable passenger coaches, attached to the engine S. C. Millett, named after the superintendent of the road, received the party and took them, after a pleasant ride, to the ancient town of Beaufort. They here repaired to the Saxton House, where a handsome entertainment added its persuasive powers in drawing forth the genial spirits of the excursionists. The occasion was enlivened by a happy interchange of sentiment; and appropriate remarks, touching upon the event, were made by S. C. Millett, Esq., superintendent, and George G. Gage, Esq., engineer of the Port Royal Road. J. S. Gad-den, Esq., superintendent of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad, and Wm. E. Lott, Esq. Letters were read from the Hon. James B. Campbell, of Charleston, and Dr. Geo. Cook of Augusta, a director in the road, expressing their regret at being unable to attend the celebration. At the conclusion of the festivities the party, among whom were a number of ladies, again took their train and glided rapidly back to the station on the Savannah and Charleston road whence they had departed. The road is built on the five-foot gauge, and has a branch of fourteen or fifteen miles long towards Augusta. It is the determination of the company to complete this branch at an early day. The forty miles completed from Yamasee run through Beaufort County, a rich cotton growing section of the State. The road, as far as completed was opened for business on Thursday last, and trains now leave Port Royal and the other end of the road, connecting daily at Yamasee with the train on the Savannah and Charleston Railroad, to and from Charleston and Savannah.—News, 13th.

The Plan of Campaign.

[From the Charleston News.]

The State Treasury is empty, and a draft for one dollar is refused payment; the financial officers of the government linger in New York, while a swarm of hungry creditors clamor at the gates of the capitol; the October interest on the public debt remains unpaid, and by reason of this, and of the alleged over-issue of State bonds, the Columbia banks decline to have any further dealings in the securities of the State. This is a gloomy picture, but it is not overdrawn. Besides what may have been fraudulently put upon the market, the Scott Government have contracted a bonded debt equal in amount to the entire bonded debt of the State before the war. The annual State taxes are increased from \$400,000 a year to an average of more than quadruple that sum. In three years, the State and county taxes, as assessed, amount to nearly \$6,000,000, as follows:

Taxes of 1868, due 1869.....\$ 1,835,104 Taxes of 1869, due 1870..... 1,622,658 Taxes of 1870, due 1871..... 2,265,047

Three years taxes.....\$5,722,809

And yet there is not a dollar in the State Treasury, the State bonds are sold at thirty cents on the dollar to satisfy impudent money-lenders, and judges, school-teachers, and other State officers are unable to obtain the salaries which are due them. Although millions are added to the public debt, although millions are collected in taxes, where hundreds of thousands should suffice, the State is penniless, and is utterly, and, it may be, hopelessly bankrupt. With almost unlimited means at their command, the State officers have not failed to provide for the ordinary expenses of the government. And now they play their last card. They give notice that the taxes for 1871 must be paid before the 15th of January next. That is to say, they require of the people in twelve months:

The State and county taxes of 1870, due in 1871.....\$2,265,047 The State and county taxes of 1871, made due also in 1871..... 1,830,000

For one year.....\$4,095,047

Adding the taxes of 1871 to the tax levies of 1868, 1869 and 1870, already enumerated, we find that the whole amount collectable for State and county taxes, in the three years, 1869, 1870 and 1871, is more than seven and a half million dollars, viz: Assessment 1868, 1869 and 1870.....\$5,722,809 Assessment 1871..... 1,830,000

Total taxation payable in three years.....\$7,552,809

To put it in another shape, the taxes collectable in the three years are very nearly twice as much as the whole of the State debt at the breaking out of the war.

And while the State Treasury is empty and without credit, the county treasuries—or many of them—are no better off. These county treasuries have received the enormous taxes levied for county purposes. In Charleston County the county tax for 1869 alone was \$300,000. And yet Charleston County pays not a cent of the large claims out-standing and long over-due. Colleton is bankrupt. Beaufort is bankrupt. Other counties, doubtless, are in the same impecunious condition. Taxes are levied sufficient to pay the honest expenses of the State three and four times over, but the money does not go to the public creditors. The hard-earned money of the people is wasted, given away and stolen.

