THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870.

Radicalism.

The Rutherford *Star*, a Radical paper, says truly that the cause of its party defeat in this State resulted from "the extravagance and corruption of the Legislature, the appointment of rascals and thieves as Presidents of railroad corporations; the nomination of bad, worthless men for office; and, lastly, incompetency of those placed in power to administer the affairs of the State. We may add, an utter disregard of advice from the best men in the party, and affiliation of the 'powers that be' with corrupt, designing scoundrels."

Now this looks very much like a rehash of the editorials of Conservative papers before the election. We were taken to task by Radical papers and speakers for using these identical expressions; but when rogues fall out honest men get their dues. Here is a very candid opinion by a Radical editor of the worthlessness and corruption of his party leaders—a fact, however, which the people of North Carolina seemed to have detected before this editor. In fact, their judgment, expressed at the ballot-box, appears to have opened the eyes of the *Star*. We are led to believe from what we see and hear that the Radicals have a very general disgust for one another as individuals and as partisans, and when the scoundrels do begin to turn State's evidence what exposures there will be to be sure.—The time will soon come when some of them will call upon the very hills and rocks to fall down and hide them from the public scorn and contempt which will be heaped upon them.

What a reckoning North Carolina has in store for her degenerate sons.

History of North Carolina.

Rev. T. B. KINGSBURY, of Oxford, proposes to write a history of North Carolina from 1860 to 1865. This is an enterprise in which the author will have the sympathy and co-operation of every true North Carolinian. He proposes to enter upon a work in which every native and adopted son of the State should feel a direct interest. North Carolina has never had justice done her. The deeds of her gallant sons are unknown, even in the State. With the exception of the very creditable, but rather prejudiced, work of that talented authoress, Mrs. SPENCER, "The Last Ninety Days of the War in North Carolina," which, as its name indicates, is a limited and local record of the deeds of our soldiers, there has been no effort made by any citizen of the State to rescue from oblivion the gallantry of her sons or to claim the credit to which North Carolina is entitled.

In reading the elaborate work of Pollard, in which the real and imagined gallantry of so many officers and men is attempted to be handed down to posterity, we look in vain to see the least reference, in his grandiloquent record of the gigantic operations of 1863, to the services of that distinguished officer and Christian soldier, General PENDER. Nay, even his name does not once appear in the volume, though during that year he was promoted to be a Major General for gallantry and success on the field of Chancellorsville, and was mortally wounded two months later at Gettysburg, at the head of his division. He was at the time the youngest officer of his rank in the Confederate armies, and the first Major General killed in the Confederate service. Neither his glorious life nor still more glorious death served to win for him or his posterity the paltry consideration of an honorable mention among the thousands of worthless favorites whose names fill the pages of that book.

We do hope Dr. KINGSBURY will not falter in the work he has under consideration, and that he will receive such encouragement from the press and the people generally as the magnitude and importance of the undertaking deserve. He can make a rich contribution to history and do great and lasting service to his State for which, at least, future generations will bless him.

In regard to the proposed work Dr. KINGSBURY says:

The book, if ever written by me, will be an octavo of, I suppose, some six hundred pages, and will be divided into three parts. Part first will be devoted to the historical statement; part second will contain graphic sketches of individual character. Biographical portraitures of Generals Pender, Pettigrew, Branch, Ramseur, Daniel, Anderson, Gordon and other distinguished dead will be given, and perhaps, sketches of some of the most eminent among the living soldiers will be included also. Part third will contain a full army Roster, in which will be published the name of every soldier, when he entered the service, when discharged, killed, &c.

It is confidently believed that North Carolina sent more troops to the war than any Southern State according to population, and that she sustained greater loss by the casualties of war. This, I doubt not, can be made to appear from facts drawn from reliable sources. The book will be embellished with the likeness of our most prominent officers.

The Future—Its Work—A Convention.

That a great popular verdict has been rendered we all know. That with one consent the sovereign people have declared their will, we all admit. We sincerely trust we are all equally agreed upon the terms of that verdict, and the meaning of that will, and equally agreed as well upon the proper means as in the determination to carry it out. To us it seems plain, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that in the late election the people of North Carolina spoke with no uncertain sound. Their verdict, expressed in simple terms, was neither more nor less than a plain condemnation of the new-fangled notions and unnecessary tyrannical and corrupt changes in the constitution and laws of our fathers, and of the corrupt men who introduced them. The will of the sovereign people thus officially and authoritatively declared, was that these changes be speedily blotted from the statute book they now disgrace, and that the men who brought them about be speedily deprived of their power for evil. To execute this will of the people is the especial work of the members of the Legislature. They are the servants of the people, elected for this specific purpose, and it may be well to consider now, somewhat in detail, the work thus committed to them. And that there may be no possible mistake or misrepresentation, we do declare there is no intention to interfere with the Homestead Law, or to interfere with any right guaranteed to the colored citizen by the law of the land, or to interfere with the operation of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress. These questions are not now in dispute, and every political party in the State is fully and publicly committed against their ever being again brought forward. There is enough of its own proper work for the future, without borrowing from the past.

