History of a Strange Character. Thirty-six years ago last August there died in one of the narrow and gloomy cells of the Kenebec county jail, in Augusta, Maine, a man whose noble mien and strange history attracted the attention and commanded the fees of nearly every man, woman and child, who visited that village, and had time to behold so singular an object and listen to his tragical narration. This was the venerable Henry McCausland. In that stone cell, "solitary and alone," he spent a thirty-six years—between the ages of 36 and 72-awaiting, and all the time earnestly demanding, the sentence of death, for the crime of willful murder-a sen-'tence which, though he was found unqualifiedly "guilty" in court, was never pronounced upon him. His person was one of the noblest specimens of the graus homo-full six feet in height, well proportioned in body and limbs, straight, erect, with a kindly countenance and a flowing beard of snowy whiteness, which, for all that time, had felt only the friendly salutations of a huge horsemane comb. Like the beard of the great Hebrew priest, it "went down to the skirts of his garment." It was not common or fashionable then, as it is now for his modern imitators, to exhibit such barbarian, because unbarbered, visages; and consequently his Jewish and the wonder of all.

The circumstances of his life-long imcution of legal punishment, were singular, and will bear a narration even at the present day.

the war for Independence. During a violent religious excitement, produced by certain New Lights, he became a convert; and his impressions were so strong, that he thought he held direct spiritual communication with the Almighty, who required him, in order to insure His final favor, to make a Burnt Offering and a sacrifice. On every was perfectly rational; but on this he was perfectly deluded, in fact a monomaniac. For a time he resisted the heavenly calling; but the more he rethe thicker came the texts of Scripture which urged him to "obey God rather than man." But what should be his Burnt Offering? and Episcopal church in Gardiner, built by its legalized patron, William Gardiner, for whose name the town was called. This church, in the phraseology of the sir, let me live and die in my cell." This church in the phraseology of the New Lights, was a child of the Mother of Harlots-the whore of Rome. It was aproud, scornful enemy of true religion | entered the room, his eyes stared fearand of its revivals. The edifice where fully upon the rich furniture; and find-Satan had his senctuary must needs be ing himself before the mirror, he beheld Satan had his sanctuary must needs be put out of the way; that, therefore, was doomed for a burnt offering. Accordingly on the night of the 22d of August, 1793, he filled a child's shoe with live coals and renaired to the church. which he soon succeeded in burning to the ground. That same patron of the church had no wife, but a married woman who kept his house; and who, as McCausland believed had given birth to three illegitimate children by the church patron, thereby committing the "unpardonable sin," against the three persons of the blessed Trinity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Evidently she was a proper victim for the sacrifice. It happened upon a certain night in October, this woman, Mrs. Warren, was called to watch with a sick sister up the Cobbossee stream Thither he repaired at midnight by means of his canoe, entered the house and sick-room, without ceremony, and proceeded to the discharge of his pious duty. Mrs. Warren was partially reclining by the side of her sick sister. supporting her aching head upon her own bosom. McCausland had taken no weapon or instrument of death with him, knowing that if the Lord had called him to make the sacrifice, he would provide with the means, and so,

drew it sharply across her throat-and she bled to death like a stuck calf!" He had now fulfilled his mission, and cheerfully surrendered himself to suffer the penalty of the law. This was a part of the programme which he coveted as much as the other performance. He wanted to "suffer for righteousness" sake, and thus go to heaven as a reward for obeying the command of God. He was immediately arrested: the Grand Jury found a bill of indictment against him of murder in the first degree, and he was brought before the full bench of the supreme Court and arraigned for trial. When the clerk read the indictment to him, and as its conclusion required him to say whether he plead guilty or not guilty to the charge, with a clear voice and an honest face he responded, "GUILTY!" The Judges, believing that the man was more of monomaniac than a base murderer, did not wish to put in that plea, but desired that he should plead not guilty, in order that the Jury might bring in such a verdict as would authorize the Court to pronounce a sentence of perpetual confinement rather than that of death, which, as the law then was, could be obviated only by Executive pardon, that would no the safe in his case.-And so the Chief Justice said to him that he was not bound to plead guilty to the charge; that was a thing for the Government to prove; and he earnest ly advised him to withdraw the ples he had made, and instead thereof put in the plea of not guilty. "What!" exclaimed the prisoner, McCausland "would the Honorable Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts advise me to the to their Honors? I did kill the woman; I meant to kill her; I am guilty, and want to suffer the penalty !' What could the Court do? They could not feel it their duty to order him hung; and, after consultation, directed the Sheriff to take the prisoner to the Jail whence he came, and leave him there to await his sentence. And there he stayed in the murderer's cell awaiting sentence from Oct. 20, 1794, to Aug. 22, 1829, a period which, after a year of confinement before trial, wanted only two months of thirty-six years, when death relieved him from a prison that had so long been his solitary home, and from a

espied a newly sharpened butcher-knife

stuck to the beam; "and then," said

he, "all I had to do was to take the

knife down with one hand, while I

seized her head with the other, and

he had not seen for more than one-third of a century. As often as the Court sat during all

world whose bright sun and green fields

that time, he never failed to send word to the Judges by his Jailer, respectfully Freedmen's Bureau Bill. to the Judges by his Jailer, respectfully requesting them to explain why they neglected their duty in his case, and demanding that they should pronounce the sentence due him; but the Court could only renew at every session its instruction to the Sheriff to keep him

