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BY O. W. HOLMES.

Come, dear old comrade, you and I
Will steal an hour from days gone by—
The shining days when life was new,
And all was bright with morning dew—
The lusty days of long ago,
When you were Bill and I was Joe.

Your name may flaunt a titled trail,
Proud as a cockerel's rainbow tail;
And mine as brief appendix wear
As Tam O'Shanter's luckless mare;
To-day, old friend, remember still
That I am Joe and you are Bill.

You've won the great world's envied prize,
And grand you look in people's eyes,
With H O N. and L. L. D.
In big brave letters, fair to see—
Your list, old fellow! off they go!—
How are you, Bill? How are you, Joe?

You've worn the judge's ermined robe,
You've taught your name to half the globe;
You've sung mankind a deathless strain;
You've made the dead past live again:
The world may call you what it will,
But you and I are Joe and Bill.

The chaffing young folks stare and say,
"See these old buffers, bent and gray—
They talk like fellows in their teens!
Mad; poor old boys! That's what it means,"
And shake their heads; they little know
The throbbing hearts of Bill and Joe!

How Bill forgets his hour of pride,
While Joe sits smiling at his side;
How Joe, in spite of time's disguise,
Finds the old schoolmate in his eyes—
Those calm, stern eyes that melt and fill
As Joe looks fondly up at Bill.

Ah, pensive scholar, what is fame?
A fitful tongue of leaping flame;
A giddy whirlwind's fickle gust,
That lifts a pinch of mortal dust;
A few swift years, and who can show
Which dust was Bill and which was Joe?

The weary idol takes his stand,
Holds out his bruised and aching hand,
While gaping thousands come and go—
How vain it seems, this empty show!
Till all at once his pulses thrill;
'Tis poor old Joe's "God bless you Bill!"

And shall we breathe in happier spheres
The names that pleased our mortal ears,
In some sweet lull of harp and song,
For earth-born spirits none too long,
Just whispering of the world below
Where this was Bill, and that was Joe?

No matter, while our home is here
No sounding name is half so dear;
When fades at length our lingering day,
Who cares what pompous tombstones say?
Read on the hearts that love us still
Hic jacet Joe. *Hic jacet* Bill.

REACTION AGAINST RADICALISM.

The evidences that the reaction against Radicalism in the North is assuming formidable proportions is daily accumulating. The leaders of the party are beginning to desert it. We give a few campaign notes:

Hon. D. S. Gooding, of Indiana, a Lincoln elector in 1864, is on the stump for Seymour and Blair.

In Snyder county, Pennsylvania, there is quite a "revival," and several prominent Republicans have embraced Democracy. Among them are George Schnarr, Esq., President of the National Bank, and Judge Middlesworth, heretofore influential members of that "party of great moral ideas."

The Greensburg, Ind., Expositor, heretofore a Radical Abolition sheet, has declared for Seymour and Blair, and says the German Republicans of Indiana are abandoning that party by thousand and enrolling themselves among the supporters of the Democratic nominees.

At the Democratic Convention of the Twelfth District of Ohio, on the 4th inst., Col. Lyman L. Jackson, of Perry county, an influential Radical, made a speech declaring for Seymour and Blair.

Judge Mellon, an influential Pittsburg Radical, has become an earnest supporter of Seymour and Blair.

Hon. T. T. Backus, of Cleveland, a popular Radical speaker, a few days ago made a powerful Democratic speech at a Seymour and Blair ratification meeting in that city.

The Bellefontaine (Ohio) Democratic Watchman says that "within a circle of five miles from this place we have the names of forty-three men who have all their lives voted with the opposition, and who are earnestly working for the the success of Seymour and Blair."

[illegible] Robinson, Esq., an efficient [illegible]stamper, is being abused by [illegible]cal press for a Seymour and [illegible]ech he made at a ratification [illegible]ing at Brownsville, Indiana.

