

Martial Law. The Union declares, in its issue of yesterday, that "martial law" has not been proclaimed in South Carolina, and berates, in its puny way, the Democratic press for not having perceived it. Wonderful sagacity! Martial law not proclaimed in South Carolina, when absolute military domination has created terrorism in nine Counties of the State when that very foremost bulwark of English and American liberty—the right of the writ of habeas corpus—has been rudely and causelessly denied to prisoners when every essential feature of martial law is in full force! And yet, this representative of "high moral ideas"—this month-piece of the "God and morality party"—quibbles and stickles about technicalities. No martial law! only the writ of habeas corpus suspended! Is it ashamed of the outrages upon personal liberty being daily perpetrated because of its slanderous misrepresentations of the people of this State? Is it alarmed at the lamentable and deplorable condition to which it and its party have brought South Carolina, that it now half apologetically denies that martial law exists in the State? Why are the United States military, in these nine Counties, making arbitrary arrests? Will the Union answer? Will it also answer where is the once strong arm of the State of South Carolina? Why has it not been stretched out to protect the victims of Ku Kluxism, if such there are? Who wields that power? Who has had the enactment and execution of the laws of this State, and who, with a majority claimed to be 30,000, with every branch of the State Government—Executive, legislative and judicial—in undisputed control since 1868? Will the Union answer? Will it answer why the laws have not been executed by State authority? Of course, it will not—it dare not. Because its answer will brand failure, shameful, disgraceful failure, upon the Radical Government of South Carolina; because in that answer it would have to admit that the strong arm of the power of the State has been palsied by the rotten corruption of its party; that the flagrant, open violations of law by those entrusted with its administration have made those laws a by-word and a mockery.

What is Wanted. A prominent Radical of this city, of the carpet-bag class, was heard to say that he hoped that the United States troops engaged in making arrests in the up-country would be fired into by some of the citizens. Then, said he, we would fix them. We mention this suggestive incident in order to show the animus of those persons who have conspired, intrigued and worked for the purpose of bringing military arrests upon our people. It becomes our people to act with the greatest prudence and discretion. We should deprecate any conduct calculated to play into the hands of our unscrupulous foes abroad and at home. It is not unmanly, at this time, to yield to power. Let our people everywhere exercise a rare discretion. At the same time, let them cultivate a spirit that does not despair, and a faith that hopes for better times. What there is of right and justice in their case will ultimately be vindicated and will prevail.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.—Pennsylvania has decided to revise its constitution, and both Democratic and Republican journals are already urging upon her people the adoption in some form of the theory of minority representation. The growth of this idea has been remarkably rapid during the past two years, and whenever a constitutional convention is held minority representation is earnestly urged, even if it is not adopted. It is a measure which benefits no party in particular, but which is intended to render Democratic government more thoroughly and truly Democratic.

Suppose a band of Southerners, without name, without means, without credit, and without capacity, were to go to Massachusetts and proclaim themselves, all unknown as they would be, candidates for the best offices in the State, what would the people there think of them? That they were the most impudent persons that ever lived, not even excepting Ben. Butler. And yet the carpet-baggers affect to think the Southern people inhospitable, and even disloyal, for distrusting and rejecting them.

A New Enterprise for Anderson.—We learn from the Intelligencer that it is proposed to raise in Anderson the sum of \$150,000 to start a steam cotton factory. This is the right kind of a move.

The Laurensville Herald appears this week in a new dress.

Repudiating the League—The Trapper at Bay.

