Gordon and General Forrest probably knew as much about it as any other citizens, or more. It was not the purpose of the minority of the committee to connect either General Gordon or General Forrest with the atrocities to which the Senator has referred, but, on the contrary, to distinctly deny that they had anything to do with anything of that sort.

Mr. SCOTT. Very well. I have no doubt it was not the purpose of the minority of the committee to connect either Forrest or Gordon with the outrages.

Mr. BALIR. Therefore the Senator is very unfair in assuming that the minority of the committee that they were.

Mr. SCOTT. I had not stated that the minority of the committee said they were connected with the outrages. I have said that the minority of the committee admit that they know more about the organization of what is known as the Ku Klux than any other two men. I know that a different purpose is attributed to it by these men; but I point the public to the fact that both Gordon and Forrest refused to tell all they knew. Honest men with honest purposes associated with honest fellows, when a public investigation of this character charging these offenses was going on, would not shrink back and refuse to tell what they knew, or who were their associates.

Mr. BLAIR. The Senator will oblige me very much if he will point to that portion of the testimony in which Gordon declined to tell all he knew about it. I think he will find no such thing.

Mr. SCOTT. I do not propose now to be diverted from the line of remark I have adopted, and turn over and find the place in these eight thousand pages of testimony where that occurs, but as the Senator desires it, at a future time I shall give him the place, page, and substance of the testimony of both Forrest and Gordon to show that they did refuse to tell all they knew.

Mr. BLAIR. The Senator is somewhat incorrect in his statement. He says he does not propose to be diverted. He does not propose to be brought to the proof which he pretends to present to the Senate.

Mr. SCOTT. No, Mr. President, I said that in the testimony of N. B. Forrest and John B. Gordon it did appear, and it does appear, that they both refused to answer questions of the committee. General Forrest was asked to tell the names of the persons who were associated with him, and he declined, and he was given time to think of it, and he never would. I was not present at the examination of Gordon, but I read his testimony. So far from refusing to come to the point, I promise the Senator that I will bring here the page and the book, and show him where both refused to do so.

Mr. BLAIR. Let us have it.

Mr. SCOTT. The Senator shall have it at the proper time.

As to the other denial that this organization has anything political in it, I wish to say here that I do not care whether it has anything political in it or not. I do not care whether these outrages have been animated by partisan hate or not. There is the fact: they have been committed upon the poor and defenseless, and they have been unable to secure redress. Until this legislation of Congress and the exercise of power by the President, the men who committed these offenses could not be brought to punishment by the courts. I care not whether the offenses were committed by Republicans on Democrats or by Democrats on Republicans, or without any shadow of partisan feeling, every dictate of humanity, every impulse of enlightened civilization requires and demands that the Government shall extend its power for the purpose of bringing these offenders to justice and of protecting the defenseless.

But, sir, I have given enough to show what its political character is. I do not wish to go at large into the mere partisan aspect of this case. There is abundant material for it. Turn to its oaths "against Radicals;" to its constitution "to relieve those suffering from Radical misrule;" turn to the finding of that grand jury in Columbia, South Carolina; to the testimony of hundreds of witnesses both in and out of the order, where the victims testified that they were whipped to compel them to renounce their Radicalism; where the members of the organization testify and confess that the defeat of Radicalism was the purpose of the organization. Go on all through this testimony, that of Schenck, of North Carolina, in which he admits that he went into the organization not believing that it would countenance violence, but that he went into it as a political organization; that he afterward attempted to divert it from violence and could not do it. Take the identification of Forrest and of Gordon with it in the beginning, Hampton's appeal for it in the end. Take the fact that another prominent man in South Carolina, J. Banks Lyle, a member of the South Carolina Legislature, fled also at the time the proclamation was issued; and so well satisfied were his own Democratic associates from the county from which he was elected of his complicity with this organization that they voted with the other members of the Legislature to declare his seat vacant. All these facts show that there is a political significance in the organization.

I come now to the views of the minority on this subject. They say that the white and the black citizen cannot coexist in the same Government. The feeling is inculcated in the Ku Klux Klan of the South. It has been one of the fruitful sources of these outrages; and I regret to find that notwithstanding the constitutional amendments have declared the negro to be free, to be a citizen, and to be entitled to all his civil and political rights, that we are even now, as the result of this investigation, told that the time is near when those rights shall be taken from him. I wish no injustice to any one who has been associated with me in this investigation, and for the purpose of showing the conclusion at which they have arrived I will quote from the views of the minority. I refer to page 516 of that report.

Mr. BLAIR. Those views, I believe, were written and signed by one member of the committee.

