New-York Tribune.

VOL. XL..No. 12,286. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1880. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

VIOLENCE AT THE SOUTH.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE KU-KLUX OPERATIONS —A VALUABLE PAMPHLET FOR FARMERS—CONFIDENCE OF THE GREENBACK CANDIDATE.

An official report received at Washington contains information of the operations of secret organizations in the South, showing that the Ku-Klux Klan is not yet extinct. Professor Comstock, of the Agricultural Department, has prepared a report, of interest to farmers, upon the habits of a large variety of insects. General Weaver says he believes that the Greenback party will carry a sufficient number of States to throw the election of President into the House of Representatives.

THE KU-KLUX STILL ACTIVE.

TERRORISM IN THE SOUTH—CITIZENS THREATENED, BEATEN AND SHOT AT—A NEW CHAPTER TO "THE FOOL'S ERRAND."

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 4.—A report has been received at the Attorney-General's Office which reads like a page out of the history of the later reconstruction period. It is, however, a narrative of events which have occurred within the last few months.

The scene is a county in Virginia; but its name, as well as the names of the persons concerned in it, cannot be given, for the reason that the course to be pursued has not yet been decided upon by the Attorney-General. To people who have read "The Fool's Errand," it will be an easy effort of the imagination to place this occurrence in the neighborhood of Warrington. Accompanying the report is a letter of Judge Rives, dated Charlottesville, March 13. He says:

The enclosed shows a fearful state of disorder and terrorism. Consult with —— and see how far the Ku Klux law of Congress covers the case. I am sure Mr.—— will give them all the protection he can. I think you should have a Grand Jury at ——, and get witnesses before it to trace the conspiracy in all its ramifications."

The following are the most interesting portions of the report:

DEAR SIR: I have investigated the operations of the Ku-Klux, of —— County, in obedience to your instructions in letter of recent date, and have the following report to make. I find that an organization exists in —— County, calling themselves Southern Regulators, but better known by the citizens of said county as Ku-Klux; that a number of persons have been cruelly whipped, the lives of some threatened and one man shot at by this organization; but the causes for such maltreatment have their origin for the most part in personal differences. Many of these persons who have been so punished are of questionable reputation, while others are good honest citizens. The custom of the Klan is to paste notices warning persons of the punishment to be inflicted, as for instance:

NOTICE.

Mr. ——,

SIR: We understand you have been befriending —— —— by reliable men and telling him facts. We think that a man that befriends him, said —— —— is not far behind him, under every circumstance, and the penalty is forty-nine lashes well laid on. We mean just what we say. Here is a sample. Anyone taking this down takes fifteen. S. R. R.

This copy of notice was furnished me by the author of the letters, and was copied by him from the original which he saw posted. The "sample" referred to in said notice was a large hickory switch placed under the notice.

The following named persons have been whipped by the Klan ring (here are given the names of eight men, two of whom are colored). The two colored men and Mr. —— I learn sustain good characters, and especially the latter, who has been whipped twice. Mr. —— (another white man) was whipped once and shot at once, the ball just missing him and entering the facing of his door.

A—— B—— was a candidate for Justice at the last Spring election, and C—— D—— voted for him. They were informed by the Klan at the time of the whipping that they were whipped on said account. Mr. S—— was whipped because of his outspoken disapproval of the klan and their wanton assaults upon private citizens. G—— H—— was charged with theft, and they gave that as a reason for whipping him, but they on the same night stole his pistol and have not returned it.

"It was my fortune to meet with one R—— H——, who gave me the following information, to-wit: That he (R—— H——) had been a member of the organization. He joined for the purpose of exposing the klan. It was composed of the following named persons, viz: (Here are given the names of the president and members.) Mr. R—— H—— informed his father of his object in joining the klan, and his father informed his wife, R—— H——'s stepmother, who is related to a member of the Klan, and through her it is thought the order was informed of his purpose. At any rate, a short time after he gave his father this information, he was waited upon while chopping in the woods, by three members of the Klan, and informed by them they had been advised of his purpose, and demanded to know if it was true. He (R. H.) had great difficulty in convincing them they were in error, and after they had expressed themselves as being satisfied of his innocence, they told him that it was their purpose to kill him if they had found him guilty, and if he dared to inform against them they would kill him. Since then, however, they have discovered truth of the charge, and he had to flee the country to save his life.

On a subsequent time his house was entered and searched by two members of the Klan, a third remaining on the outside, and failing to find him they declared in the presence of his wife their purpose to take his life.

