CHARLESTON, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1870. -

## THE CONVENTION.

THE MOVEMENT FOR REFORM TAK-ING SHAPE.

TWENTY-TWO COUNTIES REPRESENTED.

THE PRELIMINARY WORK COM-PLETE.

NOMINATIONS EXPECTED TO-DAY.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, June 15. The convention called by the conference of the Spite press, held in March last, assembled at 8 o'clock this evening in the hall of the Columbia Hotel. There was a full attendance of

delegates, a large minority of whom were

colored citizens. The Convention was called to order by E. W. Seibels, of Richland, who nominated as temporary chairman Colonel T. Y. Simons, of Charleston. On taking the chair, Colonel Simons made a brief and appropriate address. which was frequently interrupted by applause. At its close, Robert Aldrich, of Barnwell, and W. G. Rout, of Charleston, were, on motion,

elected secretaries of the Convention. The countles were then called, and the lists of delegates were presented to the secretaries. Twenty-two counties were represented. The countles not represented are York, Georgetown, Williamsburg, Sumter, Oconee, Marlboro', Abbeville, Beaufort and Clarendon. Y. J. Pope, Esq., of Newberry, moved the appointment of a committee, to consist of one

for the permanent organization of the Convention, which was carried. Subsequently the committee reported the

delegate from each county, to report officers

following nominations for officers: For President-Wm. Shannon, of Kershaw. For Vice-Presidents 7. P. Kinard, of Newberry; S. E. Means, of Spartanburg; F. B. Mc-Bee, & Pickens; B. G. Witherspoon, of Lancaster; J. E. Bird of Darlington; A. Melchers, of Charleston; James Kennedy, of Richland; Henry Barnes, of Edgefield; Moses Benson, of Chester; Marlow Cochrane, of Charleston; M. Caldwell, of Orangeburg, and J. Gibson, of

Secretaries-Robert Aldrich, of Barnwell, and W. G. Rout, of Charleston.

The report was unanimously adopted, and the president was conducted to the chair.

On taking his seat, Colonel Shannon made patriotic address, in which he alluded to the importance of the object for which the Convention was called, and urged the delegates to rise to the importance of the occasion, and in the spirit of devotion to the State, to co-

operate to rescue it from misrule. General M. C. Butler, of Edgefield, move the appointment of a committee of seven on the platform, which was carried. The presi-

dent announced the following as the committee: Messrs. M. C. Butler, Ellison C. Keitt, George L. Buist, Joseph B. Kershaw, Benja min Harrington, Thomas Gregory

Mr. Slebels, of Richland, moved the appointment of a committee of seven, to whom all resolutions offered in the Convention shall be referred, which was carried. Subsequently, the chair announced the following gentlemen as such committee: Messrs. E. W. Siebels, J. P. Thomas, J. D. Kennedy, F. W. Dawson, C. C. Boyce, A. Harper and J. O. Crosby.

Major W. T. Gary, of Edgefield, moved the appointment of a committee of ten, to whom shall be referred the question of the number of votes and the manner of taking the votes of the different countles represented in this convention, which was carried. Subsequently the chairman announced the following as such ommittee: Messrs, W. T. Gary, James M. Davis, W. E. Marshall, Jonas Bird, B. J. Witherspoon, J. A. Hoyt, A. Smith, S. P. Burbridge. Elwin F. Malloy and R. P. Todd,

General Kershaw and Mr. E. S. Keltt presented drafts for the platform, which were referred to the committee having that subject in charge. A clause in General Kershaw's resolutions recommends that the nominations of the Convention be of Republicans only.

A communication from General John A. Wagener, of Charleston, was also referred to the same committee.