This work of the future may be conveniently divided into two classes—that which can be accomplished by simple Legislative enactment, and that which can be done only by a body clothed with higher powers, to wit: a Convention. A single Legislature can accomplish much, but it cannot do everything that needs to be done, at least in a speedy and economical method. All the oppressive laws which have no higher sanction than a mere Legislative enactment, such, for instance, as the infamous Shoffner War Bill, and the bill authorizing the Governor to employ and pay spies without limit, and many others of oppressive character can, and, we presume, will at once be formally repealed by the next General Assembly. We presume, also, that articles of impeachment will at once be preferred by the House of Representatives against Governor Holden and Chief Justice Pearson. This course is due alike to these officers and to the people. Whether it will be expedient to pursue a like course towards Judges Jones, Watts and others, may admit of some doubt in view of the speedy anticipated change in the whole judicial system. In reference to Judge Tourgee it is, in our opinion, due to justice and due to the long-suffering people of the circuit over which he has so shamefully tyrannized, that he be driven by impeachment in disgrace from the Bench he has dishonored, forever incapacitated from holding office in North Carolina. It is not necessary for example sake, however, to incur the expense of impeaching all the men now in office who have been guilty of malfeasance. Most of them can be gotten rid of in a more expeditious and a more economical way.

But the purpose of the people, as declared in the late election, was not so much to remove certain corrupt officers as it was to abolish the offices and annul the law creating them. Their purpose was to strike at the root of the evil—at the system itself, fully as much as at those who were administering it.

Indeed, the very things the people most desire to be done can be done only after the Constitution has been altered, for the reason that the Constitution, which is the supreme, paramount law of the State, itself contains the obnoxious features. The whole judicial system must be remodeled and brought back as near as possible to that which gave us learned and upright judges. With a new, or rather with a restored judicial system, we can at once place upon the Bench men who will do justice to the citizen and honor to the State. The power to abolish the present system and the offices created by it, and to inaugurate in its stead a new one with new offices, to be filled by men of our own selection, is undoubted. The power thus to retire to private life every man now upon either Superior or Supreme Court Bench is beyond question. The people demand that this be done. They demand also that the new office of Superintendent of Public Instruction be abolished; that the wretch, Ashley, be gotten rid of; that the old office of Superintendent of Common Schools be restored, and that the whole common school system be remodeled and at once put into active operation, so that our children may not grow up in ignorance. We can find plenty of real North Carolinians to carry out this great work.

The office of Superintendent of Public Works is a useless nuisance. The people demand that it be abolished, and they be no longer taxed to support its incumbent. Let the Code Commission be also abolished at once. Let the Code of Civil Procedure be also abolished, and let us return to the Common Law, to which we owe those glorious, inestimable rights and privileges—trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus—to which alone we owe it that Holden is not this day absolute monarch in North Carolina.

The people demand, also, that the Board of Education and the Board of Trustees of the University be forthwith abolished, and that the present incompetent and obnoxious Faculty be dismissed, and good and true men put in their places.

The people demand that all of these things be done. This is their will, officially declared in the late election. The advantage of a democratic form of government—that in which the people govern themselves, regardless of individuals or dynasties—is that we can change, without bloodshed, not only our rulers, but the government itself and its organic law, whenever it is our pleasure so to do.

That the changes just enumerated should be made, the people of North Carolina have very recently peremptorily ordered. To make them the organic law of the land, the Constitution of the State must be changed, because the Constitution is itself the fruitful source of the abuses and oppressions under which we labor. The Constitution can be changed peaceably only in two ways—by successive legislative enactments and subsequent popular ratification, or by ordinance of a Convention of the people, to be called by the Legislature. As the sovereign people demand these changes, and have instructed their servants, the members of the General Assembly, to make them, and as they cannot be made so long as the present Constitution remains the supreme, paramount law of the land, the only question left for consideration is, which is the cheaper and more expeditious mode of altering the Constitution, that by legislative enactment or that by Convention? Let us count the cost. It may be safely assumed that a Convention will consist of only one hundred and seventy members, a number equal to the number of members of both houses of the General Assembly; that the *per diem* will not exceed $3 33⅓, and that the sesion will not last longer than thirty days. We can therefore readily calculate the cost of this mode of alteration:

Per diem of 170 members at ($3 33⅓ a day for 30 days) $100	$17,000
Per diem of Chief Clerk ($10 per day for 30 days)	300
Per diem of Assistant Clerk ($7 per day for 30 days)	210
Per diem of Principal Doorkeeper ($6 per day for 30 days)	180
Per diem of two Assistant Doorkeepers, (†5 per day for 30 days) $150	300
	$17,990
Add mileage, extras, expense of ratification by the people	$2,010
	$20,000

We feel sure thirty days will give ample time for a Convention to do all the people desire to be done. As soon as it is organized let each article of the Constitution be referred to an appropriate committee, who will consider and report what every man knows the people demand, which is simply a return to the old paths in all matters not affected by the result of the late war. This need scarcely consume ten days. Six months ought not to elapse before every change is made and the new Constitution in operation.

Let us see what it will cost to accomplish the same result by Legislative enactment and how long. It will require the consent of two different Legislatures and also a subsequent ratification by the people—so that even if the same result be accomplished in the shortest time possible by this mode, it will be at least two years and a half before it is done. It must therefore necessarily take two years longer. Why should we wait all this time? What will it cost to wait these two years? The saving in the single item of the cost of proceedings upon the impeachment of the various officers guilty of malfeasance who must be gotten rid of, and who without a Convention can be gotten rid of only by impeachment, will more than cover the whole cost of the Convention ten times over. The history of all impeachment trials shows that the process is a long and exceedingly tedious one, each trial generally consuming weeks of time. The saving made by preventing the extension of the sessions of two distinct Legislatures, with double sets of presiding officers, clerks, doorkeepers, &c., will be certainly twice the amount of the whole cost of the Convention, as there can be no reason to assume that either of the two Legislatures will be more expeditious than the Convention. The saving during the two years arising from the immediate abandonment of the present commissioner and township system and the immediate abandonment of the present complicated and costly proceedings in Courts of law, under the Code of Civil Procedure, will be almost incalculable. But we have something more definite than this. By a return to the "old paths" we save the

Salary of two Supreme Court Judges for two years, $2,500 per annum,	$10,000
Salary of five Superior Court Judges for two years, $2,500 per annum,	25,000
Salary of three Code Commissioners for two years, $2,500 per annum,	15,000
Salary of Superintendent of Public Works, $2,500,	5,000
Amount saved in two years by abolishing useless offices,	$55,000
Whole cost of Convention	20,000
Clear gain on this single score	$35,000

But the Legislature will not come up to the full measure of its duty if it simply contents itself with removing Radical office-holders and installing Conservatives in their places. The people will not be satisfied that their will has been carried out, even though every office-holder in the State shall be a man of undoubted capacity and spotless integrity.

The cause of all our troubles lies deep-rooted in the Constitution itself, as well as in the men who are administering it. Such a Constitution and such a government as we have, cannot be made, by any set of men, to work satisfactorily to our people. Conceived in sin and born in iniquity, let us hide its corruption in the deepest grave we can find. Let us return at once, as near as may be, to the Constitution and Government of our fathers. Let our aim be, as speedily as possible, to seek again the old paths.

Such being our views, we are of opinion that the first bill introduced in the next Legislature ought to be one calling a Convention at as early a day as possible to make the alterations in the Constitution demanded by the people.

In conclusion, we take occasion to reiterate our declaration that there is no purpose to touch the Homestead Law, the rights of colored citizens or to obstruct or oppose the reconstruction acts of Congress.

The Tribune and Governor Holden.

The "accompanying documents" which Greeley appends to Governor Holden's denial of having garbled Judge Tourgee's lying letter place that functionary in rather a questionable predicament. Well, we dont know that the people of North Carolina will think less of their Governor or more of their Senator because the one is implicated in, and the other exonerated from, the garbling of that famous letter.—Nor is Judge Tourgee's character for veracity improved, because he wrote 400 or 500 houses instead of 4000 or 5000 houses as the number which had been broken open by the Ku Klux. Governor Holden has been guilty of as base conduct as this before to injure his fellow-citizens. His every act—his whole life, is false—false to his people—false to himself and false to his God. Disappointed in social and political aspirations, he has sold himself to the hatred of his fellow-citizens, of his native State, which rankles in his bosom. It has long since dragged him down from the position which his talents and his originally kind heart had elevated him.—He is now an object of pity even among those who propose to honor him politically and officially.

