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### Zoetry.

#### Written for the Intelligencer. LINES ON REVISITING THE HOME OF CHILDHOOD.

- BY SALLIE F. WALKER. Hall! scenes of youth to memory dear, How oft in dreams I've wandered here, And lived o'er pleasures gons. But far where other zephyrs list, Where other flowers the streamlet kisses I'd wake an exite lone.
- But now that dream no longer fades, I rest beneath thy forest shades, And hear hy w ters rost: I see thy wild bue mountains rise, and lift their peaks to greet the skies. I hall my home once more.
- How of when on some prairie wild,
  I've dreamed I was a careless child,
  Playing around thy door;
  I've fancied when some gent e breeze,
  Would pay so middly through the treese
  "Twas mother's voice once more.
- But never once in all my dreams, Came there a shade o'er fancy's beams Wafted by ruthless Time; I saw her in my childhood's home, I thought not of the deep, dark tonib, Or the dull funeral chime.
- Before its moss-grown walls I stand, Waiting to clasp a fathe r's hand, Becalve a sister's kiss: I'm picturing now a mother's joy, When she beholds her long-lost boy, And then a brother's bitss— But soon a stranger turns the door, And asks, "What boon dost thou implore". Why soek a refuge here?"
  Ab! stranger, 't s my childhood's home. To greet those loved ones I have come. Then, where the forms so dear?
- "Oh! wanderer, ask me not I pray, I would not speak thy doom to-day, I weep thy der in; That stream still winds its pebbly way, These flowers still bloom o'er earth's decay But, wanderer, not for thee.
- "And would'st thou seek thy parents dear to to your churchyard, lone and drear. to your churchyard, lone and drear, When black night gathers there; ad then, perchasce, they ill wander forth while return to sinful earth, and breathe for thee a prayer,
- "Mark; hear that sevet and braventy son flurst from that mo-seavironed mound, Like some sweet angols tone; (do, laten! "its thy sister's voice That bids thy aching heart rejoirs, And sing—"Thy will be done."
- "All shounds too sweet for earthly tears, They've flown, and now we shed the tear Of memory o'er her tomb; Lot where that sighling cypress creeps, Neath lis lone shade thy brother sleeps, Wrapped in Death's shadowy gloom.
- There monidering neath the grassy sod Their spirits flown unto their God, The friends of yout repose; The night winds o'er them sadly weep, Unheard by those who calmly seep, Neath where the wild lower grows.
- Lip paused—the sad find rate was told.
  The tears of grief in sorrow rolled,
  Altown my care-worn check:
  Alt I have crosse the months wild,
  Where peak on peak grand nature pitol,
  Thy dener hith to seek." 'I've braved the stormy oceans roughten dashing madly gainst the shore To view thy milder streams:
- To view thy milder streams; But now I weep my hopeless doom, For then art changed, the "Light of Hom For me no longer gleams.

# Then, fare thee well my native land, Throughout some distant foreign strand My thoughts shall turn to thee, And the my home lies o'er the wave, Neath thy lone willows make my grave And thy flowers plant o'er me.

### Literary.

### Family Chosts.

class, let me tell you at once, of the highest respectability. There are ghosts and ghosts. We are not to deal just now and ghosts. We are not to deal just now with your plebeian apparitions,—your murdered misers, haunting old tumbledown places, and that kind of thing,—but with spirits boasting the *entree* into the best houses of the kingdom. There are parvenus among them to be sure, but they are parvenus whom the highest people are obliged to receive,—to receive as and to treat with great respect. vay to rooms in the highest mansions, where none but members of the family are in the habit of dwelling. Family ghosts, I say, are a special class of ghosts. Let me add that they are a modern class of ghosts. I find no are a modern class of gnosts. I find no trace of the family ghost proper among the ancients. Like heraldry, family ghosts are essentially feudal—not classical. They belong to a life of castles in the country—to races living for generations surrounded by the same woods, dying in the same church vaults—in a ouried in the same church vaults; in a kind of isolation throughout, which is

made the consciousness of common blood or kinsmanship all the stronger. It is to this concentrated sort of existence, with all that it implies, that we must look for the germ of the particular belief under review.