[illegible] (Ohio) Plaindealer [illegible]hard Gregg, of [illegible] a life-long [illegible] the or[illegible]t in [illegible]

A letter from Vermont to the New York World says:

"We are receiving converts from the Republican ranks every week.—You may safely count on Vermont as sure to give from 7,000 to 10,000 Democratic gain in September next. The Democrats are fully aroused, and and are determined to work.

At Plattville, Wisconsin, the Radicals are advertising for a Grant club, and have not succeeded after six efforts in getting enough men to fill the offices required.

A New York gentleman who returned last week from a three weeks' pleasure trip to the West, Niagara and the White Mountains, says that in that time, neither at a hotel, on a steamer, nor in the cars, in a single instance, did he hear any political conversation introduced by a friend of Grant! They were always on the defensive, and feeble at that.

From the Wilmington Journal.

Western North Carolina Railroad—Meeting of the Stockholders—Holden's Tools Foiled—A Compromise Effected—Quarrel between Radicals—"Daddy Cowles" Threatens Littlefield with his Pa—Mass Meeting—Eastern Speakers Wanted in the West.

STATESVILLE, N. C., Sept 1, 1868.

Editors Journal:—The chief excitement here the past week was the Stockholders meeting of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, for the election of officers, accept the amendment to the charter, &c. The elements portended a stormy session and the result verified the prognostication The Radical element, flushed with the success which attended their scheming in the case of the North Carolina Central, that planned that important public work entirely in their hands, fully calculated upon carrying everything before them and get complete control of the Western Road. But they had to encounter men as wide awake as themselves and a little more, who, knowing their rights, contended for them, and successfully. The meeting was organized by calling Judge Merrimon to the Chair, who is a private stockholder, and thereby a fair dispensation of justice in the presiding officer was secured. The State's proxy was held by Gen. Littlefield, and all of Holden's recently appointed Directors were present, including his son-in-law, Calvin J. Cowles, all under the lead of Tod R. Caldwell, who, I suppose, "writes himself *Lieutenant Governor* of North Carolina." The meeting being organized, the first business that came before it was the reports of its chief officers the past fiscal year, so to speak, which were of the most satisfactory character, and show that the road has not only been making money, but is being rapidly extended through the mountains to the Tennessee line, and that its final completion, in competent hands, in the course of a few years, will be a fixed fact. After the reports were read, a contest arose with regard to the scale of voting by the State's proxy, which was warm and bitter, and elicited a great deal of discussion. The Radicals, with Tod R. Caldwell at their head, contended that the State should cast her full vote, 36,660; but there is a provision in the charter, or by-laws that at all annual elections the State shall vote only two-thirds of her private stock represented, which reduced the proxy of the State to 8,146, against 12,220—this was announced by the Chair. From his decision the Rads took an appeal, and were defeated by a stock vote, which at once produced consternation and aroused their indignation. The Lieutenant Governor blustered and roared, and Calvin, surnamed "daddy Cowles," threatened the vengeance of his *parient*, the Governor, and *his* Legislature! upon the devoted heads of the private stockholders, who dared to assert their rights according to the provisions of the charter. But the private stockholders, with Governor Vance and others at their head, stood firm and finally triumphed upon principle and justice. Nearly the whole of the first day was consumed in contention and discussion upon this question, and at times it would have puzzled any one to know if it was a Railroad or a political meeting—the Rads all the time getting the worst of it. Finally the consideration of the amended charter, which grants $12,000,000 additional capital to the Road, $8,000,000 of which is to be subscribed by the State, came up, and, unexpectedly by the Rads, it was *rejected* by the stockholders. This served to increase their solicitude and indignation, especially among the Western men, whom Holden had appointed Directors, some of whom had been very active in getting the bill through the Legislature, and exceedingly anxious for the Road to reach their section. But for this opposition the stockholders had a purpose to subserve to-wit: the election of c[illegible] to manage the Road and its op[illegible] doubted qualifications and [illegible] have confidence. The matter wa[illegible] justed by a conference, the am[illegible] accepted and the proper offic[illegible] Radicals being allowed to [illegible] President, and the stockholder[illegible] among other chief officers. The offic[illegible] are: Dr. J. J Mott, President [illegible] S. McD. Tate, Superi[illegible]; R. F. Sim[illegible] P. M.—Th[illegible] Captain W[illegible] Engineer. The Directors [illegible] the stockholders are: [illegible], Gov. Z. B. Vance, [illegible] Dr. J [illegible] and Hon. A. S. Merrimon.