Mr. SCOTT. I will have no issue with the Senator. I do not know by whom the whole of the views of the minority were written; they are signed by all——

Mr. BLAIR. I will explain to the Senator in one word——

Mr. SCOTT. I know all about it. It does not need explanation. It is rather unpleasant while proceeding in the line of argument to be constantly interrupted.

Mr. BLAIR. I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. SCOTT. As I wish to do justice to one of my colleagues on the committee, I prefer doing it in my own way. That portion of the report from which I shall quote was written by my colleague on the committee, Mr. Van Trump, of the House, to whom I am glad to do justice as a courteous and honorable gentleman; but while it is stated in the views of the minority that it is written by him, I find to the whole report the names of all the members of the committee who agreed to that report, the names of Frank P. Blair, T. F. Bayard, S. S. Cox, James B. Beck, P. Van Trump, A. M. Waddell, J. C. Robinson, J. M. Hanks. Of course these gentlemen divided the labor and made different portions of the report. I do not wish to reflect upon the Senator at all as the author of these views, if he considers it any reflection. I take it for granted that Mr. Van Trump will avow the authorship. He has decided convictions, and so expresses them. It is not necessary to apologize for him in advance or to shift the responsibility for these views. I give them as they are printed, and they will speak for themselves.

Now on that subject, bearing in mind that three constitutional amendments have vested in the colored citizens of the South the right of freedom, citizenship, and the ballot, I ask the attention of the Senate and of the country to the conclusion arrived at in the views of the minority:

"As we have just remarked, we do not propose to discuss at large the question of negro government in these pages; but we feel that it would be a dereliction of duty on our part if, after what we have witnessed in South Carolina, we did not admonish the American people that the present condition of things in the South cannot last. It was an of quoted political apothegm, long prior to the war, that no government could exist 'half slave and half free.' The paraphrase of that proposition is equally true, that no government can long exist 'half black and half white.'

"There can be niether sympathy nor harmony in any polity where such antagonism is attempted to be overcome by law. God's law is higher than man's law. Man's puny statutes cannot repeal or nullify the immutable ordinances of the Almighty. Those whom God has separated let no man join together. There can be no permanent partition of power, nor any peaceable joint exercise of power, among such discordant bodies of men. One or the other must have all or none. It is the very acme of folly and fanaticism to suppose, in this day of enlightenment and its consequent pride of feeling among the superior race, that there can be a reproduction of the ancient fable of tying the living and the dead together without causing death to both. Who would have dreamed, fifteen years ago, what highest and most far-seeing intellect among the great men who established this Government upon the basis of homogeneity of race and color, could have imagined that in the first century of its existence African freedmen, of the lowest type of ignorance and brutality, would rule a sovereign State of the Union, and be the arbiters of the rights and property of a race who have ruled the destinies of nations ever since government was known among men? Such a state of things may last so long as the party shall last which had the power and audacity to inaugurate it, and no longer. But whenever that party shall go down, as go down it will at some time not long in the future, that will be the end of the political power of the negro among white men on this continent."

Time was, Mr. President, when the virtue and intelligence of the citizens were considered the best attributes of citizenship, the surest guarantees of stable government. This report makes the antagonism lie only between color and race, not between vice and virtue, intelligence and ignorance. With our Constitution remaining, I would ask my friends whose names are appended to this sentiment, how they propose to end the political power of the negro when they are in place, and at the same time observe the Constitution? What can this mean but revolution, or the repudiation of the amendments of the Constitution?

It is accompanied also with a comparison which must be peculiarly flattering to the descendants of the men who formed and approved of the "tea party" in Boston harbor. They were poor men claiming to have a voice in making the laws which taxed them. We now find, in an argument against taxes imposed by a Legislature in which poor men are given a voice, the men of 1776 compared with the Ku Klux murderers of 1871. On pages 528 and 529 of the same report this occurs:

"How long will the people of South Carolina be able to endure this intolerable burden? Would any other people on earth tolerate it? Excessive and wrongful taxation, imposed with the wanton purpose of oppression, always touches the most sensitive chord in the public heart. It was a trifling tax upon tea and a stamp duty, which stands dwarfed beside the one which now exists by our own enactment, that set the colonies, South Carolina among the foermost, ablaze with fires of liberty, and inaugurated the first Ku Klux known in our history; for every school-boy knows that it was disguised men who threw the tea overboard out of an English ship in the harbor of Boston."

Does this exalt the Kukluxism into patriotism, or does it degrade the first actors in our Revolution to the level of the night fiends who scourged Elias Hill and banished an American citizen to Liberia?