The family ghost belongs to the family as a family though it is not necessity. The family ghost belongs to the family, as a family, though it is not necessarily seen only in certain places.—
Nevertheless, as the old families of Europe have generally lived most of their time at their principal seats, these seats have in most cases come to be considered the peculiar haunts of the family ghost. The White Lady of the Hohen-collering for instruct has parally bear and the seat of the family ghost. , for instance, has usually been zollerns, for instance, has usually been talked of as loving to appear at Berlin. Her reputation had reached England as early at least as Charles the Second's time, for she is mentioned by Aubrey in his Miscellanies. "Also at Berlin" says that quaint old gossip, "when one shall die of the electoral house of Brandenberg, a woman drest in white lines. denberg, a woman drest in white men appears always to several withoutspeaking or doing any harm forseveral weeks before." The father of Frederick the Great fancied that he had seen this supernatural lady-in-waiting on one occasion; and her appearance was gossipped about in the newspapers during the revolution of 1848; but she has not, I believe, been heard of lately. As the White Lady is associated with Berlin, so the Little Red Man belongs to the Tullerles. The Little Red Man, a fearful hunchback, with a squint, and one of the service of the animal creation. lenberg, a woman drest in white liner rearrul hunchback, with a squint, dressed in scarlet, and having a serpent for a cravat,—is said by the tradition to show himself in the Tuileries before any calamity which may befall its masters. This legend is sure to live, for Beranger has based on it one of his best songs, "Le Petit Homme Rouge." With admirable philosophical humor, Beranger makes him appear in 1792, in abots, singling the "Marselliaise"; and legain, during Charles the Tenth's reign, in a big Jesuit's hat. There was an attempt to set going a story that Bonaparte had seen the malignant little hoogoblin in Egypt; but this never took

goblin in Egypt; but this never took root. The little Red Man belongs to the Tuileries and the Bourbous. goblin in Egypt; but this never took root. The little Red Man belongs to the Tulleries and the Bourbous.

In these two conspicuous instances, the apparitions invariably portend disaster. And this is true of the vast majority of the apparitions which such legends record. Very commonly the family ghöst has injuries done in a long past age to avenge; and he comes to predict calamity, because he loves the office. Thus, the Monk of the Byrons, as their decandant the poet tells, was wont to visit Newstead, for no good. He had been expelled by the Byrons at the Reformation from the Abbey, and his spirit came to vex those who had succeeded to his order. The wrongs of Drummer of the Oglivies, Earls of Alrile, in Scotland, are more strictly personal. Mapy generations ago he was murdered and flung out of the windows of their castle, with his head sticking in his drum; having been found, it is said, aspiring to the love of a daughter of the house. Ever since that time, his drum has been impending over the love of a daughter of the nouse. Ever since that time, his drum has been impending over the race; and it is said that a lady visiting the family during the present generation; and ignorant of the tradition, heard him beasting his tattoe while she was dressing for dinner, and startled for the stat table by asking who his drummer was? A premature death in the deliverance of the said to be love of a daughter of the love of a daughter of the house. Ever since that time, his drum has been impending over the love of a daughter of the said that a lady visiting the family during the present generation; and ignorant of the tradition, heard him beating his tattoe while she was dressing for dinner, and startled the chest at table by asking who his drummer was? A premature death in the deliverance of the muthat breadth and the receive sits warning for the vast madies of the tradition, more years ago that a care to remember. He has since to did methat after he became a liuetendant and the sum expectedly in at the color of the family w race; and it is said that a lady visiting the family during the present generation, and ignorant of the tradition, heard him beating his tattoo while she was dressing for dinner, and startled her host at table by asking who his drummer was? A premature death in the family direle—so runs the story—followed on this incident, Of a similar kind was the Lad of Elliton, a ghost which was wont to was the nacient-Hiltons, of Hilton, in the control of Durham, one was wont to wex the ancient Hiltons, of Hilton, in the country of Durham, one of the first families in the North. A Baten of Hilton—for they were always called barons,—whose servant had not been during enough in getting his horse that with a hay fork, party from the rookery to the church and swarm on the roof and on the tomb-stones in the churchyard during the ceremony.

is curious, too, and shows that supernational legends, like globules of quicksliver, run naturally into each other, this Lad of Hilton came to be mixed up mate object, like the marble heading to some versions, famous Brownie that had for ages at famous Brownie that the discontinuous at intervals, through the dining-table of the province between the state of the province of the state o

suid, be heard mingling with the blast."

In a few cases, one seems to recognize the action of a friendly family ghost, akin to that of the personal "good genlus" of the classical world. A seastory occurs to me in illustration of this.