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where he was awaiting sentence. He was an object of great curiosity. All the exercise he had was to pace the floor of his narrow cell, which he did at regular hours. He kept himself and his dungeon exceedingly clean. He washed and combed himself thrice per day, read his Bible systematically, and by the use of other books and of newspapers which were given him, kept up with the passing history of the times. The narration which he gave to visitors the prayers which he offered to God and the hymns which he so musically sung, were all well composed and well expressed. His health never failed him till the last month of his existence. When visitors called to see him-and

hey were many—he would stand concealed under the front wall of his cell. besides the little grated window, as they approached it to look in, and would not exhibit himself till a hand was thrust through with two cents in it, which he would receive as his customary fee, and then he would present his noble form, with all its manly beauty and dignity. Stroking down his long white beard. after saluting his visitors, he would physiognomy was a terror to juveniles | begin to relate the circumstances of his murder with all the soberness and pious air of an Old Testament patriarch; then prisonment, without sentence, or exe- he would pray a fervent prayer, and close by singing a well-chosen religious hymn. In the course of a year he thus collected quite large sums of money, Henry McCausland was a mill-wright | which, with the pension he received in Gardiner. He was a patriot of the for his Revolutionary services, he sent Revolution, and served his country in to his family, that was highly respectable, in Gardiner. They visited him often, and kept him supplied with all the necessaries of life that the jailor was not authorized to provide for him.

During the most of his confinement t was his good fortune to have in the person of his keeper, one of the most intelligent and kind-hearted men that ever blest the society of Augusta-Hon. other subject but that of religion, he | Pitt Dillingham, McCausland regarded him as his father and friend. On one occasion Mr. Dillingham ventured to offer to take him out of his cell and to onduct him into the square in front of sisted, the clearer were his visions and | the jail that he might once more see the glorious sun, the arching sky, the green earth, and the dwelling places of man which lined the street. His reply was characteristic-"I cannot consent, sir, where should he find the victim for that you should thus transgress the sacrifice? These were revealed to him laws on my account. Since I cannot in this wise: There was an English go free, it is better I should stay where I am, for should I once more behold the beauties of the earth, I should only re-

At another time, however, Mr. Dillingham did prevail upon him to pass the door of his private parlor. As he is whole person so altered since he saw t last in early manhood, that he sank with a fainting sensation into a chair, and begged his kind assistant to conduct him as speedily as possible into his cell again. Mr. Dillingham died in July, 1829. It was a shock too severe for the aged prisoner to bear. It was a death blow to him. Therefore he sank rapidly into the arms of death, and in a single month after followed his kind keeper into the spirit world.

-----Inclined to be Quarrelsome. There was once a little, slim built felow, rich as a Jew, riding along a aighway in the State of Georgia, when ne overtook a man driving a drove of nogs, by the help of a big, raw bone, six

foot-two specimen of humanity. Stopping before the last named individual he ccosted him :

"I say, are those your hogs?" "No sir; I am at work by the "What pay might you be getting, my

friend ?'' "Ten dollars amonth and the whiskey hrown in," was the reply. "Weil, look here! I'm a weak, little inoffensive man, and people are apt to impose upon me, d'ye see? Now, Pl give you twenty-five dollars a month to ride with me and protect me," said Mr.

tardner. "But," he added, how might casting his eyes over the head board, he you be on a fight," "Never was licked in my life," reoined the six-footer.

"Just the man I want. Is it a argain?" queried Gardner. Six footer ruminated.

"Twenty-dollars; double wages; nothing to do but ride around and smash a fellow's mug occasionally when he is sassy."

They rode along, till just at night they reached the village inn. Gardner immediately singled out the biggest felow in the room and picked a fuss with him. After considerable promiscuous jawing, Gardner turned to his friend and intimated that the whipping of that man had become a sad necessity, six-footer peeled, went in, and came out

first best. The second night at another hotel the same scene was re-enacted. Gardner getting in a row with the biggest man in the place, and six-footer doing

the fighting. At last, on the third day, they came o a ferry kept by a huge, double-fisted man, who had never been licked in his life. While crossing the river, Gardner, as usual, began to find fault and 'blow." The ferryman naturally got mad, threw things around, and told his opinion of their kind. Gardner then turned to his friend and broke the intelligence to him "that he was sorry, but it was absolutely necessary to thrash

the ferryman." Six footer nodded his head but said othing. It was plainly to be seen hat he did not relish the job by the way he shrugged his shoulders, but there was no help for it. So, when they reached the shore, both stripped and at it they went. Up and down the bank over the sand into the water, they ought, scratched, bit and rolled, till at the end of an hour the ferryman gave in. Six-footer was triumpnant, but it was hard work. Going up to his employer, he scratched his head for a mo-

ment, and then broke forth. "Look here, Mr. Gardner, your salary ets mighty well-but-I'm-of-theppinion-that your inclined to be quarelsome. Here, I've only been with vou three days, and I've licked the three biggest men in the country! I think the firm had better dissolve; for you see Mr. Gardner, I'm afraid you're inclined to be quarrelsome, and reckon I'll draw."

THE remains of Colonel Black, who fell at Gains Mills, Va., have been found near the battle-field. He was recognized by a small flag handkerchief found

Washington, July 16. THE VETO MESSAGE. The following is the Veto Message of the President, communicated to-day to the House of Representatives:

A careful examination of the bill passed by the two Houses of Congress, entitled "An act to continue in force, and to amend an act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and for other pur-poses," has convinced me that the legisla-tion which it prop sees would not be consist-ent with the werfare of the country, and that it falls clearly within the reasons assigned in my message of the 19th of February last, returning without my signature a similar measure which originated in the femous falls. enate. It is not my purpose to repeat the bjectionswhich I then urged. They are fresh nyour recollection, and can be readily ex-mined as a part of the records of one branch of the National Legislature. Adhering to the principles set forth in that message, I now reaffirm them and the line of policy therein indicated. The only ground upon which this kind of legislation can be justified is that of the war-making power, and the act of which this bill is intended as amendatory, was passed during the existence of the war. By its own provisions it is to terminate within one year from the cessation of hostilities and the declaration of peace. It is therefore, yet in existence, and it is likely of the National Legislature. Adhering to the therefore, yet in existence, and it is likely that it will continue in force as long as the freedmen may require the benefits of its provisions. It will certainly remain in opation as a law until some months sub quent to the meeting of the next session of Congress, when if experience shall make vident the necessity of additional legislation, the two Houses will have ample time