There are many causes assigned for these outrages: the debates of the States, the reconstruction acts, bad legislation. I do not, at this time, propose to go into any discussion of them. I am discussing the evil itself, its existence, its magnitude, its power, its extent, and the necessity of providing against a recurrence of the violence which has hitherto disgraced the nation. It may be that before this discussion closes I may take an opportunity of saying something upon these points, if I deem it advisable, as well as upon the question of the power of Congress to enact this law. But for the present I forbear from entering either of those fields. What I have already gone over shows—

1. A conspiracy, oath-bound, against political adversaries, armed and equipped for offensive operations.

2. It has, to accomplish its purposes, committed murder, wrong, and outrage upon its opponents.

3. Its members have not hestitated to add perjury to conceal and deny these crimes.

4. It has defied all the ordinary tribunals of justice.

5. It has paralyzed the voice of private citizens and overawed the officers of the law.

6. When brought to the bar of justice, public sympathy and public aid were extended in the most public manner by the most prominent citizens by voluntary contributions, to secure counsel for the defense.

7. It has kept up intercourse through all the States, showing a common purpose, a common mode of operations, extending from North Carolina into South Carolina; from South Carolina into Georgia; from Georgia into Alabama; from Alabama into Mississippi, and into Florida—a perfect chain of intercommunication among all these organizations.

8. I have shown what will give an idea of its power and numbers from the number already indicted, who have gone into court and confessed their crimes.

Now, sir, what has this organization done? We hear much said, when we propose to provide a remedy against such an organized conspiracy, about trampling upon the rights of citizens; we are referred back to 1215 and Magna Charta; to 1628, and the petition of rights; to 1679, and the *habeas corpus*; to 1688, and the Bill of Rights; to all those enactments which make up the bible of the English constitution, and coming from them we are referred to our own Constitution. I would ask any American citizens to turn to that Constitution, to article four, five, six, and seven of the amendments to article one, section nine, and to the first section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, and he will learn that every right vested in freemen by all these enactments has been violated in the persons of citizens of the United States by the unpunished outrages of the Ku Klux, and that we are here to determine whether we will take the side of the victims or the criminals in our legislation.

Withdraw from the President of the United States the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in those States where this organization exists, and no man can answer for the scenes that will follow and the retaliation that may ensue. Keep it there, and the very existence of the power will render its exercise unnecessary.

This is the question which we are to determine. Are we, taking up these provisions in their order, to say that men who have not been secure in their persons, in their houses, or in their papers; that men who have been deprived of life and liberty without due process of law; that men whose houses have been subject to unreasonable searches and sieges; that criminals even have been hanged without trial in the face of a writ of *habeas corpus* issued to secure them a trial; that men upon whom cruel unusual punishments have been inflicted by the mob instead of by judicial tribunals; and that men entitled to citizenship, freedom, and the ballot have all of them denied by this conspiracy—shall we say that these men shall continue to be subject to these outrages? Or shall we vest in the President that power which we believe will be effective to protect and defend these rights and to bring to justice their guilty combinations against them?

Sir, others may hestitate upon this subject; I cannot. Government was instituted to protect its citizens, and we shall be derelict to our duty if we permit the more than four millions of citizens in the South against whom this conspiracy has been formed to be subject for a day to these great calamities, and subject to them at a time, too, when the strongest motives will be operating for the infliction of just such outrages as those I have described. The remedy that we have now is shown to be the most effective. Until the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended in South Carolina this organization, notwithstanding we were beginning to expose it, kept a defiant head and trampled upon its victims. There was no idea of disbanding, and it was not until the strong hand of power was laid upon them in that State that there was the remotest hope of a disbanding of the organization. I believe that if this power is kept in the hands of the President this violence will not be renewed. I believe if it is not kept there, no other power will be strong enough to repress a recurrence of the same violence that has been enacted heretofore. For that reason the committee have reported this bill, and I trust Congress will see the necessity of enacting it into a law.

Miscellaneous Items.

Horace Greeley addressed an audience of three hundred persons in the Universalist church at Poughkeepsie on Thursday night, the proceeds being for the benefit of the M. E. Zion church. He spoke entirely of the colored race—their present position and prospects—and at no time alluded to politics. After the lecture he was serenaded.

The London morning journals in their articles on the subject express the hope that the American Senate will approve of the suggestions embodied in Earl Granville's draft of the article, and thereby remove the differences now existing between England and America, but fear that the exigencies of the approaching Presidential election may cause its disapproval.

The Chinese news by the steamship *Japan* is very important. Tsing Kwofan, the viceroy of Nankin, the most powerful politician in China and the determined opponent of foreigners, is dead. The Emperor, though not yet 16 years of age, is about to be married. He signalized the anniversary of his ascension to the throne by liberating all but the first criminals of the Empire.

Advices from Yokohama state that the foreign papers there claim that the late conspiracy was participated in by 40,000 men, the retainers of the deposed damios, the object being to seize the Emperor and carry him back to Kiota, and then rise and exterminate the foreigners. The government discovered the plot, beheaded a number of the leaders and completely restored order.