During the great was Six Honey Charles During the great war, Sir Henry Dig by, afterwards an admiral, was bowling the best houses of the kingdom. There are parvenus among them to be sure, but they are parvenus whom the high-est people are obliged to receive,—to receive, ay, and to treat with great respect lint the bargain. They make themselves quite at home, indeed, and find their six bells in the first watch—eleven calculate to be said the six bells in the first watch—eleven calculate to be said to the six bells in the first watch—eleven calculate the bard six bells in the first watch—eleven calculate the bard six bells in the first watch—eleven calculate the bard six bells in the first watch—eleven calculate the bard six bells in the first watch—eleven calculate the bard six bells in the six bells in the six bells in the first watch—eleven calculate the bard six bells in the six bells in

six bells in the first watch—eleven o'clock—he heard a voice close to him say, "Digby, Digby, Digby, go to the Northward!" It was so distinct, that he rang his bell immediately for the officer of the watch, and asked if anybody had been in the cabin. Nobody had been there. He composed himself again, supposing that he had been dreaming; and again at two clock; in the morning and again at two clocks in the morning. and again, at two o'clock in the mori ing, came the same voice, with the same energetic advice, "Digby, Digby, Digby, Digby, go to the northward!" This time, Captain Digby acted upon the mysterious suggestion. He ordered the ship to be hauled to the wind; and told the office of the watch to task suggestion. ship to be hauled to the wind; and told the officer of the watch to tack every hour, and to call him at daylight. Great was the surprise of the lieutenant of the morning watch, when, coming to relieve his messmate at four o'clock, he found the vessel close hauled. "What does this mean?" he asked his friend. "Only that the Captain's gone mad," was the answer. But at daylight a strange sail was seen on the bow. She proved to be a Snapish prize with a heap

strange sail was seen on the bow. She proved to be a Spanish prize with a heap of dollars and a rich cargo; and that prize money laid the foundation of Sir Henry Digby's fortune. How explain this story, which rests, I may observe, on excellent naval authority? For my own part, I believe that the voice was that of one of the old Digby's,—perhaps of the ghost of the famous Sir Kenelm, celebrated by Ben Jonson and many another wit. Sir Kenelm was a scholar and philosopher; but he had fought a naval action himself, and could not but have a kindness for a Digby serving

have a kindness for a Digby serving England affoat.

used to sing at the same hour. Asturally, then, what we superciliously call the lower animals were brought by our old sires within the magic ring of spiritual influence and affinity. For example, there is an ancient stock in the English peerage which receives its warnings from a white bird. A near cade tof these earls was one of my meet intimate

that the better sort of West Indian famllies suppose themselves to receive these
premonitions from owls—an ill-omened
bird among the negroes, as it was (in
spite of its place on Athenian coins) in
the ancient world. There are, however,
some pleasant associations between
birds and old familles. It is reported
of the Dykeses of Dovenby, in Cumberland, that when a daughter is to be
married, the rooks follow the wedding
party from the rookery to the church,
and swarm on the root and on the tomb-

ber the famous Yankee kiss, and kiss of the last king of England before he came to his estate. While in New York the prince called at a barber shop to be shaved. When the operation was completed he stepped up to the barber's wife, who happened to be present, and giving her a kiss, remarked:

"There, now. you can say you have been kissed by a member of the royal bemilt."

family' The barber, greatly incensed by what The barber, greatly incensed by what he chose to receive as an insult, seized the prince, and helping him out of the shop with his foot, exclaimed:
"There, now, you can say you have received a royal kick from an American

Chevalier Bunsen, who rose from an Chevalier Bunsen, who rose from an humble position in life to a great honor, was a man of vast savoir, but little erudition. As a theologian, a character to which he most aspired, he was severely criticised by the celebrated Dr. Merle D'Aubigne. These two savans met at Berlin at the Evangelical Alliance, held severalyearsago. Bunsen kissed Merle. Of course the polite Genevan could not but return the compliment. Great was the ado about the "kiss of reconciliation as the Germans called it, much to the annoyance of Dr. Merlle, who had no idea of compromising the solemu wri-

annoyance of Dr. Merlle, who had no idea of compromising the solemn writers of theology by a kiss. Besides, he said, he preferred the English custom in kissing to the German. A delicate insinuation that, but the professor meant nothing wrong.

At Boulogne, during the reception of Queen Victoria, June, 1855, a number of English ladies, in their anxiety to see everything, pressed with such force against the soldlers who were keeping the line that the latter, in some interests. against the soldiers who were keeping the line that the latter, in some instances were obliged to give way, and generally were—to use the expression of our policemen—"impeded in the execution of their duty." The officer in command observing the state of affairs, shouted out:

form, of course, asked him whether he was guilty or not guilty.