We know not what course the Governor will pursue to rid himself of this serious charge made by his political associates and pretended admirers. He has indeed been stricken in the house of his friends. The tools he expected to use to injure his own people have betrayed him. Caring neither for Holden nor the people of North Carolina, Abbott, Tourgee and the *Tribune* turn, with contempt, upon their pitiable instrument, because no longer useful, with which they attempted to fasten themselves and their party upon the vitals of the State.

North Carolina has thrown them off, and regenerated, will trample them under foot.

Poor Holden is the victim of their schemes and the surviving partner of their guilt.

Our Lumberton Correspondence.

We call attention to the communication of "Mack," published on our first page. We had seen the letter of "Blue Springs" in the *Standard* of the 15th inst., but had paid little attention to it. We supposed, of course, it was written by some Radical who was sore at the defeat of Col. Dockery, from whom the correspondent probably expected some favor, but the letter of "Mack" puts rather a new face on the matter. It seems that some aspirant for Congressional honors wrote the communication to the *Standard*; and, judging by "Mack's" description of the author, whom he seems to know, it was not Col. Dockery. Indeed, although we have heard that the latter gentleman has changed his mind on the subject of general amnesty since the election, we think he is too shrewd a politician to oppose the removal of Col. WADDELL'S disabilities after his private and public pledges on the subject. He would have everything to lose and nothing to gain by such a course.

But who is "Blue Springs?" We have been trying to fit the measure which "Mack" has drawn in such caustic lines. If "Mack" is to be relied on, the individual is a corpulent office holder who is very sore on the subject of social ostracism, but very ambitious and not very scrupulous as to the means to be used in order to gratify his ambition. His compliments to the JOURNAL, as a bold advocate of Democratic principles and the only true exponent of them among all the newspapers of the State, is rather overpowering, but we fear he is not a good judge on that subject, inasmuch as his own record, according to "Mack," exhibits a confusion of ideas on politics.

In reading the communication of "Blue Springs" we were much entertained by the evident expectation of the writer that differences of taste as to names would create divisions in our party. That is, indeed, a forlorn hope. When we rid the State of present evils; when we restore the purity of our judiciary and put gentlemen on the Bench who will not prostitute their office by writing anonymous lies for political purposes, as Tourgee and others have done; when we shall get the whole machinery of the State government in working order, and in honest hands; when, in a word, we have nothing else to occupy ourselves with, we will consider the subject of political *names*, as representing political ideas, but even then there will be no division in the opposition to such an organization as that which has had control of our affairs for the past two years.

Again, we ask, who is "Blue Springs?"

The Situation of France.

More than mortal wisdom would be required to predict the result of the events now taking place in Europe. All human foresight has been baffled up to this time, and we can only wait in mute wonder for the final result.

Up to this time, notwithstanding her repeated defeats, France has maintained the honor of her arms. Although outnumbered and outmaneuvred by the superior skill and foresight of the Prussians, the French armies have fought with desperate valor, and have inflicted upon the victors losses doubtless much greater than their own. Even the capitulation at Sedan, reduced by the Prussian official accounts to 30,000 men, and preceded by four days of the most desperate fighting on record against forces, at least double, does not reflect discredit either upon the Chief or the soldiers who succumbed; and he, the gallant McMahon, might still exclaim, like Francis the first, after Pavia: "Tout est perdu hors l'honneur.

But with France, even in her critical position, all is *not* lost, if the nation will only rise to the height of the situation. Four hundred thousand men behind the fortifications of Paris, and with plenty of arms and ammunition ought to hold out until they have boiled down for food every old boot in the city. The brave burghers of Leyden and the sturdy Huguenots of La Rochelle did it in their day, and what men have once endured, other men can endure again. If Paris can hold out one month against a Prussian force less than its own garrison, two millions of men if necessary ought by that time to be ready to fall upon the Prussians and to destroy or capture the last man of them before ever they can reach the Rhine. Were France led by such a man as the first Napoleon, or a Lee, or a Jackson, instead of humbly suing for peace through Jules Favre, she would boldly throw away the scabbard and refuse to hear of peace as long as an armed enemy remains on her soil.

But what defeat and disaster have not been able to take from her, she is throwing away herself. "A house divided against itself cannot stand." There is none to lead—none who can make himself trusted and obeyed. Like the Jews when Titus was thundering at the gates of Jerusalem, the French seem about to turn their arms against each other, and to accomplish the suicide of their country.

Here, again, human foresight is baffled. Will discension in Paris open the gates to the Prussians? Perhaps so. Will the Reds overpower this hesitating Provisional Government, and if so, what will the result be?