The report of the Senate French Arms Commission declares the charges they were appointed to investigate, utterly unfounded. So ends that big muddle, got up for political effect, as all others of a like nature, stirred up by Schurz, Trumble & Co., against the administration, went by the board. An administration that can come out of such trials, unscathed, must be pure indeed.

The New York *Tribune* announces that Mr. Greeley will accept no invitations to speak on political questions during his candidature, and requests those who would otherwise invite him to accept this as his final determination. Mr. Greeley spoke at Poughkeepsie to the colored people, in persuance of a promise made before he was named as a candidate. No political topic was disgussed.

A gentleman who has traveled through the Southern-central portions of Illinois, including the counties of Jackson, Franklin, Williamson, Union, Perry, Saline, Jefferson, Marion, and Clinton, says that the country all through these counties looks beautiful. The larger fruits, including apples, peaches, and pears, have been wholly uninjured by the frost, while the smaller, especially strawberries, are most luxurient, and are now fully ripe.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, May 29, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

General ULYSSES S. GRANT.

ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

Adolph E. Borie, Phila. | J. M. Thompson, Butler.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. Joseph A. Bonham.	14. John Passmore.
2. Marcus A. Davis.	15. S. D. Freeman.
3. G. Morrison Coates.	16. Jessee Merrill.
4. Henry Broom.	17. Henry Orlady.
5. Theo. M. Wilmer.	18. Robert Bell.
6. John M. Bromall.	19. J. M, Thompson.
7. Francis Shroder.	20. Isaac Frazier.
8, Mark H. Richards.	21. Geo. W. Andrews.
9. Edward H. Green.	22. Henry Floyd.
10. D. K. Shoemaker.	23. John J. Gillepsie.
11. Daniel R. Miller.	24. James Patterson.
12. Leander M. Morton.	25. John W. Wallace.
13. Theodore Strong.	26. Charles C. Boyle.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

Judge ULYSSES MERCUR,

OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

General HARRISON ALLEN,

OF WARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,

GEN. HARRY WHITE, of Indiana,
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, of Cumberland.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.

Wm. M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. M'Allister, Centre; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS LIVING OUT OF THE COUNTY.

After the first of July the JOURNAL will not be mailed to subscribers residing out of the State, and only out of the county at our option, UNLESS PREPAID. This course has been made necessary by a score or two of our subscribers, scattered over the West, to whom we have sent bills, failing to respond. We give them until the 1st of July to come to time and if they do not pay by that date, we will make out their bills at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per year, and forward them to the proper officers for collection. tf.

☞ Hon. R. Bruce Petriken will please accept our thanks for a large batch of Legislative Documents.

☞ The wheat has improved wonderfully since the late rains. We will have at least two-thirds of a crop in this county.

☞ The Democrats are going for Greeley and the Republicans are about "to go for him" too. Between the two he will be crushed as between the upper and nether mill-stone.

☞ Dr. Hamlin, of this place, received forty-three votes, for Bishop, in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Brooklyn. This was a very high compliment.

☞ A wag of a Democrat, in reply to our question, "Are the Democrats going to stand Greeley?" Said: "Certainly, if Greeley can stand the Democrats, the Democrats ought to stand Greeley."

THE POLITICAL DILEMMA.

The Democrats are in a terrible dilemma. They want to beat Grant, but do not want to vote for Greeley. If they don't vote for Greeley they can't beat Grant. If they do vote for Greeley they bury their party and join in a movement to elect a man who belongs, in his own language, to no party, where, after the election, will they belong? The poor fellows are desperate. It looks like political death to stand where they are. It looks about the same if they join the "Liberal" movement.—They are in about the same position as the fellow on the burning ship: if he stood where he was he would burn to death; if he jumped into the sea he would be drowned. So between the two chances he had but little choice. If Greeley could only change his name, he might keep his friends out of this dilemma. They want to support him, because he is down on Grant, and so are they. Thus far they agree; but he has been in favor of equality, of universal suffrage, of almost every radical *ism* that has afflicted and belittled their party, and they have no pledge on his part that he has given up these playful eccentricities, or is sorry for the abuse he has indulged in at their expense. Yet they must beat Grant, and so must Horace, to be elected; and if they could only forget the past, they would forgive the old philosopher and swallow him in a moment.—But your dyed-in-the-wool Democrats can't forget. It don't agree with their nature. They are willing enough to forgive, with the mental reservation, that the old grudge should hold good if they ever got on their feet again; but to forget, is to blot out, and their keen sense of past wrongs at the hands of Horace, has made this blotting business a hard task for them.