In a recent issue of this paper, we charged that the editor of the Union, began his career in South Carolina as the re-organizer of the Union League in this State. This the Union denies, and uses just such terms in the denial as low journalism employs. We give it the benefit of this denial, as we cannot, of our personal knowledge, after the Union's denial, affirm to the contrary. The Union expresses the belief that we wrote from "imperfect knowledge." We have this to say for the present: The allegation made was upon information given to us by high authority, and upon our seeing in the public prints in the summer of 1870 an item to the effect that one L. C. Carpenter had been commissioned at Washington, and thence sent to re-organize the Union Leagues in South Carolina. Now, as Mr. Carpenter made his appearance soon after in South Carolina, and we heard of him as a Radical canvasser in various portions of the State, it was not unreasonable and unfair for us to conclude that the statement from Washington was true. And especially so, since, until yesterday, we had never seen any denial of the said statement. That is the ground upon which we made the charge. But the Union now denies it, and protests that "we (the editor of the Union) have never, from the first day we set foot in the State up to the present, been inside a Union League meeting—never organized or re-organized such a league, and never passed through this State as the 'grand head-centre and organizer of the Union League.'" Well, be it so. Our conclusion may have been wrong, and our information incorrect. We deemed our charge correct, and expected the Union to pride itself thereupon. But has it come to this, that the editor of the Union, the Radical organ in South Carolina, repudiates as "a base calumny" the suggestion that he was connected with the Union Leagues in South Carolina? This is a healthy sign. Why, even we, from our "august and mighty" stand, commend the Union for its repudiation of an organization which has played the mischief in South Carolina, and which, in the people's judgment, led, in a large measure, to what there has been of "Ku Kluxism" in this State. The Union is improving. It will yet, "a better and a wiser" journal, rise some "morrow morn." At least does the Union deserve credit for its disclaimer of any connection with the Union League organization. We thought that membership in the League was the necessary evidence of loyalty to the Radical party. If not so now, was it not so once? But we take occasion to say to the Union, that its style as well as politics may be improved. The Horace Greeley style of "you lie, you villain, you lie," is not worthy of imitation. Besides, that is not a favorite style in these parts; and should the Union not be more careful in language and in its application, it may lead some people to think that it is so unmanly as to be ambitious of the chance to make political capital and a personal speculation out of a claim in the courts for damages for assault and battery.

Public sentiment in England is running with a somewhat violent current against the hereditary privileges claimed by the House of Lords, and for centuries conceded as "the thing" by which alone the political equities of Albion could be regulated. Birmingham has burst forth emphatically on the subject. It demands a reform, the tenor of which is indicated by the circular of the Birmingham Liberal Association. That circular declares that "the time has arrived when the hereditary principle, which neither ensures wisdom in the individual nor patriotism in the body, must be abolished, when the second chamber must be brought into union with the popular sympathies, and when the undoubted right of the House of Commons to carry the will of the people into action over all opposing interests and authorities must be secured." This may appear a radical proposition to English statesmen, but it is in consonance with the convictions of the English people, and must, ere the lapse of many years, be realized as an actuality in political progress. Other steps must, of course, be taken first, but in due time the proposed reform of the House of Lords will be taken up as a party measure and carried to a successful issue.

HOME AGAIN.—Senator Y. J. P. Owens passed through our village on last Tuesday night on his way home. The Senator could have done this long ago, had he only made the effort. We trust our Radical friends will now admit that enough civilized men remain among us to keep down the atrophopagi.

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Ku Klux.

The following extract from a lady's letter will give some idea of the frightful condition of our people in York County: YORKVILLE, S. C., October 23, 1871. We are having dreadful times up here. There are now lodged in jail here, from all parts of the District, above seventy men in close confinement—ten in a cell. Some of the prisoners are negroes, and, for the greater humiliation of our men, they are put in cells with them.

All ages are represented, from the beardless youth of sixteen to the hoary-headed, and many of them have not the slightest suspicion of the accusation against them, except the general one of being Ku Klux, or of aiding them. There is reason to believe that witnesses have been bribed by Merrill, the commandant of the post here. And a man that would curse a defenceless prisoner, entirely in his power, as he does some of these, can do anything mean.

But few men of the town have as yet been arrested, but they say they haven't commenced here yet. As innocence is no protection against arrest, the object of the Government being to persecute, a number of good people have left the county.

A few weeks ago, a gentleman accused of being a Ku Klux told Merrill if he could have a fair trial he would stand his chance; but he could not submit to be tried by a packed negro jury. This gentleman has gone away, and I hope is safe. Such tyranny makes our hearts burn with indignation one minute, and the next aches at the thought of our utter powerlessness in the hands of our oppressors. Unless the Lord helps us, I see no hope of deliverance. Just think of those poor men, upon bare suspicion, crowded in loathsome cells, not knowing how many days or months they must stay there; and when they are taken out, to be witnessed against by any lying negro, bribed with Yankee money, and incited by Yankee hate, and then to be sentenced to five years in a penitentiary by a negro jury and a Radical Judge! Surely waters of a bitter cup are now running out to us!