This is the first situation; and we see one practical defensive measure which the people can adopt. That is, to refuse to pay the State and County Taxes, now falling due, until a trustworthy exhibit is made of the entire liabilities of the State, and until, furthermore, satisfactory guarantees are given that the money of the people will, hereafter, be honorably spent. We cannot, at this writing, explain at length the reasons which lead us to believe that withholding of taxes is a practical measure, which will bring out the truth, expose to the people, without disguise, the financial condition of the State, and protect them, in a large measure, from further extravagance and fraud. We can, however, lay down these propositions: 1. The State is without money and without credit. 2. Financially, the State is so rotten, that State officers cannot sell its bonds (if any are held which are not fraudulent in character,) and cannot borrow money upon their security. 3. Hundreds of State officers, of high and low degree, are howling for their pay, and when the Legislature meets, at the end of this month, the members (to all of whom pro diem is due for the latter part of the last session,) will join in the mournful cry. 4. The collection of taxes, under the letter of the law, be enforced before January 15, up to which time there is no penalty for non-payment. 5. The taxes, under the law, may be paid up to February 15, with a penalty of twenty per cent. 6. Governor Scott stands pledged to the people of the State to defer the collection of taxes, without penalty, to March 1, 1872, and the people having made arrangements accordingly, have the right to act upon that pledge. 7. Before the coming of either February or March, large liabilities of the State, for interest and for current expenses, will fall due, and the creditors—especially the law-makers—may be induced by their necessities to come to terms with the property holders and taxpayers of the State.

This is the outline of the plan of campaign. It can be carried out successfully, and without injury to any honest man, whether in private or public life. We shall, hereafter, indicate what general measures of protection the people may demand as a consideration for the resumption of the payment of taxes. And we do believe that the rashness of the Ring may be made the means of redeeming the whole people, rich and poor, from the clutches of a pack of rascals, under whose rules no class of honest citizens can prosper and be safe.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE YEAR OF BATTLES.

The History of the War between France and Germany embracing also Paris under the Commune. 150 Ill. Engravings. 640 pages; price \$2.50; 50,000 copies already sold. The only complete work. Nothing equals it to sell. Making 10,000 copies per month now. In English and German. Terms unexpired. (Quitt \$125. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

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Agents Wanted.—Agents make more money at work for us than at anything else. Business light and permanent. Particulars from G. STINSON & CO., Fine Art Publishers, Portland, Maine.

NEW PUBLICATION.—"Morton House"

A novel, has just been issued from the press of D. APPLETON & CO., N. Y. We have not had time to peruse it, but as it is by the author of "Valerie Aylmer" we know it must be good. In its typography it is neat and unexceptionable. Price \$1.00.

PORT ROYAL R. R.

FORTY MILES OPEN FOR BUSINESS!!

ON AND AFTER THURSDAY NOV. 9, 1871, THE FIRST FORTY

miles of the

PORT ROYAL RAIL ROAD

Extending from Port Royal towards Augusta, will be open for business.

Trains will leave Port Royal and the end of the Road, connecting at Yamasee with trains on the Savannah and Charleston Railroad, to and from Charleston and Savannah.

TIME TABLE. Leave Port Royal, 9.30 A. M. Leave Beaufort, 10.00 " Leave Spring Hill, 10.20 " Leave Frasers, 11.02 " Leave Sheldon, 11.20 " Arrive at Yamasee, 12.10 " Leave Yamasee, 2.00 P. M. Leave Ridge, 2.25 " Leave Scarsons, 2.45 " Leave Altman's, 3.00 " Arrive at end of road, 3.20 "

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUNDURANGO!