The Reds are those who have nothing to lose except their country and their pride in its glory. Those men are ignorant, fanatical, deluded and dangerous, but no doubt of it they will fight—fight with terrible energy. If they get the government in their hands, farewell to all hopes for peace—but instead, look for a devouring flame which may consume every throne and dynasty in Europe. They are descendants morally and physically of those terrible Sans-culottes of '93, who decreed that Lyons and Toulon should be razed to the ground, and who would have treated Paris in the same way rather than surrender it to Brunswick and Coburg. At their bidding, patriotism may turn into rage, and they will either destroy or be destroyed before they yield.—It may be said that they will have no organization and no leaders. The Prussians and Austrians in 1792 were reputed the best soldiers of their day. The French armies who opposed them were infinitely more destitute of all means of efficiency than the new French armies now forming in France, for the military resources of that Empire are hardly touched yet. They had absolutely no leaders. They were ridiculed as an army of peasants, ragged and barefooted, and commanded by tailors and cobblers. But among these peasants, and tailors, and cobblers were men who soon became known to fame, as Ney, Marceau, Massena, Murat, Hoche, Moreau and a host of others. If the hatred of tyranny and the desperate resolve never to submit again to the ancient government produced such wonders in 1793, what will be the consequences of offering to France now only conditions such that every Frenchman of spirit should be willing to die rather than submit to them?

No government in France can exist which will accept, or even entertain, such conditions. If the King of Prussia and his counsellors are wise, let them cease talking about dismemberment. They will find no government with which to treat on such a basis. It is worse than all Europe combined dared demand after twenty five years of war.

Wisdom and humanity both call for a cessation of the fearful slaughter of the last two months. It is high time for neutral nations to speak out emphatically and stay the tide of destruction. Let Germany be consolidated with her fifty millions of population, and her strength and the magnificent military prestige which she has just gained, will be a guarantee for future peace. If this peace be offered on moderate terms it will be lasting. Otherwise, if it can be made at all, it will be nothing but a hollow truce, to be broken at the first opportunity.

REPORTS OF THE LATE COUNTY TREASURER AND CLERK.—The following are the reports of the late Clerk to the Board, and the County Treasurer, called for by, and made to the new Board of Commissioners.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLI A,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

To the Honorable, the Board of County Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to make the following report of the expenditures of the county, from the 15th of July, 1868, to the 1st day of September, 1870, being twenty five and a half months, to wit:

On account of Work House	$19,751 31
" " Poor	10,728 92
" " Court	3 458 84
Fees, including County Jail	29,370 76
On account of Coroner	1,461 35
" " Stationery	2,207 37
" " Registration	569 51
" " Commissioners	3,867 49
" " Bridges	618 75
" " Criminal Court	277 77
" " Special "	5,913 18
" " County Buildings	10 50
" " School Fund	171 75
" " Townships	213 75
Taxes Remitted	121 20
Witness and Jury Tickets	12,687 89
On account of Telegraphing	6 75
" " Bonds	9 998 40
" " Tax List	3,754 02
" " Standard Keeper	40 00
" " County Examiner	252 00
Total	$105,386 43

I have no date whereby I can give the receipts of the county for the above period. The late County Treasurer, having said date, will undoubtly furnish the desired information, in compliance with your request of Sept. 5th, 1870.

The foregoing items of expenditures are taken from the books of the County Commissioners.—There have been other expenditures, which do not appear upon said books, for instance, the payment of the int rest on bonds.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. S. WALDON,
late Clerk Board County Commissioners.

HON. S. N. MARTIN,
Chairman Board of County Commissioners.

SIR:—In complying with a resolution passed by the Board of County Commissioners, on the 5th instant, I have the honor to submit the following condensed report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the County during the term that I served as Treasurer of the County.

RECEIPTS

From Taxes	$59,207 31
" Sale of County Bonds	45,524 52
" Loans	20,845 50
" Clerk of Superior Court	725 18
" Register of Deeds	216 66
" Miscellaneous	24 02
	$126,542 53

DISBURSEMENTS

For County orders, Jury and Witness tickets and other approved claims against the County	$126,561 26

A part of the amount classed as Loans was received from the Chairman of Finance Committee, and from the Chairman of the Board, at the close of their respective terms as acting Treasurer, and may, in part, belong to other classifications of receipts. The assets of the County comprise the Court House, Jail, Work House, Poor House, and lands attached thereto, upon which I have made no estimate, as to value.

The indebtedness of the County I am unable to arrive at, not having the information necessary for such a statement.