tion, the two Houses will have ample time to mature and pass the requisite measures. In the meantime the questions arise, Why should this war measure be continued beyond the period designated in the original act? and why, in time of peace, should military tribunals be created to continue until each State shall be fully restored in its constitutional relations to the Government and stitutional relations to the Government and shall be duly represented in the Congress of the United States? It was manifest with rethe United States? It was manifest with respect to the act approved March 3, 1865, that prudence and wisdom alike required that jurisdiction over all cases concerning the free enjoyment of the immunities and rights of citizenship, as well as the protection of person and property, should be conferred upon some tribunal in every State or district where the ordinary course of including proceedings was interpreted by the udicial proceedings was interrupted by the bellion, and until the same should be fully restored. At that time, therefore, are urgent necessity existed for the passage of such a law, now the ware has substantially ceased. The ordinary course of judicial proceeding is no longer interrupted. The Courts, both State and Federal, are in full compilete and successful operation, and omplete and successful operation, an through them every person, regardless of race and color, is entitled to and can be heard. The protection granted to white citizen is alroady conferred by law upon the

citizen is already conferred by law upon the freedman. Strong and stringent guards, by way of penalties and punishments, are thrown around his person and property, and it is believed that ample protection will be afforded him by due process of law, without resort to the dangerous expedient of military tribunals. Now, that the war has been brought to a close, the necessity no longer existing for such tribunals as had their origin in the war, grave objections to their origin in the war, grave objections to their continuance must present themselves to the minds of all reflecting and dispassionate. Independently of the danger in representative Republics of conferring upon the military in time of peace extraordinary powers, so carefully guarded against by the patriots and statesmen of the earlier days of the Republic, so frequently the ruin of governments founded upon the same free principles, and subversive of the rights and liberties of the citizen, the question of pracheir origin in the war, grave objections to iberties of the citizen, the question of prac-ical economy earnestly commends itself to

tical economy earnestly commends itself to the consideration of the law-making power. With an immense debt already burdening the energies of the industrial and laboring classes, a due regard for their interests, so mseparably connected with the welfare of the country, should prompt us to rigid economy and retrenchment, and influence us to abstain from all legislation that would unnecessarily increase the public indebt-ness. Tested by this rule of sound political wisdom, I can see no reason for the estabess. Tested by this the or sold isdom, I can see no reason for the establishment in the continuous in ishment of the military jurisdiction cor erred upon the officials of the Bureau h he fourteenth section of the bill. By the iws of the United States and of the diff and the Cinted states and of the different States, competent courts, Federal and State, have been established, and are now in full practical operation. By means of ent States, competent courts, Federal and State, have been established, and are now in full practical operation. By means of these civil tribunals, ample rederess is afforded for all private wrongs, whether to the person or the property of the citizen, without denial or unnecessary delay. They are open to all without regard to color or race. I feel well assured that it will be better to trust the rights, privileges and immunities of the citizens to tribunals thus established and presided over by competent and impartial judges, bound by fixed rules of law and evidence, and when the right of trial by jury is guaranteed and secured, than to the caprice or judgment of an officer of the Bureau, who it is possible, may be entirely ignorant of the|principles thatunder-lie the just administration of the law. There is danger, too, that conflict of jurisdiction will frequently arise between the civil contracts of the sent them will have tell them.

will frequently arise between the civil courts and these military tribunals, each naving concurrent jurisdiction over the person and cause of action: the one jurisction administered and controlled by civi aw, the other by military. H conflict to be settled and who is to deter-mine between the two tribunals, when it arises? In my opinion it is wise to guard against such conflict by leaving to the courts and juries the protection of all civil rights and the redress of all civil grievances. The fact cannot be denied that since the ac-tual cessation of hostilities many acts of violance, such profune as had never been

tual cossation of hostilities many acts of violence, such, perhaps, as had never been witnessed in their previous history, have occurred in the States involved in the recent rebellion. I believe, however, that public sentiment will sustain me in the assertion that such deeds of wrong are not confined to any particular State or section, but are manifested over the entire country demonstrating that the cause that prodemonstrating that the cause that proemonstrating that the cause that pr luced them does not depend upon any par icular locality, but is the result of the agi-

ticular locality, but is the result of the agi-tation and derangement incident to a long and bloody war. While the prevalence of such disorders must be greatly deplored, their occasional and temporary recurrence would seem to furnish no necessity for the extension of the Bureau beyond the period fixed in the original act. Besides the ob-jections I have thus briefly stated, I may urge upon your consideration the addition-al reason that recent developments in re-gard to the practical operations of the Bu-reau in many of the States, show that in numerous instances it is used by its agents numerous instances it is used by its agent

any immediate length of time would i evitably result in fraud, corruption and evitably result in fraud, corruption and oppression. It is proper to state that in cases of this character, investigations have been promptly ordered, and the offender punished whenever his guilt has been satisfactorily established.

As another reason against the necessity of the legislationcontemplated by this measure, reference may be had to the Civil Rights Bill, now a law of the land, and which will be faithfully executed so long

which will be faithfully executed so long as it shall remain unrepealed, and not be declared unconstitutional by Courts of comdeciared unconstitutional by Courts of con-petent jurisdiction. By that act it is enact-ed, "That all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign Power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous con dition of slavery or involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime, where except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory in the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of all laws and proceedings for the security of the security o

all faws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishments, pains and penalities, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding." By the provisions of the act full protection is afforded through the District Courts of the United States to all persons injured, and whose privileges as thus declared are in any way impuired and very heavy penalties are denounced against the person who wilfully violates the law. I need not state that that law did not receive my approval, yet its remedies are far more my approval, yet its remedies are far more preferable than those proposed in the pre-sent bill, the one being civil and the other military.

military.