To reach this result the whole of two days were consumed, which ended on the second day, with a bitter altercation between the Governor's son-in-law, Calvin, and Gen. Littlefield, to the great amusement of those present, in which Calvin got the worst of it. Gen. Littlefield, acting in the spirit of a gentleman, could but obey the decision of the Chair in voting for the State, and had no power or disposition to do otherwise. Thus, he could not control the action of the meeting, as was desired for his party, and prevent the management of the Road from continuing in the hands of Conservative men, who would hold the offices. For this Calvin, who was exceedingly anxious to be made President, and secure the salary of $2,000, assailed General Littlefield, in a speech, with a charge of having "sold out" to the Democrats, which he reiterated a number of times. When he closed the General took the floor, and hurled the lie back into his face with a vehemence and shaking of his fist in Calvin's face, that plainly told who had uttered a falsehood. Calvin threatened to report the General to "Headquarters," and divers other things. Said the General: "Tell your pa and your ma, and when you arrive there in the mornin, I will be there d—d soon after you." Such a scorching as the General gave Calvin I never heard. It was a treat to hear the rebuke. Calvin sat cowering in a corner, and the General plied the lash with a vim upon his devoted back. Calvin deserved all that the General gave him, and more, for the accusation was gratuitous and false, and Cowles knew it.

We are to have a mass meeting at this place next Wednesday, and anticipate a large outpouring of the people. Governor Vance, Major Robbins, and others, will be present and make speeches. Let me suggest to you the importance of sending some of your speakers in the East to the Western portion of the State to address the people. It is here the battle is to be fought; it is here that *gains* are to be made. And a "trip to the mountains," at this season of the year, would be pleasant. We want *new* speakers to come among our people and aid the *old*. We want some *Eastern* men from *Ethiopia*, who can, from *experience*, tell how things are going in that region, and what *white* people there have to submit to. We want Col. Cowan, Major Engelhard, A. M. Waddell, Gov. Worth, Gov. Graham, and others, to come and labor among us. The people of the West are desirous to have discussion, and a plentiful gleaning can be obtained. Depend upon it, "the thing will pay, and pay well." DITTO.

A CARPET BAGGER MAKES A CONSERVATIVE SPEECH.

In New Orleans, recently, a white Radical, hitherto regarded as the personification of all that is most objectionable to the Southern whites, and recently a delegate from dissatisfied Republicans to Washington, was invited to address them, and his speech was in substance as follows:

"My Friends:—I am a carpet bagger. I admit it. I have been among you for some time, and have never ceased to advocate your cause in the press of the North—in three leading Republican newspapers of New York, Washington and Philadelphia. But I am going to leave you, and you will soon be alone. My advice to you is to unite yourselves to those whose favor it is your interest to secure. Be guided by those who alone can furnish you with work and food and clothing. Join yourself to the people of the South. We are going; we cannot find you work to support you. Your interest lies with those who can."

PLANCHETTE.—This game, which is all the rage just now at the North and in some parts of the South, has not yet been introduced here, although we learn that the tables have been sent on for by one of our merchants and will probably be here in a few days. To those of our readers who do not understand its nature, we would say that a small heart-shaped board, mounted on three wheels, is made by the power of animal magnetism, to move about, rap answers to questions, &c., just as the ordinary table does in spirit rappings.