Three members of the klan were arrested a short time ago on a State warrant, charged with being engaged in whipping —— and others, and were tried before Justice H——, of said county, who committed them to jail after an examination of the charges, in default of bail to appear before the next county Grand Jury; but they were subsequently admitted to bail in the sum of $1,200. They failed to appear and their bonds were forfeited. I learn indictments were found against these and some ten or twelve others of the klan, and since then the newly elected judge has appointed a patrol of twelve men for that portion of the county to preserve order, and it is thought by those who know him best he will use every means at his command to put a stop to the operations of the Klan and bring the guilty to justice; but it is also believed that the sheriff and his deputies are in sympathy with the Klan.

I learn that a number of citizens in the vicinity of —— are apprehensive of a visit from the Klan, having been threatened by them. About five months ago, Deputy Collector ——, myself and two others made a raid on Bitter Creek for men I had processes for, and after riding all night, stopped with a Mr. S. for breakfast and remained there till evening. The following morning —— found a notice posted near his house warning him against feeding and lodging "revenue officers, thieves and scoundrels," and threatening that if he repeated the offence he would be surely punished.

A very large majority of the members of the klan are disreputable men; but there are undoubtedly men of means and of former good standing connected with it. The president of the order is a man of means, and it is he, Madame Rumor says, who brought the authority from Kentucky for getting up the organization, though there is no proof. . . . I have reason to believe there are kindred organizations existing in other parts of this county, and possibly in parts of —— County also, but have failed to obtain the names of the members.

Accompanying the report are a number of affidavits, of which the following is a specimen:

"I do hereby solemnly affirm that I believe my life is in danger, and that the efforts of the civil authorities are not sufficient to protect me; as parties who have threatened my life, and who are under indictment for breaking in my house after night under disguise, and beating me and maiming my person, threatening me with death if I should divulge it—said parties are now at large and no efforts being made to arrest them, I do hereby solemnly appeal to the Government of the United States for that protection that is due a loyal citizen. So help me God.

A CONGRESSMAN'S DUTY.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE RENOMINATION OF REPRESENTATIVE GOODE IN THE SECOND DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 4.—*The Norfolk Virginian* of yesterday has an editorial article strongly advocating the renomination of Congressman Goode. *The Virginian* says: "No matter what personal objection there may be to Mr. Goode, his bitterest enemy cannot say that in his public capacity as the Representative of the IId Congressional District in the XLVIth Congress he has failed to discharge his duty to his district and his constituents." The article then goes on to show that Mr. Goode has performed his whole duty, by showing that he has obtained the following appropriations from the National Treasury for the benefit of his district:

For Norfolk Harbor	$50,000
For Appomattox River	20,000
For York River	10,000
For North Landing River	15,000
For Nottoway River	5,000
For Pamunky River	2,500
For Blackwater River	2,500
For Chickahominy River	2,000
For Pagan Creek	5,000
For York River Lighthouse	35,000
For Cape Henry Lighthouse	25,000
For Buoy Wharf at Portsmouth	4,500
For timber sheds at navy yard	75,000
For repairs of sea wall at navy yard	50,000
For artillery school Fort Monroe	5,000
For repairs of buildings at Fort Monroe	20,000
For quarantine hospital, Hampton Roads	35,000
For monument at Yorktown	100,000
For Centennial celebration of victory at Yorktown	20,000
Total	$482,500

The editor continues: "Of this sum all sections of the district are participants. But this is not all. In addition to the above special appropriations, there are others of which Norfolk and the district will secure a proportion. These appropriations are of a general character, such as repairs of the marine barracks at Norfolk, Washington and Annapolis, $22,336; repairs of navy yards, $300,000; for yards and docks, $440,000; for steam engineering, $800,000; and for construction during the next fiscal year, $1,500,000; in all, $3,062,336 for general purposes, of which sum we may expect to secure a full share."

PESTS OF THE FARMER.

PROFESSOR COMSTOCK'S REPORT ON DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS READY FOR THE PRINTER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The annual report of Professor Comstock, the Entomologist of the Agricultural Department, has been completed and will be sent to the printer at once. It will form a part of the Agricultural report for 1879, but covers the work accomplished up to the 30th of last month.

The report describes the habits of about fifty species of insects, among which are the army worm and a new species of leaf-hopper which devastated the wheat fields in the South during last Winter and Spring. It also discusses the habits of several species of insects which are injurious to clover, to forest and shade trees, to fruit and to garden vegetables.

A preliminary report is made of an investigation of insects injurious to orange trees. This investigation was begun in Florida last Winter, and will be continued in California this Summer. Professor Comstock will start for that State in a few days. The report is written in a popular style and is designed for circulation among farmers to whom it will be of great value. More briefly, however, the scientific features of each topic discussed are given for the benefit of entomologists.

