THE KU-KLUX.

THE KLAN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CAUSES OF THE RISE AND SPREAD OF KU-KLUXISM—THE "WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT" THEORY THE CHIEF CAUSE—WEAK AND WORTHLESS STATE OFFICERS AND JUDGES—THE ONLY EFFECTUAL REMEDY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 20.—The Ku-Klux disease is believed to have first made its appearance in this State in the northeastern corner of Spartanburg County, according to the North Carolina line, in October, 1868, just before the election. All agree that it came from North Carolina, where it had prevailed during the political campaign of that year. A secret political organization called in South Carolina in 1868, composed of white Democrats only, which was started as an offset to the Union Leagues, that then embraced nearly all the black voters in the State. The germs of Ku-Kluxism appear to have existed in that organization, but the audacious scheme of ruling the State and settling all political, monetary, and social questions, by means of armed, disguised and disciplined bands, sworn to secrecy, and organized for the purpose of enforcing the views of the Democratic party by violence and murder, does not appear to have been conceived at that time. The investigations that have followed the arrests in the "up country" indicate that the organization of 1868 was the natural offspring of that of 1868, but not the same creature.

After the attention it had gained a foothold in South Carolina it spread with great rapidity, and in a very short time infected the County of Spartanburg, crossed Broad River into York, made its way eastward into Lancaster and Chesterfield Counties, and southward into the counties of Laurens, Union, Chester, and Fairfield. It extended into many other counties, and probably had its members in all parts of the State except the extreme low country, but it was only in the counties named that it appears to have been so widespread as to dominate public sentiment, control courts and juries, force public officers to resign, and overcome all opposition. The object of the Ku-Klux leaders was to disorganize, intimidate and terrorize the negroes. By this means they expected to make universal suffrage a mockery, to control the county and State Governments, and to reduce the blacks to a condition of servitude that would be nearly in all respects except that the slaves could not be sought and sold. The idea seems to have been to make the negroes appurtenances of the soil, as the Russian serfs used to be, and dependent upon the landowner for shelter, food, and clothing. They succeeded in this in some counties so far that the negroes did not dare to ask for their share of the crops, and accepted the protection of their employers against the Ku-Klux as an offset to the wages due them.

In the upper counties of the State a condition of affairs existed which was peculiarly favorable to the establishment of the plan. In the first place, the two races are in nearly equal strength, which deepens their natural hostility. Here there is a large class of poor whites, owing no property, having no interest in maintaining order, possessing intelligence inferior to that of the average negro, totally unelevated, and addicted to drunkenness. These people have better physiques and are more courageous than the "Sand Hillers" of the middle districts of the State, and are, therefore, more dangerous. Their bitter hatred of the negro made them ready tools for the designing men who planned the daring scheme to be carried out through the machinery of the Ku-Klux order. They are naturally cruel, and, when half intoxicated with the fiery products of their distilleries, they become as dangerous as ferocious wild beasts. Although they are easily influenced by religion, and rear all churchgoers the moral perceptions of this poor white class are superlatively dull, and as soon as they saw that the secrecy of the Klan and the terrors it inspired afforded them immunity from punishment, they commenced a frightful carnival of barbarity. Their leaders could not control them, and in some places they committed their outrages indiscriminately, contrary to the instructions of the Grand Klan that assumed absolute authority over them.

Toward the last the worst men in the organization were rapidly getting control, and the leaders began to be alarmed at the evil spirit they had raised. Intelligent citizens who carefully observed the progress of the Ku-Klux disorder around them say that if it had been allowed to go on unchecked it would have resulted in something worse than French Communism—that after the war upon the blacks would have followed a war upon property. The country would have been full of highway robbers; the large landowners would have been plundered of their crops and cattle, and finally the landless would have seized and divided among the landless whites.

In previous letters I have endeavored to give the readers of THE TRIBUNE an understanding of the character of the Ku-Klux order, its objects, and the nature and extent of the criminal acts by which it sought to accomplish them. With this knowledge, derived from the confessions of members of the Klan and the testimony of their victims, it is not difficult to trace some of the causes that made their existence and remarkable success of the organization possible. True, it is the remedy for the disease which is now of primary importance, but the remedy can be more intelligently applied if the causes are ascertained, and by knowing what those causes are, a close watch or prevention may in future be used in time to save the costly period of cure.