On motion, the convention then adjourned

to Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

The convention is settling down in admirable temper to its work. The general expectation is that a State ticket will be nominated in the course of to-morrow's session. Though there is perfect harmony of spirit among the dele-

gates, there is, of course, a considerable diversity of views, and there is every indication that we shall have a lively debate to-morrow. All the Charleston delegates are well and in fine spirits. The following is a correct list of the Charleston delegation present at the opening of the Convention: Whites-R. Mure, G. L. Buist, J. F. Britton, John Campsen, B. O'Neill, R. Hunter, J. B. Steele, A. Melchers, T. S. Browning, T. Y. Simons, F. W. Dawson, J. D. Parker, L. McLain,

Alva Gage, J. J. Grace, W. E. Mikell, E. W. Marshall, A. O. Stone, A. G. Goodwyn, F. Colored-John Abbott, B. R. Kinoch, Charles Michael, W. E. Marshall, Wm. Black, Jonas Bird, A. Harper, M. Cochrane, V. A. Sneed, W. G. Rout, Charles Miller, Theo. fitchell, W. L. Shecutt, Cyrus Fenwick, Elias

The colored delegates were well entertained nd cared for. They came to the Convention ht in omnibuses, accompanied by a white ttee. Loud threats of personal violence nade against them by some of the

mouthy Radicals, but they have not been mo-

The resolutions by General Kershaw, fully affirming the political equality of all the citizens of the State and declaring that none but Republicans shall be nominated by the convention, produced a profound sensation. They will be reported upon to-morrow.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The University-The Death of Mr. Simms-Burial of an Honest and Sensible Colored Man-Prominent White Gentlemen Act as Pall-bearers-Im-

> [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, June 14.

The final examination of the students of the University of South Carolina opens to-morrow, the 15th, and will continue two weeks, after which the public day comes—on the 29th.

The news of the death of Mr. Simms was re ceived yesterday by our community with feelings of profound and universal sorrow. His great genius had so bound the hearts of all to him that each one felt in his death a personal bereavement. His departure suddenly tightened the ties that bound us all to him, and we are made by this depth of our sorrow suddenly conscious of the strength of our affectionate admiration for the author and the man. All parties-the old and the young, the lettered and the illiterate-alike feel that in the death of Glimore Simms our community, our State, our country, and literature, have suffered a bereavement of no common character. He was the patriarch of Southern literature, and dying

now, leaves no equal to write his obituary. Pleasant Goode, the life-long servant and friend of General Maxcy Gregg, died yesterday and was buried this atternoon at Trinity (Episcopal) Church, of which he has been sexton for some considerable time. Pleasant Goode was a negro, but has always been estimated and appreciated for his qualities as a man, irrespective of his color. And to-day he was borne to his grave by gentlemen of high social position and worth, and rests among the whites of the Gregg family. He has always maintained that the best friends of his race were the friends of their life-times; and in furtherance of this idea he has resolutely stood upon principle, unmoved by allurements, bribes, threats, taunts or isolation. And just as he has stood their friend through all ordeals, upon the broad principles of humanity and honor, so have they-his white fellow-citizens-borne his remains to their resting place, paying a debt of respect and honor due alike to his worth and to their appreciation of true manhood, irrespective of race or color. The pall-bearers were: Professor M. LaBorde, Dr. J.W. Parker, Colonel Wm. Wallace, Colonel J. P. Thomas, Colonel F. W. McMaster, Colonel A. C. Haskell, Mr. Richard O'Neale, Mr. W. C. Fisher, Mr. P. M. Porcher. The service was conducted by the rector of Trinity. The attendance was large, consisting of many of the congregation and a large number of colored persons.

ODDS AND ENDS.

—In 1869, in Paris, 2758 horses were eaten, giving more than a million pounds of this kind of "beef"—a large increase on any former year of hippophagy.

—Short-horn cattle are valuable for their

remarkable aptitude to fatten, the perfection of their form and the smallness of their bony structure giving them great advantage as beef

A Washington belle says: "In walking up A washington belie says: "In walking up a long room when the women who don't like you are looking at your back, there is a moral support conveyed by a Paris dress not to be derived from the firmest religious principles.

—Robert Hall, when asked how many sermons a preacher can conveniently prepare in a week, replied: "If he is a man of pre-emi-

a week, replied: "If he is a man of pre-eminent ability, one; if he is a man of ordinary
ability, two; if he is an ass, six."