THE WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR CANCER, SYPHILIS, SCROFULA, ULCERS, & ALL OTHER CHRONIC BLOOD DISEASES. Dr. P. T. KEENE having just returned from Ecuador and brought with him a quantity of the genuine Cundurango Bark, secured through the official recommendation and assistance of His Excellency the President of Ecuador, and the Government of that Republic, we are prepared to fill orders for it to a limited extent, and at a price about one-quarter of that which the first very small supply compelled us to charge. A spurious article is now advertised and sold as Cundurango. We have at a considerable expense, and with the co-operation of the authorities of Loja, the province where the plant grows, so directed the channel of our supply as to ensure that none but the genuine bark should be sold by us, and we particularly call the attention of the public for their protection, to this fact.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of executions to me directed I will sell at public outcry in front of my office in the town of Beaufort on the first Monday in December next, 1871, being the 4th day of said month, between the legal hours of sale, the following property to wit: J. NEWTON EVANS, vs. W. W. MARPLE. All the right title and interest of W. W. Marple, in and to all that plantation or tract of land, lying and being in the County of Beaufort and State of South Carolina, known as "Clarendon," bounded north by lands of B. W. Pierce, east and south by lands of S. D. Gilbert, and west by White Branch Creek, containing three hundred and forty-one (341) acres more or less. Also three miles.

"WIDE AWAKE"

Great Literary Religious, Weekly News-Paper. Agents having great success! One took 1,000 names in 3 months; another 972 in 35 days; another 118 in one week; one 47 in one day, and many others equally well, making from \$5 and \$10 to \$40 per day. Takes on sight! An old agent who knows says: "I think it the best business for newspapers ever offered. Scarcely I did not enter a single copy to any address, on the receipt of the paper." D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, New York.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

Intelligent men and women wanted everywhere. If you wish positions sent early for circular and terms? J. B. FORD & CO., 27 Park Place, New York; 11 Broadfield St., Boston, Mass; 285 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE

is offered free during the coming year to every subscriber of Mrs. Wood's Museum, the Toloing Blade, Pomeroy's Democrat, etc. It is an excellent one of its kind and popularity. Horace Greely, James Parton, Theodore Tilton, Geo. F. Ruxton, etc., have written for it. Send for a copy to S. S. WOOD, Newburgh, N. Y.

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PORT ROYAL R. R. STAGE LINE.

CARRIAGES WILL RUN REGULARLY between the Saxton House and Beaufort Depot, on and after Nov. 9th 1871 connecting with the morning and evening trains. Leave the Hotel 9 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m. All orders for carriages left at the Express Office or at the Hotel office will receive prompt attention. Nov-24. M. M. KINGMAN, SHERIFF Bt. Co.

PORT ROYAL SAW MILL, D. C. WILSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN YELLOW PINE AND CYPRESS; LUMBER AND SHINGLES, Builders and Contractors, ORDERS FOR LUMBER AND TIMBER BY THE CARGO PROMPTLY FILLED. TERMS CASH. BEAUFORT, S. C. D. C. WILSON.....JOHN RICH Jan 28 THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, BEAUFORT COUNTY. By R. HOWELL GLEAVES, Esquire, Probate Judge Whereas, Wm. H. DeVin made suit to me, to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate of and effects of Archibald Gilmore: These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and Creditors of the said Archibald Gilmore, deceased, that they be and appear, before me in the court of Probate, to be held at Beaufort, on 20th November, 1871, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this second day of November, Anno Domini, 1871. R. HOWELL GLEAVES, Judge of Probate. Published on the 9th day of November, 1871, in the BEAUFORT REPUBLICAN. Nov. 9-21. OFFICE COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE, BEAUFORT, S. C. 24th Oct., 1871. ALL PARTIES OWING THE UNITED STATES for rents which are due and unpaid, are hereby notified that unless immediate payment is made suits of ejectment will be entered. W. R. CLOUTMAN, Collector. Oct-26-1.