By the sixth section of the bill, herewith By the sixth section of the bill, herewith returned, certain proceedings by which the lands in the Parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke, South Carolina, were sold and bid in, and afterward disposed of by the Tax Commissioners, are confirmed and ratified. By the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th sections, provisions are made by law for the disposal of the lands thus acquired to a particular disast of allizans. class of citizens.

While the granting of titles is deemed very important and desirable, the discrimi-nation made in the bill seems objectionable, as does also the attempt to confer upon the

Commissioners judicial powers by which citizens of the United States are to be deprived of their property in a mode contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. As a general principle due process of law. As a general principle such legislation is unsafe, unwise, partial and unconstitutional. It may deprive persons of property who are equally deserving objects of the nation's bounty as those whom by this legislation Congress seeks to benefit. The title to the land thus to be portioned out to a favored class of citizens must depend upon the regularity of the tax nust depend upon the regularity of the tax ales under the law as it existed at the time

Zanczster Intelligencer.

sales under the law as it existed at the time of the sale, and no subsequent legislation can give validity to the rights thus acquired as against the original claimant. The attention of Congress is therefore invited to a more mature consideration of the measures proposed in these sections of the bill.

In conclusion I again urge upon Congres the danger of class legislation, so well calthe danger of class legislation, so well cal-culated to keep the public mind in a state of uncertain expectation, disquiet and restlessness, and to encourage interested hopes and fears that the National Government will continue to furnish to classes of citizens will continue to furnish to classes of citizens in the several States means for support and maintenance regardless as to whether they pursue a life of indolence or of labor, and regardless also of the constitutional limitations of the national authority in times of reasonand transmitter.

eace and tranquility. The bill is herewith returned to the House f Representatives, in which—it—originated, for its final action. ANDREW JOHNSON. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1866.

The Tax Bill.

Washington, July 15, 1866. The President having signed the Internal Revenue Bill, the Internal Revenue Buresu at once commenced complying with the laws of which it is amendatory, and the preparation of instructions and regulations under the same.

We publish the Tax bill in full, arranged nd collated in alphabetical order, for the convenience of merchants and others inter-

Banks and bankers, on the capital of amount of circulation beyond the amount of 90 per centum of the capi-nposed, shall not be required to pay the ix on billiard tables kept for use, as afore-

shall be deducted from the gains, profis or income of the person who has actually paid the same, whether such person be owner; tenant or mortgagor; losses actually sustained during the year arising from fires, sinpwreck or incurred in trade, and debts ascertained to be worthless, but excluding all estimated depreciation of values and losses on sales of real estate within the year; purchased within two years previous to the year for which income is estimated; the amount actually paid for labor or interest by any person who rents, lands, or hires labor to cultivate land, or who conducts any other business from which income is actually other business from which income is actually aid, anything herein contained to the conrary notwithstanding.

Bullion in lump, bar, ingot or other-Curriage, phieton, carryall, rockaway, or other like carriage, and any coach, hackney coach, omnibus, or four-wheeled carriage, the body of which

wheeled carriage, the body of which rests upon springs of any description, which may be kept for use, for hire, or for passengers, and which shall not be used exclusively in husbandry or for the transportation of merchandise, valued at exceeding \$300 and not above \$500 each, including harness used therewith. bacco, inclosed in a wrapper or bind-er, and not over three and a half inches

er, and not over three and a half mehes in length, and on eigars made with twisted heads, and on cheroots, and on cigars known as short-sixes, the market value of which is not over eight dollars per thousand, per thous-market value of which is over eight dollars and not over twelve dollars

per thousand, per thousand ..

prescribe. From advanced beyond muck-bar, il cheroots, digarettes and cigars, the market value of which is over twelve blooms, slabs or loops, not otherwise provided for, and not advanced be-number eighteen wire guage, plate iron less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness and cut nails and spikes other materials, before the same has been sized, printed or bleached, and per tun.....teel made directly from muck-bar, Clothing manufactured or produced for blooms, slabs or loops per tun Stoves and hollow ware in all condiclothing manufactured or produced for sale by weaving, kitting or felting; on silk hats, bonnets and hoopskirts, on articles manufactured or produced for sale as constituent parts of cloth-ing, or for trimming or ornamenting the same, and on articles of wearing apparal manufactured or produced for sale from India rubber, gutta-percha or from far or for skins

precious stones and imitations thereof. und all other jewelry...... per cent Il articles made of fur the retail price ead pipes......5 per conther—Patent, Enameled and Japan-)il-dressed Leather..... Leather of all descriptions, tanned or partially tanned in the rough...5 per cent. Curried or finished...........5 per cent. Where duties have been paid on leather maker of gloves, mittens, moceasins, caps, felt hats, or other articles of dress to order as custom work only, assessed in the rough the tax shall be paid on the increased value only.

and not for general sale, and whose annual products do not exceed two thousand dollars shall be exempt thousand dollars shall be exempt from this tax.

Alf cloths or articles dyed, printed, cnameted, or bleached, on which a tax shall have been paid before the same were so dyed, printed, cnameted or bleached, the said tax of five per continuity shall be averaged on all vives. exceed ten thousand dollars..... Exceeding ten thousand dollars... Architects and Civil Engineers. Assayers, assaying gold and silver, or either, of a value not exceeding in on year two hundred and fifty thousand dollars... Exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand and less than five hundred thousand dollars... Exceeding five hundred thousand dollars. centum shall be assessed only upon the increased value thereof.

locks and timepieces and clock Banks chartered or organized under a onee, spices and mustard—On conee, wasted or ground, on all ground spices and dry mustard, and upon all articles intended for use as substitute for or a sadulterations of coffee, spices or mustard, and upon compounds or mistard, and upon compounds or mistard, and upon compounds or general law, with a capital not ex-ceeding fifty thousand dollars, and bankers using or employing a capital not exceeding fifty thousand dollars... Exceeding fifty thousand dollars, for every thousand dollars in excess of mixtures prepared for sale or intended for use and sale as coffee, spices or mustard or as substitutes therefor Brewers who manufacture less than five hundred barrels per year.....