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 27, 1871. Mr. Editor: In answer to a communication in your issue of this date, signed James Fields, we, the undersigned, would generously request James Fields to put on his spectacles and again examine the tax receipt he holds, dated May 15, 1871, for "arrears of taxes, year 1870." We would further say to James Fields, that his property will be sold unless the taxes for the year "1871" are paid before November 15. WILLIAM J. ETTER, City Treasurer. JOHN A. JACKSON, Chief of Police.

The grand jury of Chester County, composed of six whites and six negroes, made a presentment embodying the result of their investigation of the alleged Ku Klux outrages there, and conclude as follows:

"We, the grand jurors, upon our oaths, are compelled to say, from the testimony which we have taken, and from our knowledge of the different parts of the County, that the allegations contained in the proclamation of the President of the United States are without foundation, and must be the result of falsehood, communicated to him by persons equally regardless of good order and the peace of society."

The Washington Chronicle states that a clerical error caused Marion to be inserted in Grant's proclamation, instead of Union, which was the County intended. The Marion Crescent explains the matter as follows:

"Our explanation of the matter is, that Union County owes its exemption to its name; and that the stupid Grant supposed the people of Union must, of course, all be 'loyal,' that is Radical. He had probably heard somewhere that 'Marion' was the name of a 'rebel' general; therefore, he included Marion County in the proclamation; and if he had known that this County was also named after a 'rebel' general, no doubt Sumter County would also have been included."

A GOOD MOVE.—We learn there is a movement on foot in Columbia to raise a fund for the purpose of employing the most eminent legal counsel in the country to defend those persons arrested in this State under the Ku Klux law. We most heartily endorse the movement. Nearly every one of our best Southern lawyers are suspected by the Federal and State Governments of either belonging to the mystic band or so strongly sympathizing with it that their efforts before the court are almost powerless. We are confident that every good citizen in every County in the State will endorse the move and contribute to the fund. Keep the ball moving. All we ask is a fair trial, and, as American citizens, we demand that, and nothing more.

A KU KLUX OUTRAGE ON JAMES ISLAND. On Wednesday morning, a small colored girl fell into James Island Creek. The water was about forty feet deep and the ebb tide ran very strong. A crowd of negroes who were on the bank saw the accident, and ran to and fro screaming with terror. They made no attempt to save the girl, but a gentleman from Georgia, who was several hundred yards off, hastened to the spot, undressing as he ran. He sprang into the water, and, at the peril of his own valuable life, saved the drowning girl from death. "Jem" Island may expect to be put under martial law, for unless the habeas corpus be suspended, some other poor body may be rescued from a watery grave.

Local Items.

PHENIXIANA.—The price of single copies of the PHENIX is, five cents. The PHENIX office is supplied with all necessary material for as handsome cards, bill heads, posters, pamphlets, hand-bills, circulars, and other printing that may be desired, as any office in the South. Give us a call and test our work.

A daily freight train is hereafter to be run over the Camden branch of the South Carolina Railroad.

We issue a supplement with our daily of this morning, to which the attention of readers is invited.

A Mr. Herman Bisbee—a reverend, too, by the way—has succeeded in driving a horse and vehicle from Lake Memphragog, Vermont, to the falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota. The vehicle contained five persons. The animal was in good condition after his 1,500 miles drive.

"Morton House" is the title of a new Southern novel, which has just been issued by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., New York. It is by the authoress of "Valerie Aylmer," a work which has acquired considerable reputation. The scenes are laid in Alabama and are said to be accurately described. The authoress is a Southerner. The price of the book is \$1. See advertisement.

An exchange tells us that "Warden Willard's monument was erected just as his murderer Wilson was hanged." That is to say, Willard's monument and murderer went up at the same time.

To accommodate persons desirous of visiting old John Robinson's mammoth exhibition on Monday next, the Greenville and Columbia Railroad are issuing excursion tickets to Columbia at reduced rates.

We are creeping along toward it. At the Bangor banquet, the President dined at a separate table, set upon an elevated dais and beneath a canopy. Hand kissing will soon be in order. Under the head of "Good News" might be classed the following item going the rounds of the press: Only four feet of Plymouth Rock are left, and if relic hunters continue their depredations, it will soon forfeit its place altogether.

The thermometer ranged as follows at the Pollock House, yesterday: 7 A. M., 69; 12 M., 71; 2 P. M., 73; 7 P. M., 71.