—An advertisement was sent to the Cleve
land Herald, in which occurs the words, "The
Christian's Dream: No Cross, No Crown." The
blundering compositor made it read, "The
Christian's Dream: No Cows, No Cream!"

Christian's Dream: No Cous, No Cream?

—A Scottish nobleman one day visited a lawyer at his office, in which at the time there was a blazing fire, which led him to exclaim, "Mr.—, your office is as hot as an oven." "So it should be, my lord," replied the lawyer, "as it is here that I make my bread."

—Lawyers have a ludicrous habit of identifying themselves with their clients, by sneaking ing themselves with their clients, by speaking in the plural number. "Gentlemen of the jury," said a Western lawyer. "at the moment the po-clieman says he saw us in the trap, I will prove

that we were locked up in the station-house, in a state of intoxication."

—It has be in the practice of wealthy Berlin stock exchange men to secure diplomas of nobility from the petty German princes. The Prussian Government is putting a stop to this business, the feudal barons protesting against the monied intruders.

"Old potatoes transformed to new" is one

of the artistic effects of Parisian trickery. There is a regular establishment under the first arch of the Louis Philippe Bridge, in the French capital, where, by a process of soaking nd rubbing, the dark skin of the last year's potatoes is removed, and a fine, light satin surface produced, which enables the vender em off in neat, paper-lined baskets

for the fresh spring article.

The American Stock Grower, talking of the "sex of eggs," says: "When, on examining an egg by holding it between the eye and the light of the sun, or of a candle, the vivifying speck is seen exactly on the top, such an egg, it is said, will produce a male bird; but, if on the contrary, the speck be on one side, it will produce a female."

An English writer is making war upon the

-An English writer is making war upon the vowel u, demanding its expulsion from all such words as labour, favour, honour. He says the useless use of this letter in a single copy of the London Times costs ten pounds, and that in English books and periodicals alone it increases the cost of publication fully £10,000 a year, without yielding any practical of the London Times costs ten pounds

—A Scottish clergyman, happening to go into the churchyard while the beadle was employed, neck deep, in digging a grave, thus ac-costed him: "Well, Saunders, that's a work you're employed in well calculated to make an old man like you thoughtful. I wonder you don't repent of your evil ways." The old worthy, resting on the head of his spade, and taking a pinch of snuff, replied: "I thought,

in the grave."

The people of Hindostan used to make a threefold division of interest on money. One threefold division of interest on money or three, and the third virtue. The interest which was four there only the control to the c was vice was four per cent, per month; that which was neither vice nor virtue was two per cent., and that which was virtue was one cent. month. This last was, in their opin an act of beneficence which belonged most heroic minds. Many self-sacrificing gen-money-lenders are willing tlemen among our money-lenders are willing to assume the exalted virtue of the Hindo anees, if it would pay one per cent, a month

# SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Red Cloud speaks at Cooper Institute, New York, to-day, a committee in that city having promised him the seventeen horses which Secretary Cox refused him.

A dispatch from London announces that Rev. Thomas Luby, mathematician of Trinity College, is dead.

Hon. Thomas B. Elliott and Moses Wingate, of Massachusetts, died yesterday, the latter ged over one hundred.

## FAIR WARNING.

GREELEY ON THE READMISSION OF The Currency Bill Passed by the House. WHITTEMORE.

Under the head of "Congress, or the Penitentiary," we find the following outspoken ard, charged with corruption in the adminisleading editorial in the New York Tribune of Monday last:

A man is presently to offer himself at the bar of the House for readmission, concerning whom the same House recently adopted this resolution:

resolution;

Resolved, That B. F. Whittemore, late member from the First District of South Carolina, did make appointments to the Military Academy at West Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis in violation of law, and that such appointments were influenced by pecuniary considerations, and that his conduct in the premises has been such as to show him unworthy of a seat in the House of Representatives, and is therefore condemned as conduct unworthy of the representative of the people.