Brokers..... Builders and contractors...... Butchers Cattle-brokers whose annual purpolicy holders, or depositors of any bank, trust company, savings institu-tion, or any fire, marine, life or inland insurance company...... xpress agents on gross amount of all receipts exceeding one thousand dol-Turniture made of wood sold unfinished...... ing fluid and camphene...... Commercial brokers...... Confectioners onvevancers.

ustom-House brokers

premises, additional... Land warrant brokers...

Lottery ticket dealers.... Manufacturers.....

Owners of stallions and jacks.

every additional thousand...... Peddlers traveling with more than two

Traveling with two horses or mules.... Traveling with two horses or mules.... Traveling on foot or by public con-

hotographers.....lumbers and gas-fitters......

Iners.....

Distillers

Express-carriers and agents...
Foreign Insurance Agents...
Finders of Coffee and Spices... or in part or any other material when its product shall be not above two hundred thousand feet per month, per one thousand cubic feet. Insurance Agents.. When the product shall be above two Except where annual receipts shall not and not exceeding five hundred the exceed one hundred dollars ... ntelligence Office Keepers.... five million of cubic feet per month dollars

Exceeding two hundred dollars for every additional one hundred dollars
Where liquors are sold by retail to be drank upon the premises, additional Keepers of eating-houses.

Where liquors are to be drank upon the premises, additional per one thousand cubic feet.......20 ce When the product shall be above five million, per one thousand

Jun cotton......5 per Junpowder and all other explosive sub

er citizens residing the United States United States when exceeding \$600 and not exceeding \$5,000 on th excess.....

longer.

The following portion of the law is inserted as explanatory of so much of it as relates to incomes:

That there shall be levied, collected, and onger.

paid annually upon the gains, profits and income of every person residing in the United States, or of any citizen of the United States residing abroad, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interests, dividends, or salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation, carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, a duty of five per centum on the amount so derived over six hundred dollars, and not exceeding five thousand dollars; and a duty of Proprietors of theatres, museums and ing five thousand dollars; and a duty o ten per centum on the amount exceeding five thousand dollars; and a like duty shall the thousand dollars; and a fike duty snail be levied, collected and paid annually upon the gains, profits and income of every busi-ness, trade or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing without the United States, and not citizens thereof. And the duty herein, provided for shall be

assessed, collected and paid upon the gains, profits, and income for the year ending the thirty-first day of December next preceding the time for levying, collecting, and paying said duty. That, in estimating the gains, profits and income of any person, there shall be included all income derived from interest upon notes, bonds and other securities.

est upon notes, bonds and other securitie of the United States; profits realized withi

the year from sales of real estate purchased within the year or within the two years

stimated; interest received or accrued upor

previous to the year for which income is

all notes, bonds and mortgages or other forms of indebtedness bearing interest

forms of in-lebtedness bearing interest, whether paid or not, if good and collectable less the interest which has become due from said person during the year; the amount of all premium on gold and coupons; the amount of sales of live stock, sugar, wool, butter, cheese, pork, beef, mutton or other meats, hay and grain, or other vegetables or other productions, being the growth or produce of the estate of such person, not including any part thereof consumed directly by the family; all other gains, profits and income derived from any source whatever; and the share of any person of the gains and profits of all companies, whether incorporated or partnership, who would be

corporated or partnership, who would be entitled to the same, if divided, whether

divided or otherwise, except the amount of income received from institutions or cor-

porations, whose officers, as required by law, withhold a per centum of the divi-dends made by such institutions, and pay the same to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or other officer authorized to re-

eive the same; and except that portion of

ceive the same; and except that portion of the salary or pay received for services in the civil, military, naval or other service of the United States, including Semators, Rep-resentatives, and Delegates in Congress, from which the tax has been de-ducted. And in estimating the gains profits and income of any person in addition to six hundred dollars exempt from income tax, all National, State, County and Municipal taxes paid within the year shall be deducted from the gains, profits or income of the person who has actually paid

other business from which income is actually lerived; the amount paid out for usual o

derived; the amount paid out for usual or ordinary repairs: Provided, That no deduction shall be made for any amount paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements, or betterments, made to increase the value of any property or estate: And provided further, That only one deduction of six hundred dollars shall be made from the aggregate income of all the members of any

aggregate income of all the members of any

family, composed of one or both parents

and one or more minor children, or husband

and wife; that guardians shall be allowed

to make such deduction in favor of each and

or make such deduction in havor of each and every ward, except that in case where two or more wards are comprised in one family, and have joint property interest, only one deduction shall be made in their favor: And provided, That in cases where the salary or other compensation paid to any person in the employment or service of the United

dred dollars per annum, or shall be by fees, o

uncertain or irregular in the amount or in the time during which the same shall have

accrued or been earned, such salary or other

iccrued or been earned, such salary or other sompensation shall be included in estima-ing the annual gains, profits, or income of he person to whom the same shall have been paid in such manner as the Commis-sioner of Internal Revenue, under the direc-ion of the Saurday of the Transport.

ion of the Secretary of the Treasury, may

shall not exceed the rate of six hun

Retail dealers in liquors Steamers and vessels on the waters of the United States carrying passengers provided with food or lodgings........ nual sales do not exceed fifty thous

shellers, wooden ware, mills, and the machinery for the manufacture of sugar, sirup and molasses from sor-terials..