The Columbus *Sun* tells a good story about it. It relates that a few evenings since, a young lady, very recently married, with several friends of both sexes, married and single, was consulting this mysterious little instrument, when, in reply to a mental question by the aforesaid lady, Planchette wrote in a large legible hand, "a fine large boy!" As a matter of course the question was obvious, the blushing was confusing, and there were no more mental questions asked that evening.—*Wil. Star.*

Murder in Patrick County.—Two Ladies Throats Cut and Three Negroes Shot.—A friend informs us that, last week in Patrick county, a traveler, who was stopping over night at a house where no one was at home but two ladies, heard a noise down stairs and started to see what was the matter. On getting to the head of the steps, he saw below a negro man starting up, when he fired upon and killed him. Immediately another negro made his appearance who was likewise shot and killed. The traveler then went below, and came upon another negro in the room occupied by the ladies and killed him. On going to the bed he found the girls lying with their throats cut and dead.

Christianburg Southwest.

From the Charlotte Daily Times.

MASS MEETING at LINCOLNTON

Outpouring of the People!

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!

On Wednesday evening the Young Men's Democratic Club of this city met to make arrangements to accompany Gov. Vance to Lincolnton on Thursday morning. C. W. Alexander, the President of the Club, and a large number of the members, with a flag and the Band, escorted the Governor to the train and embarked with him for Lincolnton. At every station the crowd increased. At Woodlawn Dr. Jos. Graham, President of the Club at that place, accompanied by nearly half the members, came aboard. At 10½ o'clock we arrived, and after marching through the streets stopped before the Hotel, where we were received in a well timed and appropriate speech from that ture Democrat and gentleman, Col. J. Hoke. At the request of C. W. Alexander, President of the Charlotte Young Men's Democratic Club, the writer responded on behalf of the Charlotte and Gaston Clubs. Arrangements were then made for the discussion.

It was originally Col. Bynum's appointment—so it was agreed that the Colonel should speak first; the Governor reply for the same length of time, and that the Colonel would rejoined in a half hour's speech, which would conclude the discussion. It was soon discovered that the Court House would not hold a fourth of the people present, so it was determined to hold the meeting in the Methodist Church grove, and a stand was hastily extemporized for the purpose.

Col. Bynum prefaced his remarks by saying he did not expect to be met on this occasion; his only purpose was to define his position. It was due to the people and himself that he should do so. He then produced a written document, which he read. He had prepared it carefully, and weighed every word. We regret we could not get into a position to take notes. But the two points made, upon which he dwelt with the most emphasis, was first that the election of Seymour would inaugurate war—and 2nd. the old Whigs would not affiliate with the Democrats because they were Secessionists.

The speech was able, ingenious, and free from abuse. During its delivery the Col. did not receive the slightest applause except from the negroes.—He said he hod opposed the Convention; was not a Radicel, but was for Grant because Blair threatens to wipe out the bogus State governments.

When Gov. Vance arose cheer after cheer made the very woods reverberate, and as he proceeded the enthusiasm became intense. We never heard the Governor, or any other man, make such a speech. We heard a distinguished Judge remark that it was simply genius, and nothing else—that all the study and cultivation in the world would not enable a man to make such a speech.

We regret that we had not facilities to take notes, but from memory we make the following, not pretending it as an accurate report.