Is this corrupt man, who was unworthy of a is this corrupt man, who was inworthy to a seat three months ago, to be readmitted as worthy now? We hear that he has been telegraphing to his frend and counsel, General Butler, the news of his triumphant re-election; that he confidently expects to be admitted without dispute; that reputable members are deposing to a singless sort of way, and godeploring it in a heipless sort of way, and go-ing about dolefully asking each other, "How

can we prevent it! Really we do not know. The House is made the sole judge as to the qualifications of its members. Once it seems to have had-pretty decided notions concerning the qualifications of Mr. B. F. Whittemore. It grew less de-cided in some similar cases; finally it disgraced itself by permitting Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, to remain, albeit as guilty as Whittemore himself; now, perhaps, it may think Mr. Whitte-

self; now, perhaps, it may think Mr. Whittemore possessed of all the qualifications required
for its present standard. It is the sole judge.
But we can assure members that the time is
at hand when a larger body of voters will be
called to sit in judgment. Thus far the Democrats have promptly spurned and cast out
every member of their party found guilty of
this cadetship infamy. We assumed great
virtue at the outset; then we furnished able
coupsel for the Congressional cadet merchants: counsel for the Congressional cadet merchants; next we excused one because he had been an unusually active Republican, and after that unusually active Republican, and after that the whole business broke down. We tell gentlemen that we have had fully as much of this sort of thing as we can stand. We utterly and vehemently protest against assuming any more party responsibilities in behalf of the carpet-bag Congressmen. Here is a man notoriously guilty of shameful and criminal acts. If the United States authorities had not almost a protected their duty in the case, he ready neglected their duty in the case, he would have been admitted to the penitentiary of South Carolina, just about the time he is approaching the bar of the House to take afres proaching the bar of the House to take arrest upon his perjured lips the oath of office. The law of Congress explicitly provides that if any member of Congress shall, directly or indirectly, receive any pecuniary or other valuable consideration for procuring any office or p.ace under the government, he shall be liable to indictment for misdemeanor in a United States Court, and, upon conviction, shall vay a fine Court, and, upon conviction, shall pay a not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term not prisoned in the penitentary for a term not exceeding two years, and be thereafter disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust under the Government of the United States. The House has resolved that he has done these things; it has itself prescribed this penalty for the doing of these things; it now asks whether tempring the guilt, and denow asks whether, ignoring the guilt, and de-fying its own law, it shall readmit Mr. Whitte--perhaps that he may vote for the repeal

of the odious law! We have consistently urged universal suffrage and universal amnesty as the true solution for the problem presented at the close of the war by the conquered South. We have never held that negro suffrage, coupled with disfranchisement of whites, afforded such a solution. We point now to its disgraceful workings in the case of this man Whittemore, "honorable" members-Whittemore hinself is soon to show an admiring world what this high title, "honorable," means—to consider the result and draw their own con-

Another Republican Journal Disgusted at the Pranks of the Radical Ring in South Carolina.

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph.]

We have before referred to the corrupt ring of adventurers that now rules South Carolina, and has made Republicanism a term of reproach with every honest citizen of that State. After Whittemore was driven from the House, he demanded from his fellow plunderers a reelection to vindicate himself. Governor Scott had but to take the stand demanded by every consideration of official and personal integrity, and Whittemore would have been driven from South Carolina as he was from Washington. But he could not strike at the disgraced Con-gressman without striking at himself. Congress has decided that either laws or in-

dividual action calculated to intimidate legal voters vitiates a majority, if employed in fur-therance of that majority. Will it now inquire into the laws and acts of officials of South Carolina, by which the defeat of Whittemore was rendered impossible, regardless of the vote cast by the people? If the Republicans in Congress do not vindicate the name of the Republican party from complicity with the systematic corruption and lawlessness of the banded thieres in South Carolina and other banded thieres in South Carolina will become a Southern States, Republicanism will become a hissing reproach both North and South, and the better elements of the nation will accept any form of opposition to overthrow the ad any form of opposition to overturow the adventurers who cloak the most shanneless wrongs under the shadow of the Republican party. Let Congress meet this question now with a promptness and determination that will demonstrate to the nation that it can have no sympathy or fellowship with the political highwaymen who are now roaming through official channels in the South, in the name of Republicanism; and the Republicans in the North, and the Republicans in the South, will be saved from the de-feat that must inevitably follow open disgrace. Let Whittemore be met at the threshold and sent back, because he left a criminal, and returns doubly crininal by the frauds he employ-ed to effect his pretended re-election, and hon-esty in the South will take courage and bring forth good fruits, and Republicanism every-where will be vindicated from complicity with the vampyres who have so basely prostituted Republican power in the Southern States.