It's a fearful dilemma, and if we could suggest any practical way to escape it, we would, out of pure benevolence, give our troubled friends the benefit of it. But we can't afford any relief. The Democracy is dead any way; the Greeley movement is sure to be, next November; and it seems to us simply a question as to whether our friends want a double burial. If they want it, let them shut their eyes and jump. If they desire to live, and grow, and be contented and happy during the remainder of their days, let them drop the dry bones of Democracy, repudiate this sickly movement, nursed by a few sore-heads, and join the only substantial party now before the people—the party of reform, of honesty, of loyalty, of intelligence; the party that has been doubly tried, in peace and in war. In a word, let them get in the Republican party. It is never too late to do good; and if our Democratic friends want to shout victory, during their natural lives, the only chance they can have is offered under the old flag, with U. S. Grant as the standard bearer.

BEDFORD COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Bedford county met in Convention, at Bedford, on Tuesday of last week, and nominated John B. Fluck, Esq., of Hopewell township, for Prothonotary; Nelson Alsip, of Bedford, for Register and Recorder; Isaac D. Earnest, of Bedford township, for Sheriff; Henry P. Diehl, of Colerain, for Poor Director; Westley Bennett, of Southampton township, for Auditor; and John A. Cessna, of Bedford, for Coroner.

The nomination of John B. Fluck, Esq., for Prothontary, is no doubt a very popular move. We know of no Democrat in Bedford county that we would sooner see elected to a prominent position than Mr. Fluck. He is a man of sterling worth and respected by everybody, but he has always been an uncompromising Democrat, refusing to vote for his best friends if they happened to be on the opposite ticket. He cannot, therefore, with any show of consistency, ask Republicans to vote for him, and without Republican votes he cannot be elected. The nomination of our jocular friend "Nelse" for Register and Recorder is also a good move. But he was nominated for the wrong office. He should have been nominated for Prothonotary. No man in the county understands that office better than he does. We are opposed to putting any man into the Prothonotaryship, to bungle things, who has not served an apprenticeship in that office or been a sufficient length of time at the bar to become acquainted with its workings. A Prothonotary, who is unacquainted with the technicalities of the profession, can make more blunders, in a single term, than can be corrected in an age, and frequently he has to "pay the piper" for them.

Isaac D. Earnest has at last got the nomination for Sheriff, poor man! and now we will bet a mess of peas that the Democracy will see him slaughtered, yea cut to mince-meat. Isaac's bull-dog tenacity, has served him well, but that is all the good it is likely to do him. Henry P. Diehl must be nominated at least twice a year or he will bolt. Henry P. gets as many trifling favors on as small a capital as any Democrat in the county. He has ambition enough to fill all the offices in the county and must be a source of great annoyance to everybody else in the party. The ticket is completed in the person of our friend John A. Cessna, for Coroner. John ought to have been nominated for Sheriff. He is a capital young man and deserves well at the hands of his party.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Bedford county, in Convention assembled, hail with delight the honor conferred upon their distinguished fellow townsman, the Hon. William P. Schell, by the Williamsport Convention, and in consideration of his valuable public services, his faithful and consistent record as a Democrat, we instruct our delegate to vote for him and use all honorable means to secure his nomination at the Reading Convention as the Democratic candidate for Governor; and we respectfully and earnestly urge upon the Reading Convention the propriety of nominating him—pledging Bedford county for the largest Democratic majority since the days of Andrew Jackson.

Resolved, That the nomination of William Hartley, Esq., for Auditor General by the Reading Convention, would receive our earnest and warmest sanction, and that we instruct our delegate to vote for, and to use all honorable means to secure the same, recognizing in him a man of sterling integrity, of eminent qualifications for the office of Auditor General, and who if elected would make an honest and faithful public servant.

Recommending for Schell, for Governor, and Hartley, for Auditor General, is a little heavy. Bedford county is only the hundredth part of the State and yet she presents two candidates for State offices! We have always regarded the Hartley movement as an effort to squeeze a few greasy dollars out of him, but the Democratic party of the State do not know him as well as we do. They will never get a "red."

Meyers was recommended for renomination for Congress, Kerr for Senator and Reynolds for Legislature. They will, no doubt, all be nominated, and they ought to be.

THE TREATY.

The question of "indirect claims" is still before the United States Senate. It is a singularly strange affair altogether. That the Treaty itself provides for the presentation of the "indirect claims" is certainly clear; yet England's statesmen deny the fact, and refuse to let the Arbitration decide whether or not the Treaty does so provide. For what was the Arbitration instituted if not to adjust all matters in dispute—and why not include this last also?

