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FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1871.

THE KUKLUX ANS. THE special message of the President, and the elaborate reports and speeches in the Senate will increase public interest in the reported Kuklux outrages in the South; but in view of the fact that a number of the Republican members of the House favor immediate adjournment, it remains doubtful whether further legislation will be adopted during the present session. An animated discussion of all the questions involved has already commenced, and the public will probably be fully enlightened in regard to the arguments for and against an increase of the powers of the President to maintain peace and order. The Democrats unite in opposing any further legislation before its necessity is clearly demonstrated, and as they will probably make a very vigorous fight in the House, it will require cordial union as well as extraordinary exertions on the part of all the Republican members to secure such action as is contemplated by the President's message.

If the temper of the Republican Congressmen is not speedily changed, such co-operation can scarcely be anticipated; and the probabilities are that the House will adjourn without passing any supplementary reconstruction law. That many outrages have been committed in the South cannot be doubted, but the necessity and utility of further national attempts to maintain order in that region should be very clearly demonstrated before new attempts are made to accomplish what is nearly a moral impossibility. The Rebel States teem with brutal, bloody-minded, half-civilized semi-barbarians, who are fit compeers for the Fourth ward crowd of Philadelphia and the Dead Rabbits of New York. It was fair to presume, however, that after the colored race was enfranchised, and the local governments of nearly every Southern State placed in the hands of Southern Republicans, sustained apparently by local working majorities, these men would be enabled to maintain their ground against foes of inferior numbers. Their failure to do so is largely due to their foolish dissensions, their criminal misconduct, their lack of courage, and their repeated appeals to Congress to do for them what in justice they should do for themselves. The reconstructed States are proving a white elephant to the national authorities, and it is time to inquire whether this rapacious monster had not better be left, for a short season at least, to browse for himself, instead of being perpetually fed and maintained at the national expense. The President complains that in some districts the carrying of the mails and the collection of the revenue are rendered dangerous. Such evils are of immediate national concern, and they should be suppressed at every hazard. In Philadelphia, when the illicit distillers of the Richmond district openly defy the laws and the revenue collectors, it does not seem to require any new act of Congress authorize a raid against them; and the President should be able to employ force, in a similar manner, in such Southern districts as notoriously obstruct the operations of mail-carriers or revenue collectors. But Philadelphians would not relish the idea of having the whole city placed under martial law on account of the existence of illicit distilleries in a single ward; and it is not wise or just to condemn

inhabitants. In any legislation that may be framed by the Republican Senators and Congressmen, as a party measure, they should be more careful now than at any former period that right and justice are clearly on their side, and that they are authorizing barely what imperative necessity requires, and no more. The general drift of public sentiment is that the carpet-baggers, scalawags, ex-slaves, ex-slaveholders, Rebels reconstructed, Rebels unreconstructed, and Southern loyalists should be left, for a brief period at least, to fight out their own battles in their own way; and that if the nation is ever again to become a party to their quarrels, it shall be on no slight pretext and for no trivial purpose.

entire States for the crimes of a few of their

AN ECCLESIAS ICAL CIVIL WAR. On Wednesday we published a letter from Bishop Stevens and a number of documents in relation to certain ritualistic practices which have disturbed the harmonious relations between the rector of St. Clement's Episcopal Church in this city and a portion of his congregation. In order to present our readers with both sides of this question, we to-day publish on our first page the reply of the rector, Rev. Dr. Batterson, to the letter of the Bishop. With the merits of the quarrel as it stands between Bishop Stevens, Dr. Batterson, and the vestry of St. Clement's Church, the outside and profane public have little or nothing to do, and those immediately interested may well be left to fight it out among themselves without impertinent interference. In our province as news purveyors, we have laid the whole subject before the public, and the ritualists and anti-ritualists may judge for themselves as to which of the high contending powers is doing the most to injure the religion they all profess to believe in, and of which they are all supposed to be advocates.