The great underlying cause of "Ku-Kluxing," and of all the other political evils that afflict the South, is the unwillingness of the people to practically accept the changed condition of the negro, and to recognize his free right to exercise the new privileges of citizenship. The best men in the South try to do this, but it is hard for them to put in practice theories they have accepted as a necessity contrary to their convictions. They have been educated from childhood to look upon the blacks as intelligent animals, the natural servants of the white men as much as horses and cattle. It is impossible for them at once to come to regard a negro as possessed of all the dignity of citizenship, and of all the claims to the protection of the law that a white man has. Most Southern men realize that changes by acts of Congress, and it will require something more than a constitutional amendment to make a South Carolina planter believe that his former slave is now rightfully his political equal. The amendment must first be made in the constitution of the man himself. The hopeful feature in the case, however, is that the most sensible men are honestly trying to accept the situation, and begin to believe that the prosperity of the South depends upon a complete recognition of the results of the war. The great majority of the white population have not the good sense to realize this fact, and are still trying to "put the niggers down," as they express it. "This is a white man's government" is the whole gospel of the Ku-Klux Klan. No matter how ignorant and stupid a member of the Klan may be, he never fails to comprehend that the purpose of the Order is to put in force this maxim.

A reluctance to obey the new requirements of the Constitution, and a determination to make the rights conferred upon the blacks of no benefit to them, are therefore the primary causes of the Ku-Klux disorder wherever it exists in the South. There are, besides, local causes. In South Carolina there are a cowardly and corrupt State Government, incapable, ignorant and worthless local officers, and a weak, vacillating judiciary. The State officers command not only respect. They are third-rate men, intellectually and morally, who could not have obtained any office of trust in an intelligent Northern community. Their time has been largely occupied in devising selfish and questionable schemes for their own profit, and they have lacked the courage to make any determined effort to suppress disorder and punish crime. Some of them have acquired sudden wealth upon small salaries, and their apparent dishonesty has brought all the others into disrepute. If the State officers had been thoroughly honest men, with some dignity of character and knowledge of public affairs, and if the State Executive had commanded the respect of the community by firmness, consistency, and truth, and a courageous determination to enforce the laws and maintain order at any personal risk or sacrifice, the Ku-Klux evil never would have found a foothold in the State. But even with inefficient and bad State officers, a good judiciary could have done much to check, and perhaps suppress the evil. This is shown by the fact that there is one judicial district where the Ku-Klux outrages are unknown, although the character of the population is identical with that of the worst infected counties. This is Judge Orr's District, and includes the five north-western counties of the State. One of these counties, Greenville, borders upon Spartanburg, and while the latter has been overrun by the Ku-Klux during the past year, the former has been entirely peaceable.

Many of the causes assigned by the Democratic newspapers here for Ku-Klux lawlessness do not exist. It is not true, for instance, that heavy taxation is a cause. The State tax is only seven mills on the dollar. Taxes are heavier than they were before the war, but the increase has been no greater than in most of the Northern States. The State Government has been corrupt and extravagant, but it has obtained the money it has squandered chiefly by largely increasing the State debt, which has been done surreptitiously, with intent to deceive the public. Nor is it true, as is often asserted, that negroes cannot be punished for crimes, by reason of the failure of juries to commit, and the numerous pardons of the Governor. The universal testimony of judges and lawyers with whom I have talked is that negro juries commit negro criminals more readily than do white juries, and while there have been many unwarrantable pardons of criminals, the penitentiary is full of negro convicts. The true cause that have brought on the disorders in the upper counties are those I have assigned, and all others alleged are given as excuses and palliations by men who sympathize with the lawless plan.

When we come to consider remedies for the evil of Ku-Kluxism it is not easy to see that any other than the severe one outlined by the President would now be effective. The State authorities can do nothing, for they are hated by the people, whose cooperation is necessary to enforce the law. The judges in the infected district are inefficient, unfit for their positions and have not the confidence or respect of the better class of citizens. Nothing could be expected from the Courts held by them, for any Grand or Petit Jury impaneled would be almost certain to contain members of the Ku-Klux order, and the witnesses summoned, when not Ku-Klux themselves, would be prevented by fear from testifying against members of the dreaded organization. In such a state of affairs nothing but the power of the General Government could promptly suppress lawlessness and punish crime. Other remedies could operate only by an improvement in public sentiment, which it would require a long time to effect.

KENTUCKY.

ITS POLITICS AND SOCIETY—AN UNFORTUNATE CONDITION—THE NEEDED REMEDIES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 22.—Kentucky may be considered a fair sample of all the border and Southern States as to its education, religion, politics, and agricultural wealth. There is much within its limits to praise, yet more to condemn. It should be, from its intimate commercial connection with its more enlightened Northern neighbors, far in advance of its less fortunate Southern sisters. Yet, except it be in the more populous quarters, this is not the case, and general education is among the things that will be but may not. This fact is far more noticeable in the country counties than near large cities, and among a community of ten it would be hard work to find two who can more than read and write. Even the school inspectors, who, one would suppose, should be capable men, are generally ignorant, and seemingly let politics be the prime qualification for a man's ability to teach. This statement may be denied by the Democracy and doubted by many, but the following extract from *The Woodford (Ky.) Weekly Democrat* will speak for itself; it needs little comment:

> Last week a young gentleman made application for a situation as teacher in one of our public schools here. The Commissioner and Examiner took him into a room for examination, and it found qualified to grant him a certificate. The following is reported to have been the conversation that took place:
>
> Examiner—Where are you from, Sir?
>
> Applicant—From Virginia, Sir.
>
> Ex.—What county?
>
> Ap.—James County.
>
> Ex.—What is your county town?
>
> Ap.—Williamsburg.
>
> Ex.—Where were you during the war, Sir?
>
> Ap.—I was in the confederate army, was wounded twice and entitled to his crutch, but not ashamed to show them, Sir.
>
> Ex.—All right, Sir! All right! (turning to the Commissioner). Write him a certificate, Mr. Commissioner.
>
> Can any one deny that he would have ignominiously failed in his application, if his wounds had been received while serving in the Union army?
>
> I know one applicant whose Republican politics were the only bar to his success. He had passed a satisfactory examination before the Commissioner, and applied to the Trustees for a vacant school. He was informed that the school-fund was insufficient to meet his salary, but they would endeavor to raise the amount among the patrons and give him an answer on a certain day. His answer was, "the people say they will not send their children to school if we employ a damned Yankee abolitionist; they will keep them at home first, or send them to a boarding school." The teacher's only fault was, that last year when the colored vote was first polled he saw that they were treated fairly and were given their rights; for this he was proscribed. This is by no means an individual case or a rare one, it is merely a mild repetition of the spirit rampant in 1861, which led myself and the flogging, tarring and feathering and rotten eggs of unfortunate Northern schoolteachers who happened to be within Southern borders.

There is no crime in the eyes of these Southern patriots so terrible as Republicanism, which not one can define, and to punish which is too severe to be visited upon its professors. Even your correspondent was visited with an expression of their displeasure at his "impudence" in visiting a Democratic stronghold, and his temerity in telling a couple of benighted Africans that Uncle Samuel said they might vote even the great unwashed ticket if they desired; for all this he was politely informed that laughing was too good for him; and, "if they had their own way, they would treat him to a warm coat of tar and feathers and a ride on a hard-backed rail." Politics are the "open, sesame" to almost everything with the platform of the true unadulterated Democracy—to say and all stations in the State. It matters little, apparently, if one be a thief, horse-stealer, pickpocket, gambler, or bum, so he can show a clean record on the books of the "Ku-Klux Klan," which some Northern people think is a mythical name used to frighten unruly negroes and children.

Strange to say, the more corrupt an official of the taxpayers' pockets if you are in office, the better you stand in their estimation. Witness the fact of the last Legislature's *boodoaring* $80,000 from the sinking fund, in violation of the State Constitution. Yet every one of those legislators, when they again came before the people, were re-elected, nearly without opposition. That behoeved the Ku-Klux Klan in no honor to be believed when we see honest Senators rising in their seats to vindicate the purity and credited patriotism of these perpetrated masked rascals. Nor long since a party of these gentlemen visited the jail at Lexington and drag the very hardest of the "Valley Riders," who were placed there to guard a desperado out of jail and possessed of the landed hours in card-playing and whisky-drinking, they took the man and quietly departed. I am safe in saying none of the gang were caught, nor will he or he as if they number among their staunchest supporters high officeholders.

Is it any wonder that in the state of affairs prevailing here, where every man carries either a pistol or knife, murder has become almost epidemic? What matter that the newspapers denounce the evil, it they will not stick at the root? Can it be possible that the Democratic party are against the practice of carrying deadly weapons because it be done on the persons? Truly, things are coming to a "pretty pass" when John, an intelligent man, can be worried half a dozen times a day, and Jim goes clear, gets a revolver and nearly puts a period to poor Jim's career, pleading in extenuation that Jim was saucy "a man has a right to resent any danger that lurks over his head," and he thought Jim was a man who would keep his word. The support only of courts bring him to "bed reason." How could they help doing so when each one of the twelve is armed even in the jury room? I have noticed that education and rationality are so, to speak, hated in such persons this country, and why the mass in this state are so intensely ignorant. If they would throw open by means of new institutions their undeveloped immense wealth, reconstruct their politics on a "new departure," or any other plan, there would be a better chance for their speedy improvement, but so long as they remain in their present inactivity there can be little hope of progress.

During the last election in Kentucky, the Republicans as a party, in this State, made their first organized fight, and exceeded even the expectations of the most sanguine. Geh. Harlan, the unsuccessful candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship, stands so high that *The Commercial* of this city has seen fit to place his name before Grant as for the next Presidential race. How he would run is such an event should happen, I cannot say; but, judging from the past, I should think his chances good.

GENERAL NOTES.

Worcester, Mass., is to have a soldiers' monument designed by Rudolph Rogers. It is to be composed of Concord granite, embellished with bronze statues and medallions. It will cost $20,000, will be 12 feet in height, and will be completed within two years.