The Revision of the Bible.

LONDON, June 15. In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gladstone, in replying to a motion to revise the Bible, said that the government had carefully considered the question, and thought it better to leave the subject to the ecclesiastical authorities. He said the revision of the Bible was of dubious utility and a tedious and untimely task. The motion was withdrawn.

French News.

Paris, June 15. The party of the Left has decided not to oppose the construction of the St. Gothard Railway, a joint enterprise of Baden, Switzerland, Bavaria and Prussia, but to request the French Government also to participate in the under-

The Journal Officiel contains the following nominations: Viscount Greronier, embassador to Constantinople; Count Armand, embassador to Lisbon; M. Berthemy, embassador to Brussels; M. Prevost Paradol, embassador to Washington; M. Bellenet, secretary of the second class at Washington, and M. Mormid, secretary of the third class at Washington.

-The London correspondent of the New York Tribune says that the women at the head of the suffrage movement in England are not discouraged by their recent defeat in Parlia-ment, bitter as it was after the taste of victory they nau enjoyed for a moment. They keep up their organization and effort. Much encouragement is given them by the effective cooperation of Lady Amberley, the daughter of one peer and the wife for another, who, in a recent speech at Stroud, urged the claim of they had enjoyed for a moment. They keep recent speech at Stroud, urged the claim of women to equal social, political and industrial rights. The writer thinks if Lady Amberley can convert the women in her own circle, the

WASHINGTON.

FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.; WASHINGTON, June 15.

The evidence in the case of General How tration of the Freedman's Bureau, has been closed. The committee will carefully overhaul the testimony, which will probably occupy the remainder of the session. The case was closed with a long statement from Howard.

Admiral Lee succeeds Admiral Poor in command of the North Atlantic Squadron, with headquarters in Cuban waters.

SENATE. A protest was presented from New York shipowners against granting American regis-

are Moses Taylor and Cornelius Vanderbilt. A bill was passed granting land to a Florida The discussion on Cuba last night was vio-

ters to foreign built ships. Among the signers

lent. Several Republicans attacked Grant's message.

In the House, the Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill relieving coal from duty. It was referred to a committee of the whole It excludes the coal traffic both at home and abroad from all kinds of taxation, whether tariff stame income tax or tonnage, and makes a clean sweep of revenue from the coal table. The bill, after some discussion, was recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means, the minority claiming that the bill was not in accordance with the instructions of the House, and insisting that had the full commit tee been present a different bill would have been reported.

The House then resumed the consideration of the currency bill. The fourth section allows a bank in a State having an excess to remove to a State in deficiency, taking with it its capital, circulation, &c. The bill finally passed-yeas 98, nays 81. It goes to the Sen-

The debate to-day on the Cuba resolutions was exciting, especially between Butler, who opposed the declaration of belligerency, and Logan, who advocated it.

Bingham introduced a compromise amendment, authorizing the President to use hi good offices in restoring peace between Spain and the Cubans. It is thought that this may be adopted. Pending its consideration, the House adjourned.

### HOLDEN IMITATES SCOTT.

Governer Holden has issued orders to the lifferent military divisions of the State, for the formation of a regiment of State troops for acive service, to be made up of white volunteers if they can be obtained: if not, negroes will be enlisted. He also orders the immediate enrolnent of the militia, with instructions to set apart a special number of mounted men in each regiment, to be used as a reserve.