I am, very respectfully,
ED. R. BRINK,
Late Treasurer.

Troubles in South Carolina.

In accordance with the programme of blood which the South Carolina Radicals have laid down, the bloody work seems to have commenced. The following is from the Charleston *News:*

COLUMBIA, September 20.

The people of Newberry Court House, Ninety-six and Clinton are intensely excited over complications growing out of the wounding of a colored man by Chapel on Saturday last. After the affair the wildest rumors spread over the country, and a large number of armed colored men collected and threatened to lynch Chapel. The whites have also prepared themselves for any emergency. It is reported that during a fracas at Clinton, in Laurens county, two colored men were killed and a number wounded. Rumor has it that five hundred white and fifteen hundred colored men are under arms. Passengers who arrived here to-day by the Greenville and Columbia Road saw a large body of negroes armed with guns, clubs and scythe blades; also, a company of white men mounted. Citizens of Clinton who were on the train were called upon by couriers to return home and protect their families. There is no news direct from Clinton to-day, but a collision there was momentarily expected. The whites are thoroughly organized for defence. Couriers have been sent to the scene of the difficulty from Charlotte, N. C., and from Edgefield county, offering assistance to the whites. Chief Constable Hubbard, who was sent up to Newberry by the Governor, returned to Columbia to-day. The readiness of the whites, coupled with their forbearance, has prevented a serious collision thus far.

Dr. Tazewell Tyler, son of President Tyler, lives in San Francisco, and is employed as surgeon on its ships by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the United States—Second Day.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

The Grand Lodge assembled at 9 o'clock a. m., at the hall of the order, on Gay street, pursuant to adjournment, M. W. Grand Sire Farnsworth presiding. After some preliminary business, the chair announced that the Lodge would proceed to vote for officers for the ensuing two years. The following names were put in nomination for the offices: M. W. Grand Rep. Thompson, of Missouri, nominated Rep. John W. Stokes, of Pennsylvania; Rep. Medole, of New York, nominated D. G. Sire Stuart, of the District of Columbia. The nominations being closed, Reps. Glenn, of Georgia, and Porter, of Massachusetts, were appointed tellers. The vote being taken, the tellers announced that 111 ballots had been cast, whereof D. G. Sire Stuart received 76 votes and Rep. Stokes 35 votes.

The Chair announced that Frederick D. Stuart, of she District of Columbia, was elected M. W. Grand Sire for the ensuing term.

The Grand Lodge next proceeded to the election of R. W. Deputy Grand Sire, and the following members were put in nomination: By Rep. Latham, of Virginia, P. G. M. Logan, of Kansas; by Rep. Cunningham, of Connecticut, P. G. M. Porter, of California; by Rep. Hide, of Tennessee, P. G. M. Leach, of Iowa. There were 107 votes cast, of which P. G. M. Porter received 48 votes; P. G. M. Logan 46 votes, and P. G. M. Leach 13 votes, resulting in no choice. A second ballot resulted in the election of C. A Logan, of Kansas, as R. W. Deputy Grand Sire, he received 61 votes.

For Grand Recording and Corresponding Secretary but one name was put in nomination, and the vote of the Lodge having been cast by Representative Glenn, of Georgia, the Chair announced that Jas. L. Ridgely, of Maryland, had been elected R. W. Grand Secretary for the ensuing term.

For the office of R. W. Grand Treasurer the only nomination was that of Hon. Joshua Vansant, P. G. M. of Maryland, who was declared unanimously chosen.

The hour of 12 M. having arrived, the Chair declared the Lodge adjourned for thirty minutes for recess.

The Grand Lodge, after reassembling, took up the proposed amendments to the constitution of the Grand Lodge, changing the name from "Grand Lodge of the United States" to "Supreme Grand Lodge" or "Most Worthy Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows," or "Federal Grand Lodge." After a protracted discussion, all of the amendments proposed were voted down, and the Lodge decided to make no change in its title. The Grand Lodge then adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing two years: Frederick D. Stuart, of the District of Columbia, M. W. Grand Sire; C. A. Logan, of Kansas, R. W. Deputy Grand Sire; James L. Ridgely, of Maryland, R. W. Grand Secretary; and Hon. Joshua Vansant, of Maryland, R. W. Grand Treasurer.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Sept. 5.

A Question of Identity—An Unfortunate Countryman in San Francisco Falls into Trouble—Is Mistaken for a Lunatic and Confined in the Asylum.