They have hard heads and non-explosive kerosene in New-Bedford, Mass. An old gentleman, in years of age, fell down stairs recently with a gallon of books and a lighted kerosene lamp. The lamp was shattered, but there was no fire. The old gentleman's head struck against and completely demolished a wooden post, but his skull remained in shape.

There doesn't seem to be much reason, if any, why society, if it fails to protect its members in their right of property by all reasonable diligence and natural precaution, should not make the loser whole again. At Bristol, Maine, one Leonard Brightman set up "a porgy oil factory," which, for some reason, was obnoxious to some of the inhabitants. It might have been the smell, and it might have been something else; but, at any rate, the Anti-Porgies in 1868 set fire to Mr. Brightman's establishment, having previously overpowered the watchman. Now, in the Supreme Court, the owner has recovered $4,116, which the town must pay over. Why not? The porgy oil mill paid taxes, and what did it pay them for? In part, undoubtedly, for protection. Which the town of Bristol took the manufacturer's money, it entered into a contract to save him from incendiarism so far as all practicable regulations would do it. It is probable that, in default of a special statute, towns providing no fire department would be liable to reimburse sufferers by fire, in an action on the case.

The name of Capt. John Kendrick, the first American explorer to the North-West Pacific, is one which our history can hardly afford to lose. The young and daring men who are attached to the scientific expedition in that quarter to-day, could not ask a worthier figure to head their annals than this upright and fearless captain whom tradition says absolutely knew not the fear of savage or storm, whom no disaster could daunt or suffering subdue. He commanded the expedition sent out by a company of Boston merchants to the Pacific, which was actually the first time that an American ship sailed round the globe. He met with incredible hardships on different voyages; two sons were killed by Indians before his eyes; yet he returned again and again to the Pacific, doing great service in exploring the islands and the coast about Vancouver's, to the northward. For this he received finally the patent of a large tract of land equal in extent to nearly the whole State of Oregon, but the papers were lost with him on his last voyage, and his family, after a few efforts, gave up their claim. He brought home maps of the coast and pictures of savage costume, as well as the scenery, painted with no small skill by the ship's painter, a man who had talent beyond his trade. Yet there is scarcely a trace left of this gallant navigator, and his name is barely mentioned in any record of North-Western explorations. His services were so valued that the City of Boston gave him a public reception on his return from the first voyage, and a medal was struck in honor of the event. A few of these medals are still preserved, and papers relating to the voyage and explorations are in the State Department, but all efforts of historians and others to get sight of them has yet proved useless. The work of setting the dauntless Kendrick before the country which owes him so much has been undertaken by loyal and loving hands, but is sadly hampered for want of authentic documents.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

PARIS GOSSIP.

MONETARY TROUBLES—PRESENTATION OF A TESTIMONIAL TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The monetary crisis in Paris still continues, and there is much discontent among business people on account of the Government's not taking any effectual steps to put an end to the want of small money, which is now so disagreeably felt by all inhabitants of the French capital. You, in New-York, who are accustomed to small currency, and, therefore, have no difficulty whatever in obtaining change for large bills, would find it difficult, I doubt not, to realize the annoyance we have to put up with every day here, owing to the want of small change. Of course in large transactions there is little or no inconvenience, but it is just in all the petty business of life that the annoyance is most felt. We cannot take a cup of coffee, or buy a newspaper, or take a ticket to go to Versailles, or pay for a seat in the theater, without having to abuse the Government for not having authorized the issue of small bills. The French are well known to be very behindhand in all monetary matters, and the universal system of ready-money payments, which prevails in Paris, makes the want of small change much more widely and acutely felt than a similar scarcity would be in New-York or London. It is not the custom here to have accounts with the different tradesmen who supply us with goods, but we give our *bonne* some money and tell her what to buy for the day's household consumption. "If you please, Sir, I could not get any change," is now the answer, and we are sometimes put to the most singular straits for want of change for our 20-franc and 100-franc notes. The French have made notes as low as 20 francs a legal tender and unredeemable, and yet they do not want to make any smaller notes. The Bank of France last week issued nearly 2,000,000 of francs of coin, which had been kept in its cellars during the war. What might have been foreseen has taken place. The new coin has gone the way of the old, and we are not a bit better off for small change. This the bank seems itself to admit, for it announces that, although no small notes will be issued, one or two companies will shortly be permitted to issue small notes of five francs on depositing the amount in the Bank of France. One naturally asks why the Bank of France cannot itself issue small bills. It is said that this would affect the credit of the great national establishment, and that if the peasants saw five-franc Government notes they would begin to talk about assignats, and that would damage the credit of the country. However this may be, one thing is quite certain, viz., that commerce is suffering much from the want of sufficient quantities of small change. Manufacturers have great difficulty in paying their workmen; and the latter, again, are much bothered in making their small purchases of food and clothing. Probably when we have had a panic or a riot, the Government will see fit to do what it ought to have done long ago—accept the situation, and issue small Government bills.