SQUALL ON CHESAPEAKE BAY.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 15. A violent squall struck some vessels lying at anchor in Great Wycomico, about sixty miles up the bay, on Saturday evening, capsizing three schooners, one the Viola, of Cusfield, No. ives lost. On reaching the land it uprooted trees, blew out windows and doors, and did much damage to crops. It covered a space

about a mile wide.

# STRANGE PHENOMENA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15. The steamship Republic arrived from Hong Kong May 12th. An earthquake had occurred in Japan which is said to have been the severest since 1855. Reports are meagre. Several villages were destroyed. The volcano on the island of Nypshone, quiet for a century, was in dolent eruption.

The captain of the bark Benefactress reports volcano at sea, two hundred miles from Yokphama. Some portions of the volcano, rising above the sea, were seen from the deck of the ressel. The water around the volcano seemed

THE BLUE RIDGE INJUNCTION.

COLUMBIA, June 15. Judge Melton this morning filed his order lissolving the injunction against the Blue Ridge Railroad.

REFORM IN BEAUFORT.

Mass Meeting at Hickory Hill-Appointment of Delegates to Columbia-A Colored Speaker Unmasks the Rascal. ities of the Radicals.

[REPORTED FOR THE NEWS.] In response to a published call, a mass meetng of the citizens of Beaufort County was neld at Hickory Hill, on the 11th instant, to elect delegates to the State Reform Convenion to be held at Columbia on the 15th instant. About noon Mr. A. J. Gill called for order, and moved that J. C. Davant, Esq., be invited to take the chair. This motion having prevailed by a unanimous vote, the chairman proceeded to state succinctly the objects of the meeting. to impress the necessities of retrenchment and reform, to urge the indispensability of cooperation for success, to trace the lines of the proposed party as indifferent to the boundaries of all national parties, and to exhort the people to rise in their majesty to vindicate their supremacy, and to drive out every usurper.

Mr. B. R. Lewis was requested to act as secetary, and the chairman announced that the meeting was ready for business.

Mr. B. R. Bostick moved that a suitable com-Mr. B. R. Bostick moved that a suitable committee be appointed to nominate delegates to represent the county in the approaching Convention at Columbia. This motion prevailed, and the chairman appointed Messrs. B. R. Bostick, Marcus French, G. H. Hoover, Ellas Byan, J. L. Fitts, Pat Terry, F. Johnston, Hector Loadholdt, J. J. Gooding, Seaborn Drayton, P. E. Terry, Warner Glles, S. J. Lewis, and Edward Donson.

and Edward Dopson.

The committee having retired, Dr. H.
W. C. Folk moved that a committee of
three be appointed to wait on Colonel H. C. nart, with an invitation to address the meet

The Committe on Delegation reported as fol Ine Committe on Detegation reported as follows: Colonel G. P. Elliott, Colonel H. C. Smart, J. C. Davant, Esq., Rev. Elias Ryan, Henry McBride, S. C. Millett, Colonel J. A. Tison, Erwin Robertson, Colonel C. J. Colcock, H. R. Williams, Major W. G. Roberds, Marcus French, Rev. Seaborn Drayton, Philip Jennings, Colonel A. M. Martin, and Rev. Abram Lawis

The motion was to adopt the report, when The motion was to adopt the report, when Colonel-Smart rose, returned his thanks for the distinction showed him, led the audience through all the ramifications of State and National politics, along the pathways of virtuous and wise statesmanship, by the resting places of Jefferson and Henry, Webster and Clay, Hayne and Calhoun, and implored these spirits to hover over the destinies of smitten South Carolina and inspire her to rise from the Carolina, and inspire her to rise from the ashes of her former self. He demonstrated to every mind, by clear, forcible, convincing con-

trast between the past and the present, the in-

roads upon every individual's pocket, made by the taxation of men chosen only because of the adoption of a party name—the name of a party brought forth by national politics, reared to huge proportions for national ends, and having no connection with the interests of South Carolina. He then appealed to those but recently born into citizenship to know how long they would regard with suspicion those they knew best, and how long trust the "sounding brass and tinkling cymbal" of se-

"sounding brass and tinkling cymbal" of seductive professions.