The great effort of Col. Bynum was to arouse the old party feeling of Whigs and Union men against Secessionists and Democrats. This Gov. Vance answered by showing that neither of the old parties existed, and the platform contained no issue that ever divided those parties—that the great bulk of the old Whigs were now Conservatives—that the leaders of the Rads in North Carolina and the South were old Secessionists, Holden, Joe Brown, Hunnicutt & Co., whilst the rank and file were the negroes—was this the old Whig party? &c., &c. His great card, however, was the cry of war and Blair's letter, and he labored to show the people that the success of the Democratic ticket would produce interminable strife and bloodshed—using chiefly the childish arguments of the Radical shoulder-hitter Pearson, and the loyal prints generally. This, we think, Gov. Vance most effectually demolished. He said that neither the platform nor the official letters of acceptance of Seymour and Blair contained one word of war, they only said and meant that the reconstruction acts were unconstitutional, that the Supreme Court, in the McCardle case had so decided, and if the verdict of the nation sustained this decision the bogus governments formed under these void laws must give way, &c. In this case he asked who will make the war. Surely nobody but the men who arm to uphold a law decided to be unconstitutional. If they did, they would be rebels and traitors and must be overcome or the Constitution would be overthrown; if they submitted to the *law* there would be nobody to fight, and nothing to fight about. He here asked Col. Bynum if these acts were not unconstitutional? He rose and said they were not constitutional nor unconstitutional, but *as near* Constitutional as any law on the subject could be, as the Constitution did not provide for returning States to the Union that had got out. Of course, this was a fatal admission that these acts were not sanctioned by that instrument. Gov. Vance then asked him if the States *did get out*, and if so, how!—Here again the new recruit dodged, to the great amusement of the crowd. He said they did not fairly get out, as the ordinance of Secession was void, but by reason of that ordinance and the war combined, *their relations were changed!* Gov. Vance then asked how that could be, if they didn't get out by reason of the ordinance being illegal, how did the fight help us out when *we got whipped!* What did he mean by *changed relations!* Here the crowd roared, the Col. fell back on his dignity, said he would explain when his time came *but didn't*. He saw the trap and dodged.

The bill in Congress to send 126,000 muskets and 63 batteries of artillery to arm the negroes, and Holden's 6,000 armed police were all discussed by Vance, and conclusively shown to be proof that the Radicals were themselves fixing to plunge the land into war, rather than yield to the law, should it be pronounced against them.

Gov. Vance also referred to the oft repeated cry that it will cause war to attempt to deprive the negro of the right to vote. He said forcibly that there was no such issue in this canvass. The question was not whether or not he should vote, but whether North Carolina should have the same right to decide it for herself that New York has; and also, whether *white men* should vote and hold office. He described the restrictions upon white suffrage in the various Southern States, and showed that the number of disfranchised whites was almost equal to the whole number of black voters. He then asked if there was not more danger of war by disfranchising white men than negroes, and notified the crowd that there never would be perfect peace whilst they made the negro the superior of the white man. This was received with great applause.

At the conclusion of Gov. Vance's great speech, Col Bynum replied, but he evidently felt that the day was lost. He struggled hard—but the only burst of applause came from the negroes.

RADICAL POLCY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A friend has called our attention to an article in the *Standard* of the 26th ult., which coming to hand in our absence, had escaped our notice. It is characteristic of the source from which it emanated and proves what has long been believed—that the virtue of magnanimity finds no place in the minds or hearts of the leaders of the Radical party in North Carolina. That party, speaking through its organ, proclaims that it is still for *war*. It gives utterances to feelings and sentiments which have found no place in the hearts of men since the world emerged from the barbarism of the middle ages. Who ever again expected to hear it proclaimed by a party, having the control of a government in a free country, that personal revenge was a religious virtue. Who ever expected to hear a party openly advising its members to appropriate the property of their opponents? Who ever expected to hear a party to propose enormous taxation to build towns for the support of the thriftless vagabonds among them? All this is done in the article to which we refer. Its very caption is indicative of its character, and without further comment we give the article itself so as to let our readers see the objects and purposes of Radicalism in the State:

From the Standard, of 26th of August.

RETALIATION.

Christianity condemns retaliation. But Government is not administered on Christian principles. Even well-fed Doctors of Divinity tell us that we must not construe too strictly those passages which, to a simpler comprehension, seem to inculcate non resistance to injuries. However, be this as it may, one thing at least is certain and that is, that self preservation is the first law of nature and we find that both individuals and nations illustrate the maxim. An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth is still law among men, and the number of those who turn the other, when one cheek is smitten, is remarkably small.