In the month of November last a citizen of one of the new counties resolved in his mind that he would pay the cosmopolitan city of San Francisco a visit. He had heard the wonders of the metropolis dilated upon; had faint visions of what wonders Woodward's and the City of Gardens presented to an inquiring bucolic mind; faint rumors came wafted over the bay of "Black Crook" legacies, and fain would he look upon the curiosities of nature as nature formed them, divested of extraneous drapery. Having finally revolved the question in his own mind, he hied himself off from sweetheart and friend and was soon ensconced in a fashionable hotel; for as he had never been here before and scarcely ever expected to come again, he determined to see "the elephant" in all his gorgeous hues. He came, he saw, was conquered; for in the course of his wanderings he meandered into a "deadfall," where he underwent the usual process that leaves the victim *sans* cash, *sans* sense, *sans* everything, except disgust and remorse. In the early dawn, wandering along the front of the city, and ruminating upon the vicissitudes of fortune, he became suddenly immersed in the scented debris of the sewers that discharged themselves in that vicinity.—While in this plight he was taken into custody by one of the city guardians, and from the effect of his nocturnal imbibations and extraordinary bath was in a state of mental bewilderment. He could give no coherent account of himself, and was locked up in the station house for safe keeping until called for. As his name was unknown no charge was entered against him. He therefore remained in his cell for some three days uncalled and uncared for. In the meantime an inquisition had been held upon one Day, who was declared insane by the county judge and ordered to Stockton. The officer in charge not being acquainted with Day's person, pounced upon our unfortunate bucolic friend, and without more ado, hurried him off to Stockton, and turned him over to the tender mercies of the custodians of the insane asylum as a lunatic. Great and natural was the amazement of our victim and of the presiding genius of the asylum. Alternate explosions of rage and appeal to reason were alike of no avail. Protestations were useless, proofs of identity were treated with dirision or as the cunning vagaries and devices of a madman. Great was the grief of the friends of the missing man. Inquiries flew in every direction over the wires. Advertisements crowded the columns of newspapers. Even the temptation of large rewards failed to elicit any information as to his probable fate. His friends and relatives finally resigned themselves to the belief that he had come to an untimely end. He had either been shanghaed, drowned or was the victim of Barbary coast rangers. The mystery was, however, solved in May last, some six months after his supposed demise, when the same careful officer discovered Day in the county jail, and that he was the person whom he should have taken to Stockton—in fact that it was a case of mistaken identity. Day was taken to the asylum, the circumstances explained, exchange of boarders made, and our friend was released to roam again in freedom and ponder on the mystery and uncertainty of human events.

General Ripley Among the Defenders of Paris.

The following paragraph, which comes among our latest cable telegrams from beleagured Paris, will be read with special interest by Southerners: "General Ripley, of the Confederate army, and two artillery officers of the United States army during the war, have a command under Trochu.—Many Americans have volunteered."

The Missouri census takers report only 21,000 Colonels. There were more but most of them have been raised to Generals.

The mourning establishments are the only fashionable shops on the Paris boulevards which do a thriving business.

It is not the thing nowadays to say, "I've got corns." Rather observe, "I am afflicted with sebaceous excrescences."

Internal Taxes—What we are to be Relieved of in October Next.

The modification of the internal revenue laws, adopted by the last Congress, creates quite a reduction of taxes. As frequent inquiries are made upon the subject, and it seems not to be fully understood, for the benefit of our business friends and the taxpayers, we furnish the following, which embraces internal taxes of which we will be entirely relieved from and after the first of October, 1870:

PRESENT TAX.

1. On carriages of every description $6 to $10 each.
2. On watches, 1 00 to 2 00.
3. On billiard tables, 10 00 each.
4. On silver plate of all kinds, 5 cents per pound.
5. On gold plate, 50 cents per pound.
6. On passports, 5 00 each.
7. On boats, barges and flats, 5 00 and 10 00 each.
8. On gross receipts, including those of railroads, steamboats, canal boats, and all other vessels, and stages, 2½ per cent. out of receipts.
9. On gross receipts of telegram companies, ferries, bridges and turnpikes, 3 per cent. of receipts.
10. On retail dealers (license tax), 10 00 each.
11. On wholesale dealers or those whose sales exceed 25,000 a year, 50.00 each, and 1.00 additional on every 400.00 of sales exceeding 50,000.

These taxes are all repealed except as regards liquor and tobacco.