Fine Norfolk oysters will be served on the half shell, to-day, at the Exchange House. We return our thanks to Messrs. Paysinger and Franklin for a sample.

The Union prisoners, yesterday, were brought before the United States Commissioner, Boozer, but on the statement of Mr. Worthington, that the witnesses for the prosecution were not ready, ten days were allowed for the purpose of getting up testimony, and the prisoners were re-committed to the jail.

OLD JOHN ROBINSON'S CARD.—TICKETS FOR SALE.—Old John Robinson would most respectfully announce to his many friends and patrons in the city of Columbia and vicinity, who are desirous of witnessing his mammoth THREE TENT SHOW with their families, and who have heretofore been deterred from attending on account of the delay and annoying difficulty in procuring tickets at the Ticket Wagon, that he has placed tickets for sale at the well-known and popular drug store of Walter C. Fisher, opposite the Columbia Hotel. The price of admission to the entire quadruple combination, Museum, Caravan, Menagerie and Circus, will be 75 cents for adults, and 50 cents for children under ten years of age.

THE CONVICT'S DEATH UNDER PUNISHMENT.—Our readers have observed the circumstances under which the colored convict, Jefferson Brown, met his death. We are satisfied that a serious responsibility attaches to the parties who inflicted the punishment, as well as upon the Superintendent, General Stolbrand. In the first place, the instrument of punishment, with its arrangement, was a cruel device, and we believe well calculated to produce death, in the case of a prisoner of a weak disposition, or of relaxed system. For this mode of punishment the Superintendent is responsible. As to the application of the discipline, of course the parties engaged are responsible. Had this Penitentiary been in the hands of the former Superintendent, Major T. B. Lee, when this incident occurred, what a howl would the Radical press have raised for what would have been called an outrage upon a colored man! But as the Penitentiary authorities are all of the Radical party, we shall hear very little of the affair. Why, now, confine the responsibility to the parties named in the verdict of the coroner's jury? We do not condemn any one in connection with the affair. It is for the courts to do that. But we do say that the Superintendent, General Stolbrand, should be put upon his defence as well as the other parties. It was a cruel and fair.

ARRESTS IN UNION.—On Monday last a number of deputy United States Marshals, with a squad of soldiers, arrived at this place and arrested Mr. John Rodger, his youngest son, Lewis, Capt. F. M. Farr, Jefferson Greer and William Steen, white, with John Dawkins and Albert Martin, colored. All of the prisoners, except Martin, were taken to Columbia the next day. We feel perfectly satisfied that these gentlemen will come out of this ordeal without stain or blemish upon their character. They are the last men, in our opinion, who would injure any one, or commit a crime against the peace or laws of the country. As the Town Council, at the request of the people, have summoned a number of citizens before them to give testimony, under oath, of the disgraceful conduct of certain parties during that day and night, and have sent the unvarnished details forward to the proper authorities, we refrain from making any remarks upon it. "The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," is bad enough, without comment from us.

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We await with interest the evidence to establish this grave charge against some of the most respectable and worthy citizens of this County.—Kingston, S. C.

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SUPREME COURT DECISION, October 27, 1871.—J. R. Welsh vs. J. N. Davis.

Decree of Circuit Court set aside and petition dismissed. Opinion by Willard, A. J.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail opens at 8.00 P. M.; closes 7.15 A. M. Charleston day mail opens 4.00 P. M.; closes 6.00 A. M. Charleston night mail opens 6.30 A. M.; closes 6.00 P. M. Greenville mail opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6.00 A. M. Western mail opens 9.00 A. M.; closes 1.30 P. M. On Sunday office open from 3 to 4 P. M.

THE CHARLESTON MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.—We learn that by consent of counsel, the return to the alternative writ of mandamus in the late election of Mayor and Aldermen in the city of Charleston will be heard to-day, in this city, at chambers, before Judge Graham, instead of at Orangeburg, as was first announced.

THE ROUTE OF OLD JOHN ROBINSON'S MAMMOTH THREE TENT SHOW THROUGH THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND PART OF GEORGIA.—Will exhibit at Chester, Friday, October 27; Winnsboro, Saturday, 28; Columbia, Monday, 30; Augusta, Ga., Tuesday, 31, and Wednesday and Thursday, November 1 and 2; Thompson, Friday, 3; Warrenton, Saturday, 4. The price of admission will be seventy-five cents for adults and fifty cents for children under ten years of age.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser speaks of a church on Fifth avenue where they have "four expensive brass angels outside and a good many expensive angels inside."