THE HOPEFUL MR. WEAVER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 4.—General Weaver, the Greenback candidate for President, has arrived in Washington, apparently none the worse for his letter of acceptance. He spent some time at the Capitol yesterday collecting material for his electioneering tour. General Weaver will go from here to Alabama to make speeches in his own behalf. He is very confident that the Greenbackers will carry Maine, Mississippi and two or three more States, and thus throw the election of a President into the House of Representatives, where he thinks the Greenbackers will stand as good a chance as anybody. It will be observed that General Weaver is not at all reticent in regard to political affairs generally, or to his own individual prospects.

FRAUD IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT IN THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—SYSTEMATIC STEALING CHARGED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 4.—Alexander C. Laughlin, engaged as an expert by Bond Commissioner James C. Coit, to count and cancel bills of the bank of the State, which are now being funded in State consols at 50 cents on the dollar, has been committed to jail in default of $50,000 bail, charged with fraudulently appropriating certain amounts of the bills to his own use.

Laughlin was employed sometime in February or March last as an expert to examine packages of bills presented for funding and count them separating genuine from the spurious bills, to cancel them after examination, put them in packages, and to seal and certify upon the face of each package the amount of bills found valid and the amount found involved. The packages were then tied up and sealed with wax at the corners and stamped with a seal made for that purpose. Laughlin, it was shown was frequently left alone in the office to attend to this work.

The first intimation that things were going wrong was on the 29th of June, when it was discovered that a certain package of bills did not contain a number of bills corresponding with the endorsement on the face of the package. Other packages were then counted and found to be deficient. This led to Laughlin's arrest.

The loss to the State is not yet definitely known, and cannot be until all the bills have been recounted. The estimate made by the Commissioner to the last Legislature of the bills outstanding was $550,000, and since Laughlin's appointment $700,000 of the bills have been presented for funding. It is believed that the ultimate loss will be small.

Laughlin is a native of Fairfield County, in this State. He was connected with the Exchange Bank in Columbia from 1862 to 1865. He then went to Europe, where he remained for several years, and returned to South Carolina in 1873. There seems to be little doubt as to Laughlin's guilt, the only question in doubt being the amount he has stolen.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—The day has been observed much as the ordinary Fourth of July, by a large influx of visitors from the country, and by the usual consumption of firecrackers and the firing of guns, pistols, etc. A large picnic was held at Parke's Grove, eleven miles up the river.

During the afternoon serious disturbances arose among a party of drunken men, in the course of which John Mullen, formerly a private policeman, was shot dead. Half a dozen men were injured. Michael Moses and five others were arrested. Mullen was proprietor of a laundry.

WINDSOR, Vt., July 4.—Independence Day was duly observed here on Saturday in a quiet manner. A rocket accidentally thrown at about 8 o'clock in the evening struck the store of Tuxbury & Stone, entering a large show window filled with goods and setting all on fire. The flames were soon extinguished.

LOWELL, Mass., July 4.—The celebration of Independence Day, under the city's auspices, began this evening in Huntington Hall, when the Rev. J. L. Seward, of the Unitarian Church, delivered an oration. Other clergymen took part in the preliminary religious services.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—To-day has been observed as a holiday by various classes of people. There has been a continuous fusillade of firecrackers, pistols and miniature cannon. A number of accidents have occurred, and two children—August Eckhart, age eight, and Michael Gallagher, age twelve—were shot in the head by stray bullets, and are dying.

For incidents in New York and vicinity see eighth page.

A WESTERN RAILROAD SOLD.

CHICAGO, July 3.—A special to *The Times* from Springfield, Ill., says: "The Grayville and Mattoon Railroad was to-day sold under a decree of the United States Court to Mr. Cummins, of Chicago, for $600,000."

THE ALLEGED DEADWOOD FRAUDS.

DEADWOOD, D. T., July 2.—The jury in the case of Robert Kelly, County Treasurer, charged with embezzlement, have disagreed, and were discharged.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS ABROAD.

THE FRENCH RADICALS GROWLING.

A BRITISH CONSERVATIVE VICTORY WON IN BUTESHIRE—THE SULTAN INCITING HOSTILITY TO THE GREEKS.

The French Radical journals censure severely the Senate for rejecting the Amnesty bill. The British Conservatives have won a seat at an election in Buteshire. The collective note from the Powers to be presented to the Sultan to-day. He has prepared a secret proclamation inciting the Albanians to resist the Greeks.

THE FRENCH AMNESTY AGITATION.

PARIS, July 4, 1880.

La République Française, commenting upon the rejection of the Amnesty bill by the Senate, and the part M. Simon took in the debate, says the scandalous reconciliation between the authors [the Royalists] and the victim [Jules Simon] of the 16th of May will not prevail against the National will and the force of events. Amnesty, full and complete, will be carried in spite of all.