In a state of nature, the right to redress an injury is lodged in the hands of the person wronged. The ground of human punishment is justice. In the individual aggrieved, this sense of justice takes the form of revenge; in the public mind, it takes the form of indignation. Thus among the ancient Jews, and among the savage tribes now existing, the son slays the man who took the life of his father, brother or kinsman. Personal revenge is transmuted into a religious virtue and public indignation not only justifies but approves the act. The criminal law in civilized States does not change the essential character of punishment. It merely relieves the injured party from the duty of redressing his own wrongs, and places the redress in the hands of the State. It is entirely incorrect to suppose that the object of punishment is to reform the criminal, or to make an example of him to deter others from crime. These are only the incidents. The stream cannot rise higher than the fountain. The State possesses no other right to inflict punishment that the right which was vested in the individual, and which right has been granted over to the State to exercise.

The idea of punishment, then, is the idea of retaliation. It is just and right to retaliate; it is more, it is often expedient not unfrequently necessary.

A painful fact has suggested the foregoing general reflections. The colored race in North America has been enslaved for about two hundred years. A few years ago, they were emancipated by the proclamation of President Lincoln. A few years thereafter, they were made citizens of the United States, and the right of suffrage was accorded them. They naturally exercised that right to protect and defend themselves in their newly acquired franchises. This course of action on their part, drew down upon them the vengeance of those who were desirous of depriving them of these franchises. As a general rule, the newly enfranchised race is very poor and entirely dependent upon their own labor for clothing, food and shelter. As a general rule, those who desire to reduce this unfortunate race to political serfdom, possess houses and lands and corn, and meat. Thus it happens that the former race is entirely dependent for labor upon those who are their implacable political enemies. It further happens to a lamentable and disgraceful fact that many of the possessors of these houses and lands and meat and corn are using these for purposes of oppression. They are combining with each other not to give employment to those who will not consent to sell their citizenship. The only alternative, then, which is presented to thousands of our citizens, is to vote for Seymour and Blair, or starve. But suppose they do not choose to vote for Seymour and Blair, and rather choose to take the chance of starvation than consent voluntarily to their own degradation—what then?

Something must be done. The law of self preservation must necessarily be obeyed. Something must be done at all hazards; but the more quietly and peaceably it can be done so much the better. The question then is, can there be any remedy under the forms of law? We think so, unquestionably. Of course it is not to be supposed that men and women and children will starve to death while corn is still standing in the fields and while hogs and cattle are not kept under lock and key. But these are matters of minor importance and are to be expected, however much the necessity may be deplored. What we mean is, that there is one efficient remedy for this wholesale crusade of oppression carried on against the colored race to starve him into voting against his choice. The remedy is this.

Wherever the Republicans have control of a county, let a meeting of the commissioners be called at once. Let them make out a list of all the colored stone-masons, brick-layers, plasterers, painters and carpenters.—Then let them select a site of sufficient dimentions for a village of from five to fifteen hundred colored paupers as the case may be. The work itself will give employment to a considerable number of persons and some time will be required to complete it. Then let the county paupers be moved in and be provided with houses and food at the expense of those who have made them paupers. Let the tax be so laid as to effect only the large land holder. Not one in twenty owns any land at all and the large land holders are much rarer. This tax will fall lightly upon the great mass of the people, while the oppressive land holder will be compelled to throw his broad acres upon the market to raise money to pay the taxes. And in addition to this, let the Legislature deprive these exacting tyrants of the benefits of the stay law and compel them to pay their debts. Pass their lands under the Sheriff's hammer and give the poor a chance to buy land.

A CURIOSITY.—Mr. Johnson, of Charles county, Virginia, has raised a three legged duck. The extra leg is used like a propeller in the water, but when on land it is not used at all, but allowed to drag. The owner has been offered large sums for it, but as yet he has not disposed of it.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

Dennis Heartt, the venerable editor of the Hillsboro' Recorder, will soon enter his 85th year. He is probably the oldest newspaper man in America.