from the sugar cane, per pound...; cent. (Ls=On illuminating, lubr cating and other mineral oils, marking not less than 36 nor more than 59 degrees Baume's hydrometer, the product of the distillation, re-distillation or refining of crude petroleum, per gal

running on continuous routes, en-gaged or employed in the business of transporting passengers for hire, or in ransporting the mails of the United

pound not perfumed, and on salt-water soap made of cocoa-nut oil, per

pound..... Perfumed soaps

stocks, bonds, gold and silver bullion and coin, prommissory notes and other securities, for every hundred

tated and made by any person, firm or company not paying a special tax as a broker, bank or banker, of any gold or silver bullion, coin, promissory notes, stocks, bonds, or other securities, not his or their own property, for every hundred dollars....5 cents On every sale and contract for sale ther shall be made and delivered by the seller to

shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale or contract, on which there shall be affixed a lawful stamp or stamps in value to the amount of tax on such sale, to be de-termined by the rates of tax before men-tioned; and in computing the amount of the stamp duty or tax in any case herein provided for, any fractional part of one hundred dollars of value or amount on which tax is computed shall be accounted hundred dollars of value or unount on which tax is computed shall be accounted as one hundred dollars. And every bill or memorandum of sale or contract of sale, before mentioned, shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller, the amount of the sale or contract, and the matter or thing to which it refers. And any person or persons liable to pay the tax as herein provided, or any one who acts in the matter as agent or broker for such person or persons, who shall make any such sale or persons, who shall make any such sale or contract, or who shall, in pursuance of any sale or contract, deliver or receive any stocks, bonds, oullion, coin, pronumissory notes, or other securities, without a hill or memorandum thereof as herein required, or who shall deliver or receive such bill or memorandum without having the proper number of stamps affixed thereto, shall forfeit and pay to the United States a penalty of five hundred dollars for each and every offense where the tax so persons, who shall make any such sale or each and every offense where the tax so evaded, does not exceed one hundred dolevaded, does not exceed one hundred dollars, and a penalty of one thousand dollars, when such tax shall exceed one hundred dollars, which may be recovered with costs in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, at any time within one year atter the liability to such penalty shall have been incurred; and the penalty recovered shall be awarded and distributed by the court between the United States and

by the court between the United States and the informer, if there be any, as provided by law, who, in the judgment of the court, shall have first given information of the violation of the law for which recovery is had: Provided, That where it shall appear that the omission to affix the proper stamp was not with intent to evade the provision of this section, said penalty shall not be incurred. And the provision of law in relation to stamp duties in schedule B of this act shall apply to the stamp taxes herein imposed upon sales and contracts of sales made by brokers, banks or bankers, and others as aforesaid. And there shall be pald monthly on all sales by commercial brokers of any goods, wares, or merchandise, a tax of one-twentieth of one per centum upon the amount of such sales; and on or before the tenth day of each month, every commercial brokers whill make a list or return by the court between the United States and the tenth day of each month, every com-mercial broker shall make a list or return mercial broker shall make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the district of the gross amount of such sales as aforesaid for the preceding month, in form and manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Provided, That in estimating sales of goods, wares, merchandise for the purposes of this section, any sales made by or through another broker upon which a tax has been paid shall not be estimated and included and sold by the broker for whom the sale was made.

from the sugar cane, per pound...1} cents.

Produce brokers, whose annual pur-chases or sales do not exceed ten thousand dollars.....

of spirituous liquors not exceeding five hundred barrels, packages, or casks, containing not more than forty gallons to each barrel, package or

ganons to each barret, puckage or cask.

For each additional five hundred such barrels, packages, or casks, or frac-tional part thereof.

Retail dealers. from leafinto condition to beconsumed without the use of any machine or in-strument and without being pressed, sweetened or otherwise prepared, and

including that made of stems, or in part of stems, and imitations there

ine and all liquors, known or denominated as wine not made from grapes currants, rhubarb, or berries, produced by being rectified or mixed with other spirits, or into which any matter whatever may be infused, to be sold as wine, or by any other name, and not otherwise provided for, per relicor gallon

con, or carbon; anvirs; articles manufac-tured in institutions for the blind, and in institutions for the deaf and dumb, which are sold to aid in their support, or the sup-port of the publis.

Barrels and casks, other than those used for the resultions of their than those used for the reception of fluids; packing boxes made of wood; and boxes of wood or made of wood; and boxes of wood or paper for friction matches, eigar lights, and wax tapers; beeswax, crude or unrefined; bi-chromates and prussiate of potash; bleaching powders; blue vitriol; borax, and boracic acid; brass not more advanced than rods or sheets; brick, fire-brick, draining-tiles, cement, drain and sewer pipes, and earthon stone waterpipes, retorts and tiles made of clay; bristles; brooms made from corn, brush or palm-leaf; building stone of all kinds, including slate, marble, freestone, and

or paim-len; building stone of all kinds, including slate, marble, freestone, and soapstone, and rock, and ground gypsum; bunting and fings of the United States, and banners made of bunting of domestic manufacture; burrstones, milistones, and grindstones, rough or wrought.

Candle wicking and chronometers; collins and burial cases; copperas; copper, lead. Essential oils of all descriptions...5 per cent Plate of gold, kept for use, per onnce and burial cases; copperas; copper, lead, and tin, in ingots, pigs or bars; copper and yellow sheathing metal not more advanced han rods or sheets; crates and grain c farm baskets made of splints; crucible of all kinds; crutches and artificial limb eyes and teeth. er-skins, (dressed or) smoked: or no

Jeer-skins, (dressed or) smoked: or not oil dressed. Feather beds, mattrasses, palliasses, bols-ters and pillows; fertilizers of all kinds; flasks and patterns used by founders; flavoring extracts, solely for cooking purposes. ierman silver in bars or sheets; gold leaf Hemp and jute prepared for textile or feltthemp and jute prepared for textile or felt-ing purposes; hults of ships and other vessels; illuminating gas manufactured by educational institutions for their own use exclusively; India-rubber springs used exclusively for railroad cars; iron bridges, and eastings for iron bridges; iron drain and sewer pipes. Keys, actions, and strings for musical in-struments.

struments. itharge and orange mineral. Litharge and orange mineral.