As neither Power is willing to recede from the stand taken, the only alternative is to drop the Arbitration and the Treaty together. Then let Congress pass a joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to open negotiations with the English and Dominion Governments for the union of the Colonies with the American Republic, (subject to the will and popular vote of that people,) and a permanent commercial zollverein between England and the United States. This would be of greater permanent value to the material interests of the Colonies, the commerce and peace of England, and the general prosperity of this Continent than a score of the most liberal treaties that can be made.

☞ The letter of Horace Greeley, accepting his nomination, has at last been published. It affords a very lamentable exhibition of the weakness of poor human nature. As an editor Mr. Greeley may, with a good deal of propriety, be considered a fair success; but he appears not to have learned that the qualities essential to success as a President are the very ones in which he is lamentably deficient.

☞ We take up the principal portion of our space to-day with Mr. Scott's speech in favor of the extension of the Ku Klux act. We hope that it will be read carefully by every voter who receives our paper. Mr. Scott has given the subject much thought and labor and his summing up of the hellish outrages, of those fiends in human form, ought to satisfy every candid person that the act should be extended.

☞ Amnesty is now the law of the land. It relieves about 150,000 persons of their political disabilities. There are still some three hundred under the ban; but nearly all of these may have their disabilities removed by making application to Congress, through their representatives. So that Amnesty is general, and all but universal.

THE CONVENTION.

On Wednesday next the representatives of the great Republican party will convene at Philadelphia to nominate a candidate for President, and also one for Vice President, of the United States. The proceedings will be short and harmonious.—Grant will be nominated to fill the office of Chief Magistrate, and Colfax, Curtin, or Wilson of Massachusetts, will probably receive the nomination for Vice President. Delegates will come from nearly all the States with instructions from their constituents, and with their own minds made up. A broad and liberal platform will be presented to the people, covering a continuation of all that is good in the past and embracing such new issues as experience, wisdom and prudence have shown to be essential to our general prosperity.

☞ The Constitutionality of the Local Option Law, as we stated last week, was confirmed by a full Common Pleas bench, in Philadelphia. This is glorious. Now let the Supreme Court do likewise.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Congress—Last Hours of the Session—Col. Scott's Victory—Amnesty Now a Law—The Civil Rights and Ku Klux Bills Passed in the Senate—The Tariff Through the House and in the Senate—"The National Guard."

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1872.

CONGRESS TO ADJOURN JUNE 3.

Both Houses have concurred in a resolution to adjourn June 3, and are holding night sessions in order to complete the work by that time. An extra session of the Senate will probably be called to consider and act upon the Indirect Claims question.

COL. SCOTT'S VICTORY.

The President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company used every means in his power to prevent Col. Thos. A. Scott from obtaining a site for a depot in Washington for the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, now about to connect Washington City with the outside world. It is well known that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have had a monopoly of all the travel to and from Washington by rail; but the new road comes into competition with the monopolists, and they have made every effort to prevent the President of the new road from obtaining an eligible site for their depot. But Col. Scott has overcome all obstacles, and has carried his bill through Congress and secured for it the signature of the President. He will immediately commence the erection of one of the finest railroad depots in the country. It will be on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, and within half a dozen squares of the capitol.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

The Senate passed the House Amnesty bill, and it has received the signature of the President. It provides

"That all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments of the Constitution of the United States are hereby removed from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, officers in the judicial, military and naval service of the United States, heads of departments and foreign ministers of the United States,"

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Senate has passed Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights Bill, as amended by Mr. Carpenter. The provisions relating to schools, juries and cemeteries are omitted. As it now stands it provides:

That whoever being a corporation or natural person and owner, or in charge of any public inn, or of any place of public amusement or entertainment, for which a license from any legal authority is required, or of any line of stage coaches, railroad, or other means of public carriage of passengers of freight, shall make any distinction as to admission or accomodation therein of any citizen of the United States because of race, color or previous condition of servitude, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars for each offence; and the person or corporation so offending shall be liable to the citizen thereby injured in damages to be recovered in an action of debt.

SEC. 2. That the offences under this act and actions to recover damages may be prosecuted before any Territorial, District or Circuit Court of the United States having jurisdiction of crimes at the place where the offence was charged to have been committed, with a right of appeal or to have a writ of error in any case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

It is doubtful if the House can reach this bill before the session closes.

SENATOR SCOTT'S KU-KLUX BILL.

During a session that lasted nearly twenty-four hours, from Tuesday at eleven until half-past ten on Wednesday of last week, Senator Scott had the gratification of seeing his Ku-Klux bill pass the Senate by a vote of 28 to 15. This bill extends the time in which the President is authorized to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* to March 4, 1873. Efforts will be made to secure the passage of the bill in the House before the session closes.

THE HOUSE TARIFF BILL.