12. On banks and bankers, with capital of 50,000, 100.00 each, and 2.00 additional on every 1,000 of capital above fifty thousand dollars.
13. On brokers (license), 50.00.
14. Hotel keepers (license), 10.00 to 300 00 each.
15. Auctioneers and peddlers (license), 10 00 to 50.00 each.
16. Claim agents, insurance agents, real estate agents, patent right dealers and conveyancers, 10 00 each.
17. Manufacturers (license), 10.00 each.
18. Proprietors of theatres, museums, circusses and concert halls, 100.00.
19. Proprietors of gift enterprises, $150 each.
20. Lawyers, physicians, architects and builders, ten dollars each.
21. Coffee and spice grinders, one hundred dollars each.
22. Express carriers and agents, ten dollars each.
23. Miners, assayers, plumbers, photographers, apothecaries, butchers and eating-house keepers, ten dollars each.

All others now chargeable with license tax of any kind, except dealers in spirits and tobacco, are exempted.

25. On canned and preserved fish (now paid by stamps), one cent per pound.
25. On bills and receipts to any amount, and on promissory notes for a sum less than one hundred dollars (now paid by stamps), two cents and five cents each.

All other stamps are continued in force.

26. On legacies and successions, one to six dollars on every $100 of property devised or inherited, according to the degree of relationship. All repealed.

TAXES REDUCED.

27. On incomes exceeding $2,000, for the year commencing January 1, 1870, and January 1, 1871, 2½ per cent.

The exemptions are, in addition to $2,000, all taxes and interest paid during the year, losses and bad debts, rents or repairs on dwelling houses, and amount paid for labor to cultivate land, or to conduct any business from which income is derived. This is the personal income tax. It is a tolerably easy one.

28. On dividends of all corporations, for the year 1870, including banks, railroad companies, insurance companies, trust companies, canal and turnpike companies and savings institutions, 2½ per cent.

This tax is to be paid by the companies, who may deduct it in disbursing their dividends to individual holders.

Where the Taxes Go.

General Morgan, of Ohio, having accepted the nomination of his district for reelection to Congress, has opened the campaign in good earnest, as will be seen by the following extracts from one of his recent speeches:

"When I tell you that there have been three hundred and forty defaulters among the collectors of internal revenue, you look surprised, and ask one another, "Why have we not been told of this before?" For the simple reason, my friends, because the facts have been concealed, and had to be dug out. On the 21st of March last it was resolved by the House that "the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby directed to furnish this House a statement of balance due from collectors of internal revenue, not now in office, &c."

And I invite your attention to Executive Documents No. 267, being the reply of the Hon. George S. Boutwell, in answer to that resolution. Look at it yourselves. Here are eight solid pages of the names of *three hundred and forty defaulters!* I have not time to read them all, but will call off ten, and you may form an idea of what the remaining three hundred and thirty amount to.

Names of Defaulters.	Amount of defalcation.
Frank Soule	$1,524,719
Sheridan Shook	1,043 547
Alexander Spaulding	439,489
M. B. Field	532 879
Lewis Collins	654,300
John H. Bryant	435,000
W. C. Flagg	237,307
W. T. Cunningham	292 460
D. B. Bonfoly	535,000
P. T. Hunt	250 497
Lost by ten defaulters	$5,923,113

There is within a fraction of six million dollars of taxes gobbled up by ten defaulters, not one of whom has been prosecuted, or ordered to be prosecuted. In all these three hundred and forty defalcations, civil suits have only been ordered in thirty cases, and not one criminal prosecution.

We clip the above from the *Banner of Liberty*. Comment is unnecessary—it tells its own story. Just think of it; the stealings of ten pet officers of the Government, loyal citizens of the United States, amounts to the appalling sum of $5,923,113.00, and yet we are told that the government has taken no steps to secure this large sum by civil suits, or to punish the offenders by instituting criminal prosecutions. We suppose the stealing has been on such a grand scale that the government looks upon it as respectable, and is lost in wonder and admiration at the talent and ingenuity displayed by those bold robbers and accomplished scoundrels.

Odd-Fellowship.

Grand Secretary J. L. Ridgely, in his annual report to the Grand Lodge of the United States, now in session in Baltimore, gives the following:

Number of Lodges in 1869, 3,473, in 1870, 3,765—increase, 292. Number of initiations in 1869, 41,183; in 1870, 46,179—increase, 5,096. Amount of revenue in 1869, $2,347,073 86; in 1870, $2,714,288 93—increase, $367,215 07. Expended for relief in 1869, $760,429 59; in 1870, $859,906 86—increase, $99,477 32. Number of members in 1869, 268,608; in 1870, 298,088—net gain, 29,475, exclusive of Colorado.

In Ohio a family has been found where the first son is name Imprimis, the second Finis, and the three others Appendix, Addendum and Erratum.