La Paix observes that the majority of the Senate will be held responsible for the crisis which will probably follow. *Le Rappel* says the vote involves double suicide—suicide of an Assembly and suicide of a man. The *Mot d'Ordre* says the Senate voted its own downfall. *Le Parlement* says the Senate has justified the confidence the country placed in it. *Le Soleil* observes that M. Simon's speech was an eloquent indictment of the Government for its acts.

LONDON, Monday, July 5, 1880.

A Paris dispatch to *The Standard* states that several disturbances in connection with the expulsion of the Jesuits are reported from the provinces. The most serious one was at Havre, whear soldiers charged the crowd.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* states that Lord Granville has invited M. Challemel-Lacour, the French Ambassador, to immediately negotiate a treaty of commerce, and M. Lacour hos accepted.

In the French Senate on Saturday the General Amnesty bill was rejected by a vote of 145 to 133. The Senate then adopted an amendment granting amnesty to all participants in the Commune except assassins and incendiaries. The vote on the amendment was 143 to 138.

BUENOS AYRES BEFORE THE PEACE.

LISBON, July 4, 1880.

A letter from Buenos Ayres dated June 9 describes the situation there at that date as follows: "The city is completely besieged by the National forces under General Roca. President Avellaneda and the Government are established at Belgrara. Dr. Tejedos has called out the Provincial Guards and ordered the construction of barricades in the streets. Buenos Ayres has enlisted four regiments of Italians. President Avellaneda, at the instance of the foreign representatives here, has allowed a delay of ten days for vessels to discharge and clear. No vessels will be allowed to enter the harbor of Buenos Ayres after to-day. The Provincial Government has seized the Custom House, Post Office, Arsenal, National Government House and all the buildings deserted by the National authorities. The National forces outside of the city are estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000, and the provincial troops at between 6,000 and 7,000."

A BRITISH CONSERVATIVE GAIN.

LONDON, Monday, July 5, 1880.

An election for Member of Parliament was held in Buteshire, Saturday, to fill the vacancy caused by the unseating of Mr. Thomas Russell (Liberal) on the ground that he held a government contract at the time he was elected. Mr. Charles Dalrymple (Conservative) was returned, receiving 585 votes. Mr. Russel, who ran again, polled 540.

BELGIUM AND THE VATICAN.

ROME, July 4, 1880.

Clerical papers vehemently censure the suppression of the Belgian Legation at the Holy See. The *Aurora* says it is all the more blameable as the Vatican was preparing a reply to the Belgian note of May 18, and the Legation was suppressed without awaiting its reception.

WHY THE TAY BRIDGE FELL.

LONDON, Monday, July 5, 1880.

The report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the Tay disaster has been presented to the Board of Trade. It states that the fall of the bridge was owing to an insufficiency of cross-bracing, and severely condemns the way in which the bridge was built and the subsequent neglect of proper supervision.

AFFAIRS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 4, 1880.

The harem of the ex-Khedive of Egypt has gone to Smyrna.

The German Ambassador, as senior diplomatic representative of the European Powers, will present to the Porte the collection note to-morrow.

The Porte has resolved to renew provisionally for six months the engagements with English officers of the Gendarmerie.

A FRANCO-CANADIAN ENTERPRISE.

QUEBEC, July 4.—Mr. Wurtele, M. P. P., with Mr. Lafaivre, Consul for France, sailed in yesterday's mail steamer for France, the former to complete the organization of a Credit Foncier in the province of Quebec, with a capital of $25,000,000.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL CENTENARY.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 4.—A large meeting of Sabbath-school teachers and scholars was to-day held in Royal Exhibition Hall to celebrate the centenary of the organization of Sunday-schools here.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Monday, July 5, 1880.

Duke's Theatre, in High Holborn, this city, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday.

Abdurahman Khan left Kharasad for Cabul on the 28th ultimo.

The loss by the burning of the Duke's Theatre is $25,000.

The Bishop of London's warrant for sequestration of the living of the Rev. Mr. Mackonochie, the Ritualist, was published yesterday.

COMMENCEMENT AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE

A SERMON BY PROFESSOR CHADBOURNE.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., July 4.—The first day day of the Commencement of Williams College dawned with a clear sky and delightful atmosphere. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Congregational Church was filled with a large audience, the attraction being the baccalaureate sermon of President Chadbourne. The sermon was exceedingly practical, and from beginning to end commanded the closest attention of the audience.

The speaker discoursed from Ecclesiastes xi., 4: "He that observeth the wind shall not sow, and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap." The doctrine of the text, he said, is that the man who neglects the great principles of action and the great movements of God's providence, and is turned aside from his course by the mere accidents of life, is doomed to failure. When the winds blow and clouds darken the sky, remember that above them all there is peace and everlasting light. Let us join ourselves in every purpose and every work with God, who formed and upholds the world; in whose hands are the hearts of men; whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom; whose purposes are sure to stand. Then life will be a success, death a glorious triumph, and the world to come an eternity of blessedness at the right hand or our Father and our God.