This brings us to the high and important standpoint from which it is both the privilege and the duty of the secular press to survey the battle which is raging among the forces of the Church militant, and to pronounce a very decided opinion upon this division in the ranks of those who ought to be fighting side by side against the powers of Sin, Satan, and Death. With regards to the right and wrongs of the squabble which is distracting the parish of St. Clement's we do not care to express an opinion, but we do feel called upon to condemn the squabble itself as a scandal to religion, for which there is apparently no legitimate excuse. When there is so much real, lively, and prosperous wickedness abounding openly in the community and in the nation, it is certainly a most deplorable thing that those who have taken upon themselves the responsibility of doing active battle with the Great Adversary should be continually fighting among themselves about the color and cut of their uniforms, the size and shape of their banners, and other matters of very small importance in comparison with the real work which the leaders of the Church militant have

Such a quarrel as that which is now agitating St. Clement's parish can have no other effect than to bring religion into disrepute, and to diminish the influence not only of those who are the immediate participants in the affair, but of the entire denomination to which Bishop Stevens and Dr. Batterson belong. Worldly men who have no particular interest in any sect or creed, but who look upon the churches and the clergy as moral conservators of the first value, cannot but be disgusted when they see real religion set aside, and those whose duty it is to actively aid in its promotion engage in a hot controversy about stoles, and banners, and processions, and bowings and posturings, as if they were matters of any practical importance to the great outside world of wickedness, which looks on with mingled amusement, scorn and contempt. It is impossible for impartial outsiders to behold, with any respect, the High Church and Low Church, the ritualistic and anti-ritualistic, contentions which agitate the Episcopal Church; and it is greatly to be regretted that a denomination of Christians which contains so much of the wealth and intelligence of the nation should year in and year out give the irreligious so much cause to sneer, without some active measures being taken by its more clear-headed and thoughtful members to prevent the constant recurrence of scandals like the St. Clement's Church controversy.

THE NORTHWESTERN PROVINCES. It is to be feared that, in handing over the Hudson Bay Territory to the Dominion of Canada, Great Britain has served her dependency very much as the King of Siam serves a dangerous courtier when he presents him with the sacred white elephant. The suppression of "Riel's Rebellion" cost the Dominion infinite trouble and a large sum of money, and retarded the progress of unification; and now the rumor con es that Manitoba (new name for the Red River country) is again in open revolt, and also that the Canadian troops have committed outrages within the boundary of the United States. This latter is especially to be deplored, in view of the speedy construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and of the vast service which, when mutual friendliness prevails, this road can perform for Manitoba, Saskatchawan, and all the Canadian provinces of the Northwest.

Nature has placed an eternal barrier between these provinces and those of the Dominion proper, while in climate, topography, and products they are practically one with the whole of our territory down to the forty-third parallel; and from where the Northern Pacific Railroad crosses the Red river, a boat can run down to Lake Winnipeg and ascend the Saskatchawan to the very base of the Rocky Mountains, The railroad, showing the commercial identity of these two regions, will bind them together with bands of iron; and as gravitation is a principle in politics not less than in the physical world. would it not be well for our neighbor to save further trouble and expense by handing over her recalcitrant subjects to Uncle Sam, who is willing to receive them now that they are tributary to one of his great continental railways?

THE FINE ARTS.

Chromes from Pictures by Hamilton. From Messrs. Duval & Hunter we have received four chromos, from pictures by the celebrated morine artist, Mr. James Hamitton, which have merits of no common order. These pictures differ in subject and color, and they are excellent representatives of the various styles of the artist. Mr. Hamilton's bold, free touch and the other characteristics of his artistic method are admirably reproduced, and the chromos will be highly prized by many of the artist's admirers who cannot afford to possess original works by him.

MR. HAGER'S EXPLANATION.