On Thursday evening, the 3d of November, a handsome service of plate was presented to Mr. Washburne at his private residence in the Avenue de l'Imperatrice, or Avenue Ulrich as it is now called. This testimonial was offered to him in recognition of his great services, not only to American citizens, but to all who had the slightest claim on his protection during the Prussian siege of Paris and the two months of the reign of the Commune. The testimonial was manufactured by Messrs. Tiffany & Co. of New-York, and consists of 273 pieces, forming a complete dinner and tea service, valued at $6,000. On a conspicuous plate on the principal part of the service was the following inscription: "Presented to H. Excellency Elihu B. Washburne, Minister of the United States, by his countrymen in Paris, as a token of their appreciation of his distinguished services during the War of 1870-71." A select party of Americans rode at 8 P. M. to formally present Mr. Washburne with this well-earned tribute to his merits, but there were no speeches, as Mr. Washburne's acceptance of the gift had been already obtained. The following is the letter written by him in reply to a letter of the committee informing him of the proceeding:

[illegible]

To Messrs. Elihu B. Comstock, G. F. [illegible], Edward Wheeler, and others:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, in which you do me the honor to accord a service of plate, which you do me the honor to state is an appreciation of my conduct as your public officer during the siege of 1870-71, as well as of my watchfulness in protecting the interests of my country men during a period of great trial and danger. To say that I am deeply and profoundly touched by this distinguished mark of your appreciation, would but feebly express my feelings. I accept with gratitude and emotion the elegant and magnificent service which you have caused to be executed for me, and which is alike creditable to your taste and to the skill of the American manufacturers who have wrought it into such exquisite forms. While I am honored by this valued token of your kindness, and gratefully [illegible] I fear that you but give me too much credit for what I have been able to accomplish as the representative of my country, amid the extraordinary events transpired by France since the month of July, 1870. I can claim to have done no more than my duty, consistently endeavoring to perform every service demanded upon me, and to protect all the interests confided to my care, those of other nationalities as well as my own. If I succeeded in my efforts much was due to the unusual consideration of the French Government [illegible] that I was given them [illegible] thought of your sympathy and kindness [illegible] sources of appreciation that come to me from my own Government and our own people.

Gentlemen of the colony of Paris will henceforth live in my recollection, not only from the scenes of war and suffering and blood that it was my lot to share in your behalf, but they will be associated with the pleasant relations which have existed between us, and which will be recalled by me with the most agreeable recollections. In conclusion, I beg to assure you and your associates my heartfelt wishes for your health, prosperity, happiness. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, E. B. WASHBURNE.

It is not necessary to speak here of the energy and courtesy with which Mr. Washburne fulfilled his duties, but it may be worth while to mention that, during the war, Minister Washburne issued more than 400 passports to Germans, they having been put under his protection. Even natives of Colombia and Mexico, and some unfortunate Japanese, also received protection from Mr. Washburne. During the reign of the Commune our Minister's duties were, if possible, more arduous as then when the Prussians were besieging the city. No one was responsible, and no one thought fit to give any one else. I believe the unfortunate Paschal Grousset, the Foreign Minister of the Commune, really did what he could to protect the property of foreigners, but he had the greatest difficulty in getting his orders obeyed. Mr. Washburne told me that he had had over 400 apartments full of furniture, pictures, &c., to the value of many millions of francs, and for the most part without occupants, under his charge during the second siege. "Thank God, it is over," he said, "and not one apartment of an American has been pillaged." Mr. Washburne's strenuous, though unavailing, efforts to save the Archbishop of Paris are well known to readers of THE TRIBUNE. I have not heard which the English residents in Paris intend to present the porter at the British Embassy, their only protector during the siege, with a testimonial.

MEXICO.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT—THE INSURGENTS DESIRE TO MAKE MONTEREY THE SEAT OF THE FRONTIER CUSTOM-HOUSE—JUAREZ FORMALLY ELECTED PRESIDENT.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

MEXICO, Oct. 30.—The revolutionary movement which, on the 27th of September, was inaugurated in Monterey by the Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon, Gen. Don Gerodimo Treviño, has made little progress up to this time, and has found few supporters in other parts of the country. The plan which he published on the 1st inst. in Monterey contains only the following four articles: 1. The present Administration of citizen Benito Juarez is repudiated. 2. The State resumes its sovereignty until the entire re-establishment of order. 3. The executive power of the State resumes the offices of the other powers in as far as it may deem convenient to facilitate its action. 4. The citizen Gen. Porfirio Diaz is recognized as General in-Chief of the Republican army, sustainer of the Constitution and laws. Gov. Treviño, after having thus invested himself with dictatorial power in his State, issued three decrees on the 1st inst. In the first he says that, having to take the field and leave the State for some time, in the meanwhile the military and political authority of the State will be exercised by the Licenciado Don Genaro Garza Garcia, with the character of military commander of the same. The second contains the following five articles: 1. The tariff of Vidaurri of February 6, 1858, is declared in force for the importation of merchandise, as also for the exportation of money, with certain modifications. 2. The duties on articles of consumption and exportation fixed in said tariff will be recovered in Monterey, not only on the goods which may be directed there for sale, but likewise on those which may pass into the interior; on payment of the duties such goods may travel freely to their destination. 3. All merchandise which may be found on other roads indicating the intention to avoid Monterey will be confiscated, for which purpose the requisite authority is given to the chiefs of forces. 4. The introduction of articles of primary necessity will be permitted for consumption in the frontier as far as Monterey by paying five per cent on the market wholesale price. 5. The general rules or *ordenanzas* of maritime Custom-Houses and other laws which may be opposed to this are hereby abrogated." In the third decree of the same date the Governor suppresses the counter-revenue guard, and establishes a Custom-House in Monterey for the collection of the duties above cited.