Machines driven by horse-power and used exclusively for cutting fire-wood, staves and shingle bolts, and hand-saws; magnesium, calcined magnesia and carbonate of magnesia; malleable iron castings, unfinished; manganese; masts, spurs, ship and vessel blocks, and tree-mail wedges and deck plugs, cordage, ropes, and cubles made of vegetable fiber; medicinal and mineral waters of all medicinal and mineral waters, of al kinds, sold in bottles or from fountains

kinds, sold in bottles or from fountains, and mead: mills and machinery for the manufacture of sugar, sirup and molasses, from sorghum, impliee, beets and corn; mineral coal of all kinds, and peat; monument of stone of all kinds, not exceeding in value the sum of \$100: Provided, That monuments exceeding the value aforesaid, creeted by public or private contributions to commemorate the service of Union soldiers who have fallen in battle, shall be exempt from taxation: in battle, shall be exempt from taxation moldings for looking-glasses and pictur frames; muriatic, nitric and acetic Nickel, quicksilver and sodium; nitrate o

Dakum; original paintings, statues and groups of statuary and casts made thereof by the artist from the original designs; oxide of zinc. Paints, painters' and paper-stainers' colors

printing paper of all descriptions, and tarred paper for roofing and other pururred paper for roofing and other purposes; books, maps, clarts and all printed matter, and book-binding; paraffine; paraffine oil, not exceeding in specific gravity 36 degress Baume's bydrometer, [the product of] a residum of distillation or the products thereof; lubricating oil made from crude petroleum; coal, or shale not exceeding in specific gravity thirty-six degrees Baume's hydrometer; Provided, That such od shall be subject to the same inspection as illuminating oil; crude petroleum, and crude oil the product of the first and single distillation of coal, shale, asphaltum, peat, or other biduct of the first and single distillation of coal, shale, asphaltum, peat, or other bituminous substances; photographs or any other sun picture, being copies of enghavings or works of art, when the same are sold by the producer at wholesale at a price not exceeding fifteen cents each, or are used for the illustration of books; pickles when sold by the gallon and not contained in glass packages; pic iron. pickies when sold by the gallon and not contained in glass packages; pig iron; muck bar; blooms, slabs, and loops; plows, cultivators, harrows, straw and hay cutters, planters, seed-drills, horse-rakes, hand-rakes, cotton gins, grain cradles, and winnowing-mills; pot and pearl ashes; productions of stereotypers, lithographers, engravers, electrotypers; putty. puty.
Quinine, morphine, and other vegetable alkaloids, and phosphorous.
Railroad iron, and railroad iron re-rolled; railroad chairs and fish plates; railroad, boat and ship-spikes; ax polls; iron axles; shoes for horses, mules, and oxen; rivets, horse shoe nails, nuts, washers and and bolts; vises, iron chains and anchors, when such articles are made of wrought iron which has previously paid the tax or duty assessed thereon; reapers, mowers, thrashing machines, and separators; corn

thrashing machines, and separators; corn shellers and wooden ward; cotton and shellers and wooden ward; cotton and hay presses; repairs of articles of all kinds; residums, the product of mineral, vegetable, or animal substances drawn from stills after distillation: roman and water cements, and lime; rooting slate, slabs, and tiles.

and tiles, sal soda, caustic soda, crinde soda, alumina silicate of soda; soda, alumina-silicate of soda; aluminate of soda; bi-carbonate of soda, and silicate of soda; sails, tents, awnings, and bags made by sewing from fabrics or other arinade by sewing from fabries or other articles upon which a duty or tax has been paid; and bags made of paper; saltyeter; salts of th; silex, usad in the manufacture of glass; soap, valued at not above three cents per pound; spelter; spindles and castidgs of all discriptions made specially locks, safes, looms, spinaing machines, pumps, steam engines, hot air and hot water furnaces, and sewing machines, and not sold or used for any other purposes, and upon which a tax is assessed and paid on the article of which the sactions is

and upon which a tax is assessed and paid on the article of which the casting is a part; spokes, hubs, bows, and felloes; poles, shafts, arms, and wheels not fromed or finished for carriages or wagons; wooden handles for plows, and other agricul-ture, household, and mechanical tool and implements; and pail and tub ear and handles; and wooden tanks, and cis and implements; and pall and tub ears and handles; and wooden tanks, and cisterns for crude mineral oil; starch; steel, made from iron beyond muck bar, blooms, slabs, or loops, in ingots, bars, rail, made and fitted for railronds, sheet, plate, coil, or wire, hoop-skirt wire coveror uncovered, car-wheels, thimble skeins and pipe boxes, and springs, tire and axles made of steel used exclusively for vehicles, cars, or locomotives; and clock springs, faces and hands; stoves, composed in part of cast iron and in part of sheet iron, or of songstone, fire brick or freestone, with or without cast iron or sheet iron; provided, that the cast and sheet iron shall have paid the tax or duty previously assessed thereon; sugar, molasses, or sirup made from beets, corn, sugar maple, or from sorghum, imphee; sulphur, flowers of sulphur, and sulphur flour.

nour.

Tur and crude turpontine; tin cans used for preserved meats, fish, shell fish, fruits, vegetables, jams, [and] jollies; paints, oils, and spices.

HATES OF ADVEHTISING.
BUSINESS ADVENTISEMENTS, \$12 a year per square of ten lines; ten per cent. increasefor fractions of a year.
REAL ESTATE, PERSONAL PROFERTY, and GENERAL ADVENTISING, 7 cents a line for the first, and 4 cents for each subsequent insertion.