Colonel Smart was followed by Rev. Elias Ryan, colored, who said that he had voted the Radical ticket every time, but, with the help of God, he'd never vote it again. He said everybody had been taxed for having anything and for expecting anything; they had been forced to pay for schools, and yet there are no schools; to support the infirm, and yet they are unaided. He wanted to know where the moneyhad gone, if not in some vagabond Radical's railroad speculation or in his pocket. He said, if such would only go back to their rail-splitting or manure-carting, all classes would live here in peace and plenty, and like brothers all born in the same country; and that South Carollinans who had made South Carelina a prosperous and happy State, and kept a prosperous and happy State, and kept her so a long time, could do it again with-out any Radical taxation. For his part, he knew his friends and gentlemen from mean, sneak-ing "pocket-pickers." He said he was asham-ed that some of the white men in the county ed that some of the white men in the county would not come out to meetings or to vote, because they haven't got much to pay tax on and don't care. Who is the taxpayer after all? Not the man who makes that box of milkines, and has to buy a stamp to put on it. When you come to buy it don't you have to pay for the stamp and the box of matches, too? And that makes us laborers have the real care. the stamp and the box of matches, too: And that makes us laborers pay for a stamp to put on the sweat of our faces.

The report of the Committee on Delegation was then called up and unanimously adopted, when the meeting adjourned.

THE DAYS OF THE WAR

A Reminiscence by John Mitchel.

The following extract from the war journal of John Mitchel, the distinguished Irishman, will be read with interest:

RICHMOND, January, 1864.

During the late months, I have obtained, from time to time, only few intimations, and at long intervals, of how it has fared with my family in Ireland. A mercantile firm in Balti-more has been good enough to receive letters for me, and then to send them to me through the guarded lines as occasion offered. So I knew not, all through the month of January, that my wife, with my two little daughters, was at sea, on board one of the small blockade-running steamers, on their way to Virginia. I should never have given my sanction to their enterprise, if I had known of it; yet the step they took was very natural. My wife knew that not only her eldest daughter was dead in that not only her educate daughter was dead in Paris, but that her youngest son had fallen in the field at Gettysburg. She could not know at what moment she might hear of the slaugh-ter of her two other sons, both engaged in the very fore-front of the war—one in South Caro-lina, the other in Virginia; and at last she had determined, without consulting me, to attempt the running of the blockade by means of such vessels as were available. Our friends in fremand had heard a great deal of our privations in these blockaded States; a matter which was always greatly exaggerated in the North, and those privations had been dwelt upon complaneed. It always greatly exaggerated in the North, and those privations had been dwelt upon complaneed. those privations had been twent upon compacently in Yankee newspapers. They all thought we were almost starving and almost naked; and at last my wife had determined to run the gauntlet. She would at least see her children before they would be all killed, and would bring us some supplies. Accordingly she had set to work in Ifeland, by halp of our triends there, to collect such stores cordingly she had set to work in Iteland, by help of our riends there, to collect such stores of various kinds as were said to be most scarce amongst us. She had purchased materials for clothing, boots and shoes, tea and coffee, (for the stories of our rye coffee had been current over the world,) and had caused these stores to be packed in cases and shipped at Plymouth on board the Vesta, one of the little swift Confederate steam vessels, bound to Wilmington, N. C. She brought away our voungest ton, N. C. She brought away our youngest daughter from her convent school in Paris, daughter from her convent school in Paris, and started with the two girls in this miserable little Vesta, knowing that she was running imminent risk of capture by the Yankee blockading squadron. Of all this I knew nothing, and so much the better for me. I believed my family to be still amongst our friends in Ireland