We thus perceive from the last two decrees that the Governor wishes to make Monterey the seat of the frontier Custom-House. In conformity with this idea he sent Gen. Francisco Naranjo to occupy Mier, a frontier town in the State of Tamaulipas, and that chief on the 7th inst. sent a communication from Aqualeguas to Gen. Juan N. Cortina, who had occupied Mier with some force, inviting him to retire from the contest and to deliver the town and force. Cortina replied on the 9th that he held the place for the Federal Government, and was ready to repel any attack. Treviño marched against the town of Saltillo with over a thousand men, infantry and cavalry, and with six cannon. His advanced guard appeared before the town on the 13th inst., and were beaten back by the cavalry of Saltillo and the *laguna*, as far as San Gregorio, and the commander of said advance, Benito Barrera, was killed. At 2 p. m. of the 14th, the main forces of Treviño arrived at the outskirts of the town, and some skirmishing immediately commenced. Treviño made a show as if preparing for a decisive attack, but, without making it, he commenced his retreat at 11 o'clock at night. After he had disappeared, a revolutionary force from Parras approached Saltillo with the expectation of joining Treviño. Gen. Carrillo and Gov. Zepeda immediately sent out a force which completely defeated the men from Parras in the *Hacienda de Patos*. According to private information, which has been given to me by a person who is greatly interested in receiving the latest news, Treviño had returned against Saltillo, and was attacking that town on the 26th inst. Carrillo was defending the town, and Col. Guiccioni, with 400 Federal cavalry and some artillery, was within two days' march of saltillo, hastening to join Carrillo there.

It is said that the towns of Morelos and Linares in Nuevo Leon have refused to join the revolutionary movement. Treviño sent a force to occupy Linares, but was repulsed with considerable loss. A small revolutionary band of 20 men was met by Villasefior from Matehuala on the 15th inst. and completely routed; their two officers were killed and six men taken prisoners. Matehuala is in the State of San Luis Potosi, and is fortified by orders of the Governor, Gen. Escobedo, who is taking active measures to raise forces and repel all revolutionists from his state. To place funds at his disposal for this object the Legislature imposed an extraordinary tax of one per cent on real estate, and one per cent in addition for licensing commercial establishments. On the 26th inst., Negras, the commander of the revenue guard at Piedras, defeated near Monclova, a band of near 300 revolutionists under Nicanor Valdés, killing 11 men and taking five prisoners. Major Zermeño, commander of the 4th Cavalry in Matamoros, endeavored to induce his regiment to revolt, but only retained 20 men, with whom he left said port, on the night of the 11th inst., to join the revolutionists. Acting Lieut.-Col. Anselmo Calvo left San Luis Potosi with some other officers, and were collecting men, horses, and arms, to commence a revolutionary attempt, when, by the orders of Escobedo, they were all caught by Lieut.-Col. Zorate. On the 12th inst. the ex-Governor of Aguas Calientes, Col. Don Jesus Gonzalez Portugal, pronounced against the local authorities of his state. He is a brave officer, but probably will only be followed by a small number of adherents. Trinidad Garcia de la Cadena left his seat in Congress to enter the revolution, and on the 24th inst. he made his appearance on the borders of the states of Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi with 100 men.

Apparently Treviño has under arms about 2,000 men, and Pedro Martinez 800. The Government commander, Gen. Corona, has more than double that number, and will soon be joined by sufficient forces to enable him to take the offensive. Ex-Gen. Jimenez is on the borders of the State of Oaxaca trying to collect the means with which to renew the revolution in the States of Guerrero, but he will be does not appear formidable. The attempted revolution in Sinaloa has been thoroughly crushed by Gen. Parra, the chief, after having been completely defeated by Commander Ortiz, subsequently succeeded to the authorities with 35 men. Gen. Lozada, a great Indian chief, who has given considerable annoyance to proprietors in the State of Hidalgo, had his band completely dispersed on the 20th inst. Three of his followers, who were taken prisoners, were notorious bad characters, and were executed as robbers and highwaymen. It is now believed that Gen. Porfirio Diaz will not engage in the revolution, and I have been assured that he is to leave the country, and visit the United States, in order to avoid compromises with persons who wish to use his name for disturbing the peace. On the 26 inst., the Government, after suppressing the report of the preceding, in this capital, informed congress that other revolutionary movements might be expected, and asked for extraordinary powers in order to counteract them quickly and effectually. The majority of the deputies were disposed to grant these powers, but the Government at the same time believed the matter to sleep, and apparently now believes that it will not require them in order to restore peace.