Feelingly addressing the graduating class, the preacher enjoined upon them to start with resolute hearts for the great work of life, trusting in the powers God had given them, but trusting in them only under his guidance and aid, and counselling them to follow a life devoted to the advancement of His kingdom.

The Alumni prayer meeting was held to-night in the college chapel. To-morrow Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, will deliver the Adelphic Union address before the college literary societies.

THE NEW HEADQUARTERS.

HOW THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE WILL BE SITUATED DURING THE CAMPAIGN.

The house to be used as the headquarters of the Republican National Committee at No. 241 Fifth-ave. is admirably adapted for the purpose. It has been a private residence, and is roomy and convenient to the principal hotels. The parlors on the main floor will be used as reception rooms for visitors. On the second floor will be the working rooms for the clerical force and private committee rooms. The basement will be used for the storage of documents, and on the upper floor will be the sleeping-rooms of the clerks.

Governor Jewell has left town for a few days. Senator Dorsey, the secretary of the committee, will be in attendance and will welcome Republicans from all parts of the Union. The headquarters will be in running order in a few days.

The headquarters of the State Campaign Committee will probably not be in the same building with the National Committee. Members of the State Committee are looking for quarters near those of the National Committee. It is probable that General Arthur will resign the chairmanship of the State Committee. His time is so taken up that he cannot give it the attention it requires. General George H. Sharpe is spoken of as his successor. The Executive Committee of the State Committee will meet on July 15.

GARFIELD ON WAR MEMORIES.

AN INSPIRING, PATRIOTIC ADDRESS.

GENERAL GARFIELD SPEAKS AT THE DEDICATION OF THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT PAINESVILLE, OHIO—WHAT IT MEANS AND TEACHES.

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, July 4.—General Garfield spoke as follows at the dedication of the soldiers' monument here yesterday:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I cannot fail to respond on such an occasion, in sight of such a monument to such a cause, sustained by such men. [Applause and cheers.] While I have listened to what my friend has said, two questions have been sweeping through my heart. One was "What does the monument mean?" and the other, "What will the monument teach?" Let me try, and ask you for a moment to help me, to answer. What does the monument mean? Oh, the monument means a world of memories, and a world of deeds, and a world of tears, and a world of glories. You know, thousands know, what it is to offer up your life to the country, and that is no small thing, as every soldier knows. Let me put the question to you for a moment. Suppose your country, in the awfully embodied form of majestic law, should stand above you and say, "I want your life; come up here on the platform and offer it," how many would walk up before that majestic presence and say, "Here I am; take this life and use it for your great needs?" [Applause.] And yet almost two millions of men made that answer [applause], and a monument stands yonder to commemorate their answer. That is one of its meanings.

But, my friends, let me try you a little further. To give up life is much, for it is to give up wife and home and child and ambition. But let me test you this way further. Suppose this awfully majestic form should call out to you and say: "I ask you to give up health and drag yourself, not dead, but half alive, through a miserable existence for long years, until you perish and die in your crippled and hopeless condition. I ask you to volunteer to do that." It calls for a higher reach of patriotism and self-sacrifice, but hundreds of thousands of you soldiers did that. That is what the monument means also.

But let me ask you to go one step further. Suppose your country should say: "Come here on this platform and in my name and for my sake consent to be idiots." [A voice—Hear! Hear!] "Consent that your very brain and intellect shall be broken down into hopeless idiocy for my sake." How many could be found to make that venture? And yet thousands, and that with their eyes wide open to the horrible consequences, obeyed that call. And let me tell how 100,000 of our soldiers were prisoners of war, and many of them, when death was stalking near, when famine was climbing up into their hearts and idiocy was threatening all that was left of their intellects. The gates of their prison stood open every day if they would quit, desert their flag and enlist under the flag of the enemy, and out of 180,000 not two per cent ever received the liberation from death, starvation, idiocy, all that might come to them; but they took all these horrors and all these sufferings in preference to going back upon the flag of their country and the glory of its truth. [Applause]. Great God! was ever such measure of patriotism reached by any man on this earth before. [Applause.] That is what your monument means.

By the subtle chemistry that no man knows, all the blood that was shed by our brethren, all the lives that were devoted, all the grief that was felt, at last crystallized itself into granite, rendered immortal the great truth for which they died [applause], and it stands there to-day, and that is what your monument means.