The following is a full report, from the Legislative Journal, of the explanation made by Mr. Hager, on Thursday, in the House of Kepresentatives, with regard to his position on the commission scheme: -

Mr. Hager arose to a personal explanation, and sent to the Clerk's desk a copy of the Philadelphia EVENING TELEGRAPH, from which he read the fol-

"Mr. Harvey, of Montgomery county, yesterday rose to a personal explanation in the House of Representatives, and denied that he had ever been in favor of the Countission bills, as stated in The Evenino Telegianty. We apologize to Mr. Harvey, and regret exceadingly that he has been placed in a faise position by asyming that has appeared in these columns, and we can scarcely find tearns in which to express our sincere regrets. We recognize how great an injury it will be to any member of the Legislature if the public is convinced that he advocated the iniquitous measures which were to hand over this city to a ring of heemsd planderers, and we are only too happy to aid in clearing the reputation of any innocent member of the Legislature from the suspicion of naving favored the commission schemes. Mr. Harve 's name did not appear among the signatures to Mr. Johnston's negative report, and in summing up the extraordinary performance in the House on the day when the bills were reported from the committee, we named the members of the committee who declared themselves opposed to the bills, and also those who were apparently in favor of them. Mr. Harvey's name was, unfortunately, among the latter. We take great pleasure in striking him, as we did Mr. Quigley, from the black list, and we hope that he will continue to walk in the paths of virtue for the balance of his legislative career, so that it will be impossible to misrepresent his conduct or mo lives. The black list, minus the name of Messra Parsons, Duffy, Wiley, Hager, Lamon, Morney, Meek and Mctiowan. Doubt-eas some of these gentlement have been misrepresented, and we should not be sar prized to find in the course of time that every member of the Committee on Municipal Corporations was interly opposed to the commission bills from the first. The question will then be, Who were their advocates? In deviation will then be, who were their advocates? In deviation will then be, who were their advocates? In the above named the embers of the committee in order to precure a "AN APOLOGY TO MR. HABVEY.

The Evening Telegraph of March 21, I will merely say that the good citizens of Philadelphia and the public generally will have to judge their representatives as they find them upon the record.

In connection with these commission bills I desire to present a few facts.

The Municipal Corporations Committee met March 13, 1871, at 90 clock A M., Mr. Johnston in the chair. Among others the commission bills were considered. During their consideration a motion was made to ca'll the yeas and naws, whereupen Mr. Johnston, the chairman, refused, and contended that it took a two-third vote to overrule the decision of the chairman. Mr. Johnston—I object to the gentleman stating anything that transpired in committee.

Mr. Schnatterly—Not in this case, for everything has already been stated.

has already been stated.

Mr. Hager—The Highway and Water bills were considered, myself and every man present in the committee room voting to have them negatively re-

The Police bill was then considered. There were some it favor of having it modified to suit the peo-ple of Philadelphia. No good citizen will doubt for a moment that the present police force is entirely insufficient for the safety and good order of the

insufficient for the safety and good order of the city.

The tax-payers will find no fault if the police force and expenses are increased. All they ask is to have their property and lives protected.

The reason my name did not appear on the so-called Johnston negative report is simply this—

Mr. Johnston—I must insist upon my objections.

The speaker—The gentleman understands that it is not preper to state before the House what transpired in committee. The Chair ruled that when the question was up the other day.

Mr. Hager—I merely desire to make answer to the article. The secretary after each bill had been considered endorsed them and kanded them to the

considered endorsed them and kanded them to the different members of the committee, as is usual. After that was done—and then only—a motion was made that Mr. Johnston should report the bills, but there was no report made at the time, nor was there a single person on the committee called upon to sign a report, nor was this even necessary. The bil's were already in the hands of the members of the committee to report them to the House. At the proper time, when the members were about to report the commission bills, and after Mr. Lamon had already reported one, Mr. Albright called upon me to sign a paper which he called "a Johnston

I refused to sign, because I considered it a slander upon the members who had already or stood ready to report the proper bills. Mr. Duffy stood beside me with the bill in hand, ready to report as soon as an opportunity would present itself, and had already failed in several attempts to secure the attention of the Speaker. Messrs, Mooney and McGowan were also ready to report as soon as the "scrub race" was over, whether the regular bills should be reported or the so-called Johnston report, which was then being manufactured on the floor of the House.

Why it was necessary for the speaker to pack the committee I am unable to say, and leave that part for some one else to answer. I am satisfied that this action was not necessary. So far as the commission bills were concerned, they would have been negatived with the material already in the committee. This is the whole case, and I challenge anybody to

contradict it.

Mr. Johnson—I desire to set myself right. A gentieman from Philadelphia, and a member from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, told me that he had taken my report to Mr. Hager and that he had

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