They made their voyage safely and pleasantly enough as far as Bermuda; and, after a delay of a few days there, set forth again to encounter the greater and most serious danger, that of capture by the Yankee blockade-runing squadron. Coming near the coast of North Carolina, the little Vesta very soon ning squadron. Coming near the coast of North Carolina, the little Vesta very soon found herself chased by some eight or ten Federal ships-of-war. For several hours she was under fire, and shot and shell tore through her rigging; but the Vesta was very fleet, was gaining ground upon her pursurers, and having good prospect now of running into Cape Fear River, when it was found that the fuel was exhausted. A large part of cargo consisted of bacon, shipped for the Confederate Commissary Department. This bacon was, without scruple, used as fuel, and was thrown into the fire. Steam fuel, and was thrown into the fire. Steam was thus kept up, and the little Vesta actually ran past and through her pursurers; and when night fell was out of their reach and on the direct course for Cape Fear River. Now, the captain of the Vesta was an Englishman—an officer supplied by Messrs. Collie & Co., who had built and loaded the vessel for the Contederate service. The first mate was an Englishman, and, so soon as night came on, and it was evident that the Vesta had run through the blockading squadron, and there was nothing to hinder her to come to her port, this captain and this mate made themselves drunk, and it became evident that some mischief was afoot. ed by Todd. Bridgman's Kitchen Gardener, a new edition t became evident that some mischief was afoot. When men are about to commit some peculi-larly atrocious villany, it is always a great comfort to them to make themselves drunk. comfort to them to make themselves drunk. Alarm soon began to spread on board the Vesta. My wife and two daughters were the only ladies on board; but it fortunately happened that three or four Confederate naval officers were the only ladies and the property who had been as Bernuda upon passengers, who had been at Bermuda upon some special mission. These gentlemen placed themselves at the disposition of my wife, and kept an eye on the doings of the captain. Soon he and the first mate were rolling and tumb-ling in their drunkenness; all discipline and order were lost; and at last the young ling in their drunkenness; all discipline and order were lost; and at last the vessel was turned straight for the beach, "bows-on," and run ashore. The few passengers had scarcely time allowed them to come ashore in boats, with such small baggage as they had in their staterooms, and were thrown out upon a bare, sandy Island, in the middle of a bleak winter's night, when the drunken captain—whose name was Eustace—set fire to ship whose name was Eustace—set fire to ship and cargo; and then my wife, crouching on the bare sand, with her two little girls, saw the Vesta set fire to by the captain, and all that she had in the world burned up. The officers I have mentioned stood by her, and even attempted to save something for her, on that naked beach, without shelter and with-out fire. They were all nearly dead when morang broke and showed them that they were not ven on the shore of North Carolina, but on one of those sandy spits which border the main-land, divided from it by shallow lagoons. They found means to cross this lagoon, but were then sixty miles from Wilmington, on the dreary strand, where a sluggish creek called Little kiver makes the boundary line between North and South Carolina. A more
dismal situation could scarcely be conceived, and but for the worthy young
Confederate officers, it would be hard
to say what might have become of them.
Captain and mate had disappeared. A short
way inland, however, they found a misfreary strand, where a sluggish creek erable hut; and some of the gentlemen having established the helpless ones in this shelter, set out to look for a wagon to bring the party strongh the marshes in the direction of Wil-mington. It was a sad and sorry journey, and there was not much to eat; but, at last, "by there was not much to eat; but, at last, "by good heart and Our Ladye's grace," they won as far as Wilmington; and then, for the first time, I, who still thought them safe and quiet in the County Down, had a telegraphic meswife and two daughters were at Wilmington, and would come on by the next train to Richmond. Here was to be an arrival!

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## Juneral Notices.

VALENTINE.—Died on the 14th instant, in the 66th year of her age, Mrs. F. VALENTINE, relic; of the late Samuel Valentine. THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND acquaintances of Mrs. F. VALENTINE and Family, are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 4 o'clock, from her late residence No. 35 Smith street.

#### Obitnarn.

STRAUS.—Died on the 3d June, 1870, in Phila-delphia, Pa., of Scarlet Fever, MARGARET GE-WINNER, youngest child of Francis J. and Mar-garet Straus, aged 3 years, 5 months and 14 days. "Of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

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