On the 12th inst., Juarez was elected President by Congress in accordance with the general expectation. The voting was as follows: 168 for Juarez, 3 for Diaz, 5 blanks; 53 members abstained from voting. Various rumors have been in circulation regarding a change of ministry, but hitherto they appear devoid of foundation. On the railway from Vera Cruz to this capital the works are carried on with great activity, and we are assured that it will be finished by December, 1872. The American line of telegraph through Texas, to the south of Matamoros, is to be completed on the 7th of November. A coach will leave this morning for Vera Cruz with about $[illegible] in specie.

JAPAN.

PROGRESS OF REVOLUTION—CONDITION OF THE EMPIRE—THE HOT SPRINGS OF ARIMA—FIVE HUNDRED STUDENTS TO BE SENT BY THE GOVERNMENT TO AMERICA.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 22.—The foreigners residing in Japan have been for some time intensely anxious about the public affairs of this empire, and, from ignorance or design, have sent abroad many erroneous statements. For that reason, and because of the strong sympathy which exists between Japan and the United States, I send you some authentic particulars. Immediately after the late revolution had terminated, and in the month of January, last, four leading Daimios named Choshu, Satsuma, Hizen, and Tosa, published in the official gazette of the empire an important manifesto, the substance of which I translate as follows:

The Imperial Court of the Mikado should not delay a single moment to make known the nature and extent of its power; that the dynasty, as established by the early emperors, has never changed, and never will change in all the future; that, according to the most ancient laws, the mikado is sovereign, and the people also belong to the Emperor; that the power to give and to take back was alone vested in his name; that no one had a right to take away that power; that the ancient Emperors ruled the country in reality, and not merely in name; that, in the middle ages, the military chiefs of the Government became powerful, and usurped many rights belonging to the Imperial power; that a bitter war ensued, in which the people were equally divided, and that the Imperial Court was for a time powerless. Then it was that the strong men began to live extravagantly at the expense of the weak, when some of the more successful men acquired as many as [illegible] provinces; and that was organized the dominion of the Tycoon, who gave land to those who followed him and so established his power for a time, and the power of the Imperial Court became merely nominal; and this state of things continued for 600 years. But notwithstanding all this, the power of the Imperial Court was, during all that time, considered legal. Therefore it is that a great distinction is observed between the high and lowest, between the Emperor and his subjects, and this distinction can never be shaken. This is the government which has now been recovered, and the present is a memorable epoch. The great distinction between the Emperor and his subjects should be universally recognized. In the future there should be no such corruptions as have existed in the past. The lands that we have, and the people we rule, belong in reality to the Emperor. We have no right to usurp them from his possession, and we propose to give up those lands and that people, over which we have hitherto ruled, and the Imperial Court will dispose of them as it may deem proper. It should also give directions in regard to all the property of Daimios, and all affairs connected with legislation, Law, and the army, and the navy, should be under the immediate direction of the Emperor and his Court. Then we shall find that the war has brought order out of chaos; that there is an agreement between name and truth, and we shall be able to stand well among the nations of the earth. The events of the present time are of the utmost importance, and we have been influenced only by a sense of duty in presuming to make this declaration.

The four distinguished Daimios who thus took the initiative in restoring the Empire of Japan to its legitimate condition performed an act of patriotism that was truly wonderful and hard to understand; but what is still more astonishing is the fact that a very large majority of the other Daimios in the Empire came forth and repeated a similar declaration of loyalty, all of which were duly published as far back as 1869 in the official gazette. And it is this element of unselfish patriotism that has been working in Japan ever since the year 1868, and from which has sprung the new order of things in the Empire of the Sun. When, therefore, any foreigners, from unworthy motives or from ignorance, proclaim the idea that the people of Japan are not in accord on the subject of Government affairs, they commit a great wrong, and deserve condemnation. It may be found out hereafter that the Japanese Government is conducting its affairs for the benefit of the Empire, and not solely for the profit of a few foreigners in our leading cities. The recent action of the Imperial Court, while it may appear arbitrary, was not only originally prompted by the more powerful and influential Daimios, but meets with the hearty approval of a very large majority of the very men who are supposed to be inimical to the changes that have recently taken place.