The tariff bill which passed the House is now under consideration in the Senate. The bill is essentially the same as that of the Senate, passed some time ago, but returned by the House to the Senate without being considered.

THE "NATIONAL GUARD."

An organization under the above title, recently originated in Washington, is extending rapidly into every State and Territory in the Union. Its objects are "the maintenance intact, in the letter and spirit, of the constitution and laws of the United State, the constitution and laws of the States in harmony therewith, and the preservation of the political, personal and property rights of every citizen, however exalted or humble. And the members associate for the express purpose of laboring to establish, absolutely and beyond future question, the supremacy of American citizenship, wherever located, unchallenged freedom of opinion, the safe and peaceful exercise of every personal and political right, and the mutual protection by all moral and lawful means of their associates and all other citizens against individual or organized assaults upon these rights, or malicious persecution on account of race, condition, or opinion in every form."

A NATIONAL COUNCIL

has been organized at Washington composed of three resident members for each State and Territory, to which each State or Territory may add three more as soon as they shall have reported a State or Territorial Council working under, and in harmony with the National Council.

THE STATE COUNCILS

shall be organized under charters from, and the charter members shall be appointed by, the National Council; but the State Councils may increase their number, by the appointment of not exceeding one additional member from each Congressional district, one from each organized county, and one from each incorporated city.

DISTRICT COUNCILS.

The State Council may establish in each Congressional District, a District Council, and appoint the members thereof, which shall, understand in obedience to the constitutions and regulations of the National and State Councils, organize each of the counties in their respective districts.

ORGANIZED REGIMENTS

under the rules and regulations of the National Council, and the orders and regulations of the State and District Councils in harmony therewith, there may be one regiment formed for each organized county, and one or more for each incorporated city, the field and staff officers of which shall, in title and number, correspond to those of an infantry regiment in the United States service; their duties, and the number and duties of the line and warrant officers, to be defined by the regulations of the National Council, and directed by the orders of the State and District Councils.

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

The objects of these organizations is physical, mental and moral discipline; the observance of law and order; and the suppression of crime, violations of the laws and outrages of whatever nature. The regimental officers are required to see that each commissioned and warrant officer either takes or is supplied with one or more daily or weekly newspapers, which support the principles sought to be established by the organization; and the material contents of these papers must be read or verbally communicated to the members of the company each week.

The members of this organization will hold no political conventions; nominate no candidates for public office; engage in no political persecutions; but will be expected to acquire and communicate to each other all important political information, so that every member be, as far as possible, well informed on political subjects, and while each member shall be entirely free and independent in his political action, all will be advised to act and vote with that political party which adheres to and supports the principles which underlie this organization; especially will they be asked to support only *such men* for places of power, honor, or emolument, as by their record, their character as citizens, their known sympathy with the objects of their organization, and their patriotism, affords ample guarantee, that they will fully uphold the principles advocated.

Such is a brief outline of the declaration, regulations, and objects of this new and rapidly growing organization. Seven States are already working under charters from the National Council, and others have applied, and will be immediately chartered. Those who propose to organize in any part of Pennsylvania will receive all information on application to Col. Fitzgerald, of the daily *City Item*, Philadelphia. In a few weeks after the Philadelphia Presidential Convention nearly every State in the Union will be organized and in working order.

The uniform will be a blue blouse and fatigue cap, each man carrying the American flag two feet long, on a seven-foot staff painted black. Belts and other insignia of officers at their own choice, subject to a general order from the State Council. In evening processions or marches, one-third of the members of each company or regiment to carry torches; the other two-thirds to retain their flags. The State Council may adopt a countersign which shall be common to the whole State; it may be a word, a phrase, a gesture, or all; and the District Council and Commanders of regiments may, in like manner, adopt or change a countersign for their respective districts or beats. Blouses and caps will be provided at less than half cost.

THE INDIRECT CLAIMS.

This vexed question is still before the Senate for solution. The indications now are that the American Government will not yield to the demand of England, and that the Treaty of Washington will be abandoned. N. H. P.

Letter from the West.

DAVENPORT, IA., May 21, 1872.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—You will perceive by the heading of this letter that I am again "on the wing." I left your ancient borough on the evening of the 13th instant, in company with some of my friends, for a tour West, arriving in Chicago the next evening about 8 o'clock.

On the morning of the 14th, in passing over the counties in Ohio adjoining Pennsylvania, we noticed a white frost, and found the air chilly. The wheat crops in Ohio and Indiana look as unpromising as in our own State, being injured by the winter and the growth retarded by dry weather and high winds.