BUREAU OF R. F. & A. L.,
HD'QRS. A. COM'R., OF N. C.,
Raleigh, N. C., Aug 19, 1868.

Circular No. 9.

In view of the withdrawal of military jurisdiction in this State by reason of the restoration of civil government, which has been officially announced, as provided for by Acts of Congress, it is hereby ordered, that the authority heretofore granted to Bureau Officers to adjudicate claims arising between whites and blacks be revoked, and all such cases coming to their notice, will be transferred to the civil authorities, except where they may be selected as arbitrators by mutual consent of all parties interested, or where they may hereafter be appointed magistrates, in which case they will be vested with all the powers of the civil laws.

Officers and Agents will henceforth turn their attention to the general welfare of the colored people by encouraging the work of education; counseling, and helping them in their civil rights; assisting them in their bodily wants; devising and procuring employment; and aiding them in all other ways calculated to insure their future prosperity.

By command Col. and Bvt. Maj. Gen.
NELSON A. MILES,
Assistant Commissioner.

JACOB F. CHUR,
Bvt. Lt. Col. A. A. A. G.

THE NEW MILITIA.

"Gov." Holden has announced the appointment of eighty-nine Colonels of Militia, for the eighty-nine counties of the State, and they are assigned to the command of their respective counties. Some of them are well in the "sere and yellow leaf" age, and will cut a figure on horseback. The carpet baggers, of course, are in strong force in the list. But more, hereafter.

"Adjutant General" Fisher calls the attention of Colonels to section 9th of a previous circular sent them, of which we are not advised. Again he says:

"If it is desired that a company of detailed militia should be organized in their respective counties, such a request, signed by five Magistrates, should be at once forwarded to the Governor for his consideration."

Then, of course, we are to have the "cursed militia," to be armed and equipped, in every county where five scallawag or negro magistrates request it. That will involve said counties in a tax, of which the magistrotes will bear no part, and greatly burden our already impoverished people. Let the people remonstrate with the authorities, where they know such an organization will produce nothing but evil. Under the late order of the Secretary of War and of Gen. Grant, it strikes us *that General Miles will be bound to prohibit said organization.*

From Washington.

Washington, Sept. 3, P. M.

Revenue Solicitor Binckley's affidavit says: "The deponent is informed and believes, that the said E. A. Rollins, he being then and there Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the said Thomas Harland, he being then and there Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the said Thomas E. Smith, he being then and there Collector of Internal Revenue, with divers other officers of the United States and other persons to the deponent unknown, did combine and conspire for the purpose of procuring said offices, and for purpose of levying blackmail upon persons engaged in the business of distilling and rectifying spirits."

No further developments here to-day. The investigation is progressing in New York.

The Albany Convention's resolutions re-affirm the National Democratic platform; demand the immediate restoration of all States to their rights in the Union; amnesty for all past political offences; franchise to be regulated by the people of the States without Federal interference, payment of public obligations in strict accordance with the terms—in gold only when gold is nominated in the Bonds, in lawful money of the country, when gold is not specified; equal taxation to every species of property, including Bonds; reduction of the standing army and navy; abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau and all political instrumentalities designed to secure *negro supremacy*; equal rights for naturalized and native citizens; and encourage the people struggling for national integrity and constitutional liberty.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The Washington *Evening Express* proposes to "keep it before the people," that the public debt *has increased more than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars since the close of the war.* This fact it proves by reference to the official statements of the Secretary of the Treasury, which show that on the 31st of March, 1865, the debt stood at $2,366,077,34, while on the 31st July last it is given as $2,523,534,480 57. According to this showing the problem of paying off the national debt is very much like that which puzzled the school boy so much, of a frog climbing one foot up a well in the day and slipping back two at night. When asked by the teacher if he had cyphered the frog out of the well, he replied, "No, but I have got him about half way down to h—ll." That we fancy, is about the state of the National debt.