The reception by the Japanese Government of Gen. Horace Capron and his scientific associates, has been most enthusiastic. They have been officially and privately feasted to the fullest extent, and had an audience with His Imperial Majesty. Gen. Capron has established himself at Yedo, and in the course of next week two of his scientific family will start upon an exploring expedition to the beautiful but inhospitable island of Yesso. A friend of mine who recently visited the Hot Springs of Arima, came back with a glowing account of the place. The village is situated among the very picturesque mountains which look down upon the sea, and is about 12 miles from Kobe. The resident population numbers about 1,400, but the people who go there for the purpose of bathing in the chalybeate waters frequently assemble by the thousand. There are fifteen hotels in the place, and the temples are frequently thrown open for the accommodation of strangers. When not engaged in parboiling their friends from abroad, the people support themselves by making pencils and baskets, by which they realized last year the pretty sum of $5,000. The hair used for the pencils is obtained from the wild deer and the handles from the bamboo; and the basket work is especially famous for its beauty. Among the local curiosities is a picturesque waterfall, two curious caves, and many temples; but it is a sleepy sort of land, and the people are very superstitious. But the most wonderful fact connected with Arima is that profligate women and thieves are utterly unknown in the place. Fusi Yama, the great and venerated mountain of Japan, has recently added a new victim to those who have lost their lives in attempting to examine its slopes and crater. He was a Japanese officer of high rank, and it is supposed that, while enveloped in a dense cloud, he lost his foothold and fell from some impending cliffs, as his body had not been found after much searching by regular mountaineers. It is asserted by one of the local papers that about 500 of the more advanced and promising pupils at the Yedo Government School have been sent to America, from time to time, to complete their studies in that country, and that the Government has made an allowance of $1,000 per annum to pay their expenses. Among the many false impressions which are sent abroad in regard to the Japanese, those are particularly untruthful which place that people on the same level with the Chinese in their habits of eating and using narcotics. The Japanese are noted for their delicacy of taste, and never indulge in viands made from birds' nests and rats. Nor do they, to any extent, indulge in the use of opium. It was only a few days ago that placards were posted in various parts of Yokohama warning both the Chinese and the Japanese that the smoking of opium was both hurtful and illegal. The smokers are further informed that any persons caught using or selling the drug will be severely punished, and the Chinese are specially informed that if they cannot stop smoking opium they must quit the soil of Japan. The much talked of treaty between Japan and China has been signed at Pekin, and is an exact copy of those heretofore made between Japan and the European nations.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The statistics of small-pox, as it has been raging in London, are frightful, and, all things considered, mortifying, since they show that man is such a fool that he cannot profit by the knowledge which Providence or his own luck vouchsafes to him. Notwithstanding the assured safety which vaccination offers, not less than 5,000 persons have died of the disease in London, while at least 100,000 have been maimed, disfigured, and pauperized. The money cost to the metropolis of the epidemic has also been not less than $200,000. But this disregard of ordinary precautions is perhaps no greater, though it may perhaps be better defined, than the recklessness which courts the advance of cholera by neglecting a few simple sanitary precautions. One would think that as a race we hated life, instead of loving it too well. Our theory is that to its preservation everything else must defer; the law allows every one to defend it, and hangs those who unlawfully take it; but for all this we go on risking it and losing it, as if we had ninety-nine existences at our disposal instead of one.

There was a conference at Melbourne, Victoria, on the 15th of September of official representatives of Australia, from the Governments of Victoria, New-South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania. At the date of the latest advices their proceedings had not been made public, but it was generally understood that the postal question having been considered by them in all its bearings, the decision arrived at was the subsidizing of the California route to alternate with that of Suez. It makes each in the year, the service to be thrown open to competition. The following will probably be found to be the amount of subsidy the Australian Colonies will be disposed to contribute toward the Collins line: Victoria for the conditional of Melbourne leaving the terminus, Sydney; New-South Wales, $75,000; Queensland, Sydney, South Australia, Sydney; Tasmania, Queenstown, Sydney; New-Zealand subsidy from $50,000 down to nothing, according to the extent of its own coast service; one stipulation that a colony making its own coast service, should be entitled to a proportionate reduction in consideration of the Parliament of that Colony being in session. The subsidy to be thrown open to competition, and with this view before them the agent of Mr. Wade's line on the one hand, and the Australasian Steam Navigation Company on the other, have each been displaying the advantages they have to offer the colonists.

Four years ago it was suggested, as a possible means of restoring to the City of Venice a portion of its material prosperity, that a line of a dozen or more steamers, capable of navigating the Suez canal, should be established to ply between Venice and the ports of Eastern Europe and of Asia, to secure at least the bulk of the freight traffic, if not some of the passenger travel, between the North of Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean and the Pacific. This idea was abandoned, it was, however, for the reasons that the railway traffic via the Alps tunnels, would inevitably find its terminus at Brindisi, 600 miles south of Venice, and without passing that city nearer than 200 miles, while the railway traffic by way of the Tyrol cannot be diverted from the port of Trieste. It was, besides, urged against the Venetian and Oriental steamship project that "time is money," and