HOTEL ARRIVALS, October 27.—Columbia Hotel—G. A. Wagner, S. O. Gilbert, G. S. Cameron, R. F. Graham, Charleston; W. K. Tabb, Md.; R. S. Taylor, W. D. Kennedy, Ga.; Thos. J. Steers, A. F. Peppor, Columbia; A. W. Gurney, Charleston.

Central Hotel—W. E. Clary, Mrs. Blacklock, Edgefield; J. S. McIntosh, T. B. Anghty, Wm. McCord, city; J. W. Clark, Monticello; D. Brown, Anderson; T. B. Cunningham, Williamston; J. H. Hanliter, Pickens; J. H. Blessingame, E. H. Miller, Spartanburg; W. C. Meredith, G. & C. R. R.; A. Josselyn, Honza Path.

Nickerson House—H. V. Redfield, Cincinnati; Joshua Thomas, J. V. Gorman, Baltimore; J. R. Bowe, Boston; W. F. Bowe, Augusta; A. H. Cornish, Pendleton; C. L. Yates, Charleston; W. J. Whaling and wife, Chicago; L. D. Miller and wife, Spartanburg; Mrs. Bowe, Augusta; J. A. Broadus, Greenville; Mrs. G. A. Darling, Columbia; Mrs. F. L. Smith, Edgefield; W. A. James, Georgia; W. D. Mars and daughter, Abbeville; J. N. Chatham, Grab-All.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Hurleyville for Sale or Rent. Morton House—A Novel. B. G. Chisholm—Wanted. D. Gambrill—Wanted to Purchase.

IMPROVEMENT IN CHARLESTON.—Among the recent improvements in Charleston is the warehouse and builders' depot of Mr. P. P. Toole, the manufacturer of Doors, Sashes and Blinds, extending through from No. 20 Bayne street to No. 33 Pinckney street, and said to be the most extensive as well as most complete establishment of the kind south of Baltimore. Oct 5

OFFICIAL RAFFLE NUMBERS CHARLESTON CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, for benefit Free School fund: RAFFLE CLASS No. 135.—Morning—October 27. 3-2-25-17-55-70-34-13-23-20-21. Winners may hand at Columbia, this 7th day of October, 1871. FENN PECK, Sworn Commissioner.

Wanted to Purchase, CITY COLUMBIA SIX PER CENT. BONDS. Apply to D. GAMBRILL.

Wanted. 2 SECOND-HAND BOILERS, thirty-two inches diameter, about thirty-five feet long. Or, three Boilers, thirty inches in diameter, and about thirty feet long. Address ROBERT G. CHISHOLM, Charleston, S. C.

Hurleyville for Sale or Rent. PERSONS wishing to purchase or rent any of the HURLEYVILLE COTTAGES must come with letters of introduction from persons of known respectability to the agents; and persons occupying those cottages need be under no apprehensions of having disruptive neighbors, if none but persons of undoubted respectability will be tenants. By order of the owner. E. W. SEIBELS & CO., Agents Oct 28

MORTON HOUSE, A NOVEL. By the Author of "Valerie Aylmer." One volume, paper covers, with four illustrations. Price \$1; cloth \$1.50.

IT is a story of the South, thirty years ago, and the scene is laid entirely in that region, in the State of Alabama, so far as we can judge by the names of towns and Counties. It has all of the merits and few or none of the faults of "Valerie Aylmer." The young authoress, who is a lady of North Carolina, was in her second effort, improved upon it, first, though that was a work of decided power, and received high commendation from critics of acknowledged skill. The Louisville Courier-Journal pronounced it the best society novel of the day, and the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, in a published letter, pronounced it a work of rare merit. He said: "I was exceedingly interested in it, and pleased with it, I consider it one of the best, indeed, the very best, novel I have met with in a long time. The descriptive power, the word-painting power of the author, is very great. I do not know when I have met with a novel which has pleased me so much. I shall look with interest to the future career of this writer in the field of literature. There must be a great deal more of the same sort where this came from." Mailed, post-paid, to any address within the United States, on receipt of the price. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Oct 28, No. 549 and 551 Broadway, N. Y.