We spent a day in Chicago, visiting the several places of interest. We passed over considerable space of the burnt district, which wore the appearance of the city of Paris after the destruction by the Communists. Here and there can be seen, in the burnt district, fine five and six-story new palatial buildings, built of white limestone brought from the quarries at Joliet, and in a few years this portion of the city will rise, Phœnix-like, out of its own ashes, to appear more beautiful than ever. The citizens of Chicago are a live people, and this city is destined to be the third in the Union. The length of the city, as now laid out, north and south, is fifteen miles.

We left this city for Rock Island, passing through several large towns and a splendid country, on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. The city of Rock Island and that of Moline are some three miles apart, but in a few years will be one continuous city.—Moline is noted for its manufacturing interest. Here are located cotton factories, paper and grist mills, and other extensive works for the manufacture of tubs and pails made direct from the saw-logs drawn up out of the Mississippi. Two extensive plow manufactories are located here, one of which is owned in part by Mr. Swan, formerly of Shade Gap, your county. It turned out last year over ten thousand plows, the mould boards and shares, all made of cast steel, polished as bright as a new dollar. Rock Island contains nine hundred acres, and is beautifully laid out with fine drives. The Island is owned by the U. S. Government, and it is erecting an armory, and ten large buildings, each 200x310 feet, built of white limestone. Two of the buildings are finished, and the others are going up. The estimated cost is five millions, but if they stop short of ten they will manage things different here from what our government officials did in the city of New York. When these works are finished this will no doubt be one of the most interesting places in the United States. Gen. Rodman drafted and laid out the plan, and has since died. A fine monument has been erected to his memory on the Island.

We next visited the stirring city of Davenport, which has a population of 22,000. Here are several fine manufacturing establishments, amongst them a fine woolen mill for making cloths and cassimeres equal to any in the United States. The vicinity of Davenport is noted for the cultivation of onions. We saw ten acre fields entirely covered with onions. The seed is drilled in rows and cultivated by the use of implements made for that purpose. The onions grow from the seed, ready for market, the same season. The fall and spring wheat, through Illinois and Iowa, promises an average crop. Their season, thus far, has been wet; up to the time we reached Iowa they had eleven days of continuous rain, making them late with their corn planting.

We had the pleasure of taking by the hand our old friend Capt. J. D. Campbell. The Captain is among the live men of this city, and we are told is making his mark. Court was in session while we were there, and he was engaged in a suit at that time.

We leave for St. Paul from this place, and you may hear from me again. L.

Letter from Illinois.

NORTON, ILL., May 24, 1872.

Editor Journal: I suppose you have no objections to hear from the Prairie State, and one of your old subscribers.

Politics are now going up to fever heat here amongst us *suckers*, especially as our County Convention meets to-day, (15th inst.) Greeley stock here in this county is below par, and in the township I live in, (Norton,) I don't know one Republican who is so unfortunate as to be a sorehead. We are all for the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention, whoever they may be. Of course, Grant is our choice. We are intending to put up a good county ticket, and send reliable men to Springfield, to our State Convention, and expect to join hand with you of the Keystone State, at the National Convention, in nominating Grant as our standard-bearer, and then on to a glorious victory in November next.

This county was represented at the *Dolly Varden* humbug, by a second-rate lawyer—Steve Moore—one of the most contemptible copperheads in the State. So much so, that during the progress of the rebellion, the citizens of Norton tendered their services to the people of Kankakee, to march in a body and assist to hang this same Steve Moore, and several others of the same kidney, and we meant then just what we said. Now he professes a great love for the old dotard Greeley. Shades of our departed sons, what consistency!

M. F. C.

The New York newspapers might be in better business than that of attempting to discourage the new line of American steamships which are being built to run between Philadelphia and Liverpool. The most disgraceful fact in American commercial history is the scene to be witnessed almost every day of the week in New York harbor, where half a dozen steamships depart for Europe, not one of them American built or American owned. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has undertaken the new project.

Advices from Yokohama, Japan, of April 23d says a frightful fire occured in Yeddo during, a severe gale, destroying habitations covering a space of two by three miles. The fire originated in one of the prince's late palaces, which was occupied by troops. The flames leaped over whole blocks of buildings, and set fire to places a mile distant from the buildings in which the fire begun. An immense amount of property was destroyed. Where the wounded and lame were unable to escape the officers slashed right and left with their swords, and thus saved many persons from the more awful fate of burning. Thirty thousand persons are homeless. The government has opened the rice storehouses and feed all who apply.

The Secretary of the Interior has received a communication from General Howard, dated at Tueson, Arizona, April 27, who says he spent four days at Camp Grant, in order to inquire thoroughly into the Apache troubles, at the spot which has been considered its own centre. There are nearly one thousand Apaches on the reservation, and their conduct is good. Scarcely any depredations are committed in the vicinity, and have not been so for some time. Gov.