ATENT MEDICINES and other adver's by the one year,..... Business Cards, five lines or less, one EXECUTED NOTICES—

Umbrellas, and parasols, and sticks and frames for the same.
Value of bullion used in the manufacture of wares watches, and watch cases, and bullion prepared for the use of platers and containing the containing the case of platers and containing the case of the case of platers and containing the case of platers and case of platers. bullion prepared for the use of platers and watchmakers; vegetable, animal, and fish oils of all decriptions, not otherwise provided for, including red oil, oleic acid; and admixtures of the same with paraffine oil, not exceeding in specific gravity 36 degrees Baume's hydrometer; verdigris; vinegar.

White and red lead; whiting, Parls white; window glass of all kinds; wine made of grapes, currants or other fruits, and rhubarb; wire made from wire less than No. parb; wire made from wire less than No.

20 wire gauge, upon which a tax has been assessed and paid as wire; and no manufactured iron shall pay a greater tax than that imposed on No 20 wire guage, arn and warp for weaving, braiding, or

manufacturing purposes exclusively; yeast powders; zine in ingots or sheets. How the Ladies of Pompell Dressed. The Pompeiian women obtained from the east an unguent with which they

saturated their hair, and then sat for hours in the sun until the foreign substance was dried in, and the hair was transformed. Sometimes the process took days to be perfected, and then, if the lady has so large a circle of acquaintances that she could secure no privacy in her city house, she betook herself to the country, and remained there till her hair was made more silken and

more rich with golden hue. The style of dressing the hair varied as it varies with us, fashion being more of an arbitress than taste in that important detail of woman's costume. "Rats" and cushions were skillfully adjusted by the slave coiffcure to the head of her mistress, and we find some traces of the waterfall. Curls seem to have been the favorite style of dressing the hair for a time—curls thrown back of the head and flowing on the neck, such as we call Grecian curls. Wearing the hair in a large knot on the summit of the head, or in short ringlets around the forehead, was also a favorite mode with the exquisites of those days of exquisite elegance. But what adorned most the head of the Pompelian belles were the leweled combs and leweled pins with which they used to fasten their hair. Some of these were marvelously beautiful-not in color only, but in poetical design. One of those pins found in Herculaneum, and about seven or eight inches long, is surmounted by a Venus chisseled in gold; she is twisting her nair, and looks at herself in a mirror held by Cupid. Another is ornamented with a small figure of Psyche kissing Love. These jeweled pins are, perhaps. the most interesting feature of a woman's pararc. They seem to have been selected with such dainty care as best harmonized with the occasion in which they were worn, showing at once that the symbols they represented were not overlooked, nor their poetical meaning

unremembered. We moderns cannot admire those pins without wonder at the perfect taste with which the pagan artists used in forming the least trifle. Would it be possible to use with more effector with more grace so small a space as the head of a

nin for the hair, Our aigrets, our diamond constellations, and our koh-i-noors are very beautiful, but among all our modern designs for lewels and parares none awaken in our mind associations of ideas so exquisite as those suggested by the taste of those graceful pagans.

Young girls in Pompeii wore nets, and exercised the charming capriciousness of their fickle taste in choice of color, textures and style. Some of them were made of gold thread, studded with

pearls and other precious stones. But with that same passion for beauty n dress which now, as then, lies at the very heart of woman's nature, nothing ould be more unlike our modern female costume than that of the Roman women. Their ideal was naturalness, and hence genuine beauty of form. They did not wear corsets, nor had they the remotest idea of barreling up their busts with whalebone or steel. Next to the skin they were a garment of the finest cambric, very much like the modern chemise. Then a straight band or scarf, called strophium, which served to support the bosom with that grace we so admire in antique paintings. The makers of that part of a woman's wardrobe were as much patronized by Pomneilan belles as our French corsetmakers are to-day patronized by women

of elegance. Over that band was worn

a sort of jacket with long sleeves, and made of the finest white wool. When at home the tunic covered the whole, and the length of that ample, flowing drapery measured somewhat the virtue of the wearer, for it seems that the "purple women" of those days preferred to wear their tunic svery short, to show their legs laden with bracelets, while the Roman matrons lengthened their vestures by a flounce embroidered with gold. The tunic was fastened around her waist by a belt artistically hidden under some folds of the tucked up drapery. For the promenade, wo-men of fashion wore the mantle, the beauty of which was best displayed by the style in which it exposed the right breast, and was thrown over the left shoulder. These mantles were invariably white, and so fine in texture that the incorrigible Petronious speaks of them as of "woven wind." Fashionable Roman women also wore white kid boots. The "purple women" wore sandals, so as to let their feet be seenthose finely shaped large Roman feet which our modern taste would admire

more had they been smaller. Extreme care was bestowed upon the nails of feet and hands. There was one special slave invested with the responsibility of keeping the nails of her mistress properly pared, cleaned and tinted. Women never wore gloves, yet they delicately cherished their hands and fingers. They kept them beautiful not by idleness alone, but by a variety of cosmetics intended to render the skin soft.

smooth and flower-like. And, as the customs of these days made the fingers of women speak eloquently in adroit gesticulation, the beauty of the hand could not be overlooked. Horace makes fun of some original wag independent enough to cut his own nails, and dispense with the services of barber or slave.

Murder in Centre County.

A cold-blooded murder was committed at Centre Hall, Centre county, Pa., on the 11th inst. Three brothers, by the name of Campbell, were arrested for drunkenness and riotous conduct by Constable Samuel Blair. After the arrest of one of the parties, William Campbell turned upon Constable Blair and shot him with a revolver, which he had concealed, killing him almost instantly, whereupon he fled; he was pursued by the Sheriff of Centre county to Woodward township. Clearly in the county of the sheriff of Centre county to Woodward township. the Sheriff of Centre county to Wood-ward township, Clearfield county, where, on Sunday morning last, he sot Hugh Harpham, one of the Sheriff's aids, through the arm, whilst attempting to arrest him. He then took to the woods, bare-headed and bare-footed, and at last accounts had not been cap-