Now what does it teach? What will it teach? Why, I remember the story of one of the old conquerors of Greece who, when he had travelled in his boyhood over the battlefields where Miltiades had won victories and set up trophies. Returning, he said; "These trophies of Miltiades will never let me sleep." Why? Something had taught him from the chiselled stone a lesson that he could never forget; and, fellow citizens, that silent sentinel, that crowned granite column will look down upon the boys that will walk these streets for generations to come, and will not let them sleep when their country calls them. [Applause.] More than the bugle on the field from his dead lips will go out a call that the children of Lake County will hear after the grave has covered us all and our immediate children. That is the teaching of your monument. That is its lesson; and it is the lesson of endurance for what we believe; and it is the lesson of sacrifice for what we think; the lesson of ——ism for what we mean to sustain; and that lesson cannot be lost to a people like this. It is not a lesson of revenge; it is not a lesson of wrath; it is the grand, sweet, broad lesson of the immortality of the truth that we hope will soon cover as with the grand shekinah of light and glory all parts of this Republic from the Great Lakes to the Gulf. [Applause.]

I once entered a house in old Massachusetts, where over its doors were two crossed swords. One was the sword carried by the grandfather of its owner on the field of Bunker Hill, and the other was the sword carried by the English grand-sire of the wife on the same field, and on the other side of the conflict. Under those crossed swords in the restored harmony of domestic peace lived a happy and contented and free family under the light of our Republican liberties. [Applause.]

I trust the time is not far distant when under the crossed swords and the locked shields of Americans, North and South, our people shall sleep in peace and rise in liberty, love and harmony under the union of one flag of the stars and stripes. [Applause.]

PROSPECTS OF DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MASS-MEETING—JEALOUSY BETWEEN THE RIVAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The movement toward a union of the Democratic factions in this city makes slow progress. Even on the question of a union for the proposed ratification mass meeting there is a great diversity of opinion. The Irving Hall leaders are not pleased that Tammany Hall has taken the initiative. They think that as Irving Hall is the regular organization (recognized as such by the State Convention), all other Democratic organizations in this city should defer to it.

The sub-committee appointed by the General Committee of Irving Hall to make arrangements for the proposed meeting met on Saturday evening. John McKeon was chosen chairman. Various sub-committees were appointed to attend to the details. It was agreed that the great mass-meeting should be held at some date about July 13. The Democratic Congressional Committee meets at the Hoffman House on July 12, and the National Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the following day. The gathering of these two committees will naturally bring to the city a considerable number of the most prominent Democrats from all parts of the country, and from these most of the speakers will be selected.

Nothing has yet been done toward a union on local candidates. Unless Irving Hall and Tammany Hall unite heartily on the candidates for Congressmen and Assemblymen the Republicans are likely to elect their nominees in strong Democratic districts. This was the case last year in many districts, and it may be repeated. Tammany Hall, having carried its point at Cincinnati, is now anxious for peace and harmony. Irving Hall, conscious of the small portion it bore in nominating General Hancock, is now more than ever anxious that Tammany Hall shall not appear to be the leading Democratic organization in this city.

ACCIDENT AT ROCKAWAY.

Two engines that were shunting cars in the station-yard at Rockaway, came into collision last evening, and one of the cars was thrown from the track. No one was injured, and in a few minutes the car was on the rails again.

GREENBACK NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The headquarters of the National Committee of the Greenback-Labor party have been located at No. 903 Pennsylvania-ave., in this city, to which address all communications regarding the campaign are to be sent. T. H. Murch is chairman and Lee Crandall secretary.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

DROWNED IN SILVER LAKE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 4.—Harvy Sanders and Hittie Baker, of Nunda, N. Y., were drowned in Silver Lake, Wyoming County, yesterday.

AN EXPERT SWIMMER DROWNED.

PECK'S BEACH, N. J., July 4.—Thomas Callahan, a New-York bar-tender, was drowned in Burt's Creek last night while bathing. He was an expert swimmer.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR CHURCH DEBTS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 4.—Bishop Foster preached at the Hope Street Methodist Church to-day, and subscriptions were made sufficient to meet debts in the church of $8,500.

A CONVICT STABBED BY A COMPANION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 4.—At the State Prison yesterday Charles H. Allen stabbed Cornelius Healey, a fellow-convict working by his side in the shoe shop. He will probably recover.

DROWNED IN THE CANAL.

TROY, N. Y., July 4.—Patrick Rogers, father of Surrogate Rogers, of Albany County, was found drowned in the canal at West Troy this afternoon. He was last seen at 9 o'clock Saturday night.

A MURDERED CHILD FOUND.

MACEDONIA, N. J., July 4.—Edna Sherman, a farmer, found buried in his barn this morning the body of a female child, with a rope around its neck. Caroline Wilson was arrested on suspicion.

FOURTEEN FREIGHT CARS DEMOLISHED.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—A freight train on the Chicago and Alton Railroad was thrown from the track while passing through East Mexico, Mo., at an early hour this morning, and fourteen cars, laden with grain, were demolished.

A CONTRACTOR WINS A SUIT.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—In the case of Rutherford & Co., contractors, against the Cincinnati and Portsmouth Railroad Company, to recover on a contract, the jury in the Common Pleas Court, Judge Longworth presiding, yesterday gave a verdict of $36,000 for plaintiffs.

AN ALLEGED THIEF SECURED.

BOSTON, July 4.—Alfred Simpson, alias "Jew Al," an alleged sneak bank-thief, arrived in New-York a few days ago from Belgium, and was arrested in this city to-night "for safety." The police believe he has a gang in the city, and was contemplating an extensive application of his trade.

GEORGE RIPLEY, LL.D.

SCHOLAR, REFORMER AND CRITIC.

DEATH OF THE LITERARY EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE.

Mr. George Ripley died yesterday at 3 o'clock p. m., at his residence in Fifth-ave., in this city, surrounded by his family and some of his more intimate friends.

MR. RIPLEY'S CAREER.

George Ripley, eminent as a philosopher, scholar, reformer and literary critic, was born in Greenfield, Mass., on the 3d of October, 1802. He was the son of Jerome Ripley, a prominent merchant of Greenfield, and of Sarah Franklin Ripley, who was nearly related to Benjamin Franklin, and was the youngest and the last survivor of ten children, four boys and six girls. He was fitted for college by a kinswoman, Mrs. Margaret Ripley, who was an admirable scholar and remarkable woman. He was graduated A. B. at Harvard University in 1823, and B. D. at the Cambridge Divinity School in 1826. He was a Mathematical Tutor in the University from 1825 to 1826. In 1828 he was settled over a Congregational Church in Boston, and he remained in this charge until 1841. During a considerable period he resided in Europe, making a careful study of French and German literature. He entered upon his intellectual life at a peculiar time. He heard the first mutterings of the Unitarian controversy. He was nurtured when pastors had begun to doubt the Atonement, the Trinity and Original Sin—doctrines in which they had avowed their belief at their ordination. The forces of the New-England mind were gathering themselves together for protest or for unbelief. It was hard then to know what any clergyman actually accepted. Some were Socinians. Some were in doubt whether they were Socinians or not. But over all was an atmosphere of uncertainty, and gradually ecclesiasticism was giving way at several of its strongholds which were considered the most important, and, we may add, the most impregnable. More than one writer has attempted to depict this phase of religious experience; perhaps no one has yet depicted it accurately. It is unlike any other intellectual charge which is of record. It was cautious, and sometimes there was in it a suspicion, if no more, of wary concealment. Men went into the ministry hardly knowing what they believed, and even doubting sometimes whether there should be a Christian ministry at all. The fruit of these speculations came afterward, as we shall presently see.

Upon his return from Europe Mr. Ripley entered at once into the discussion, which was for several years prolonged, with all the force of a robust and positive nature. He was not, as those know who knew him well, eager for controversy, but he did not shirk from it. He had adopted original methods of considering religious questions, and possessed an alacrity of attack and of defence. He had been trained, to a limited extent, in the battles between the Trinitarians and the Unitarians of New-England. He published in 1839 "Discourses on the Philosophy of Religion," and found old associates with whom he must contend, and was pitted against thinkers with whom he had not long before been in affectionate fellowship. But he was a man of such admirable intellectual valor that no opponent daunted him, while his scholarly attainments made him an extremely difficult person to meet in controversy. He had fitted himself for these contests by his profound studies of the German theologians. He knew everything of Herder and something of Kant. The Cambridge Divinity School, dreadfully disturbed by these unreasonable men who persisted in carrying premises to conclusions, in elevating reason to a higher plane than that to which they were accustomed, found themselves forced to the rescue. The controversy may appear at this time unimportant; to the men who then engaged in it the struggle was for spiritual life or death. The religious teachers of New-England, in the calm routine of the pastorate, had been playing without knowing it with the edge-tools of doubt and dissent. When the wind of these rude polemics swept down upon the quiet chambers of the Cambridge Divinity School it found its teachers unprepared, either by study or experience, for the rigid conclusions of the Transcendental Philosophy, for its negations, and even for all which it half grudgingly accepted. Mr. Ripley was the foremost champion of the new and original thought. It certainly was not his fault if piety had become a form, and if Unitarians did not know whether they believed or not. He could hardly be blamed for endeavoring to give to Unitarianism a more spiritual aspect. That he should accept the teachings of Schleiermacher was not pleasant to the mind of Mr. Andrew Norton, who was inexpressibly shocked and who considered the German to be an atheist. Mr. Ripley defended the German's "Discourses on Religion" in a letter to the Cambridge man, remarkable alike for its subtlety and good judgment. There was more to come hereafter. But this was the beginning. This reply to Professor Norton was published in 1840.

Mr. Frothingham has written the history of this period, and of the ferment of men's minds which kept them in an equipose between Kant and Cousin. If anybody at that time was positive and definite it was Mr. Ripley. His mind was eminently eclectic. In 1838 he began the publication of the "Specimens of Foreign Standard Literature." The series extended to fourteen volumes, and was entirely catholic in its character. It presented to the American mind the intellectual conclusions of Cousin, Jouffroy and Constant, to which Mr. Ripley contributed introductions. It may be proper to mention, in passing, that to this series Margaret Fuller gave a translation of Eckerman's "Conversations with Goethe," and other contributors were Professor Felton, J. S. Dwight, William H. Channing, James Freeman Clarke, Samuel Osgood and Charles T. Brooks. The pure critical character of Mr. Ripley's mind renders this series of great value, and it remains a monument both of his admirable intellect and of his discriminating taste. An edition of the "Philosophical Miscellanies," forming the first two volumes of the series, which were specially from Mr. Ripley's hand, was republished in Edinburgh in 1857.

The active thought of those Massachusetts people who had cast far behind them the fetters of tradition, naturally sought a medium of communication with the thinking public; and this was found in *The Dial*, a magazine which was remarkable, because it was not only unlike anything before it, but unlike anything with which it was contemporaneous. The editors of this periodical were Mr. Ripley, Miss Fuller and Mr. Emerson. In its second number, Mr. Ripley published a letter commending Herder's "Letters to a Young Theologian." To *The Dial* he was a constant contributor; but we are unable to name distinctly his articles. It was not his way to shrink from a liberal estimate of whatever came under his hand. His review of Martineau's "Rationale of Religious Inquiry" was productive of much controversy, more or less profitable. However deep were differences, and however strongly he might dissent from those with whom he was engaged, he retained his philosophical balance, was then as he was to the end abhorrent of extremes, and handled the matters which excite other men to a passion with a healthy intellectual frigidity. Yet seemingly cold as he was, there were depths of affectionate feeling and tenderness in his nature. Men still speak in Boston of his farewell discourse to his church in 1841. But he was never a man to be betrayed into any essential weakness. He was too much enamored of the truth for that. Doubtless those who knew him but superficially regarded him as wanting in that easy sort of acquiescence which passes in the world for good nature. They did not always remember how deep had been his experiences, nor how strong were his convictions.

The name of Mr. Ripley is intimately connected with the well-known Brook Farm Association of Education and Agriculture, in West Roxbury, Mass., of which he was the president till its dissolution in 1847. That the experiment was marred by some mistakes, that it lacked not economical detail but rather economical sagacity, is sufficiently well known to those who have cared to inquire into its history. But they will also have learned that Mr. Ripley brought to this singular and somewhat miscellaneous community a careful common sense, an active intelligence and a sagacity which merited if they did not win a better fortune. It was not enough to say that the theory was admirable, since there was so much that was admirable in the practice, and since such a great success seemed within reach and might have been attained if only the fates had been a little kinder. How much this "attempt to return to first principles" has interested mankind is evident from the fact that Brook Farm, its first success and its ultimate failure are to this day written about and discussed. There is no account which does not represent Mr. Ripley as the heart, soul and dominant leader of the enterprise. Hawthorne, who was for a time one of the enlightened colonists, gives us, in his "American Note Books," many interesting notices of the life which Dr. Ripley and his friends led at the Farm. There is an amusing confession on the part of Hawthorne that he did not milk upon a certain evening because Mr. Ripley was afraid to trust the cows to his hands, or the essayist "to their horns." When Hawthorne broke the machine for chopping hay, Mr. Ripley, he says, attributed the catastrophe to his "righteous vehemence." It was Mr. Ripley who put "a four-pronged instrument" into his hands and gave him to understand that it was a pitchfork with which he was to attack a heap of manure. These pastoral glimpses are not without their interest—even the record which tells us that Mr. Ripley "has bought four black pigs." But Hawthorne all along had his doubts whether Mr. Ripley would succeed in educating his community.

The world, which may know little else of Brook Farm, knows that it was a failure. "The intention," says Mr. Frothingham, "was defeated by circumstances; the hope turned out a dream." It is of record that, in 1840, Dr. Channing, the last man in the world to encourage a rash and impossible enterprise, took counsel with Mr. Ripley "on the point if it were possible to bring thoughtful, cultivated people together, and make a society which deserved the name." It was Mr. Ripley who endeavored to reduce the theories of speculators and ideologists and economists to pract