"Not guilty," says the unabashed

root guilty," says the unabashed peddler.

The justice and constable opened wide their eyes to such contumacy. They had not been in the habit of seeing such.

"Not guilty," quoth the former, "don't you peddle goods around here?"

"Yes," replied the alleged outlpit.

"Well, have you a license?" asked Rhadamanthus, in "sarcastical" tones.

"Oh, yes," said the travelling agent.

"Why," said the justice—quite another expression coming over his countenance—"didn't you tell this gentleman that you had no license?"

"No sir."

"Yes you did," shouted Tipstaff. eddler

"Yes you did," shouted Tipstaff.
"No I didn't," quietly replies the eddler.
"I say you did," vociferated the conable. "I swear I didn't," still persisted the "I swear I didn't," still persisted the peddler.
"Well, what did you tell me, then?"
"You asked me if I had a license to sell, and I told you I hadn't; and I haven't a license to sell," continues the peddler, in an injured tone, "for I want it to peddle with."

Last year there were 3085 deaths in Cincinnati; the losses by fire were \$1,600,000, \$800,000 more than the insurance; the city expenses, \$2,883,421 71.

expenses, \$2,883,421 71.

Mr. William Cullen Bryant receives from Mr. Robert Bonner \$3000 for three poems for the Ledger—the largest sum ever paid any author for the same number of words. The newly appointed State officers of Georgia have gone to Milledgeville to take possession of their offices. The money in the Georgia Treasury is said to have been removed some time since. removed some time since.

A resolutions has been introduced in the Georgia Convention, recommending Congress to give lands to the freedmen. An ordinance has been reported, disfranchising all persons unable to register under the Reconstruction laws.

ertainly was not rakee. When Kassa had amused himself sufficiently at their expense, he quietly said, "My friends, you have very justly remarked that my mother was but a Kousso woman; and that reminds me that she has not yet sold anything to-day. It is but reasonable therefore that you have been deaded.

forward, tore the ensanguined covering from the head of his fallen enemy, and cried to the men of Gocho—
"Behold your leader is dead, and ye are but dead dogs before me; what will ye do?"

Discouraged by the death of their of the word of the Widdle Age of architectural ornament in the edifices of the Widdle Age.

When he had once arranged his plans, Kassa soon gave Ouble to understand that he must stake his fortune on the

Kasas soon gave Ouble to understand that he must stake his fortune on the sword. The two forces met in the plains of Dereskie, and a sangunary struggle took place, during which, Kokoble, a faithful to Kassa, detached his troops and turned against his old master. Ouble was taken prisoner, his son Chetan killed, and the Amharasremained masters of the field, thus leaving Kassa chief of the whole country. When Kokoble presented himself to Kassa, expecting to reap the reward of his treachery, Kassa very coolly said, "I will have nothing whatever to do with a traitor!" The unfortunate man was cast into the dungeons of Tschelga, where he remains to this day. This battle of Dereskie was fought in February, 1855, and the next day Kassa entered the church with great pomp and display, which had been erected by a German botanist, Dr. Schimper, for the coronation of Ouble. The ceremony was performed with great pomp and splendor, Kassa receiving the crown from the hands of the Abuna, under the title of Theodore II. A crowned head is, however, by no means bedded on roses in Abyssinia, and Theodore's progress was considerably retarded by different rebellions headed by various chiefs, of whom the most powerful was a certain Ngrousle, and a man named Garet. who

bellions neaded by various chiefs, of whom the most powerful was a certain Negousie, and a man named Garet, who made himself notorious in our own country by the murder of the British consul, Mr. Plowden, a particular friend and supporter of Theodore. supporter of Theodore.

At the time of his murder Theodore was warring against Negousie, but on the news reaching him he immediately proceeded to avenge the murder of his friend, and in the neighborhood of Woggarra forced the rebel to accept battle. Garet, a man of great agility and courage, dashed at the king, and threw his lance at him, which would inevitably have pierced his breast had not Mr. Bell interposed his own body, thus sacrificing his life for the man to whose services he had devoted himself. This

Mr. Bell, after leading a hunter's life on the banks, and in the vicinity of the blue

sceptres, and sword hilts, to besprinkle enbroidered garments, or fasten them as a buckle; and that subsequently the arms of the latter Louis were traditionally referred to the founder of the Frank monarchy, whose name was only the earlier form before the initial C was dropped) of the denomination so popular in the successive royal families of France. So completely was the fleur-de-lys considered to be identified with the regal insignia of France, that Guillim expresses his regret that a figure once so honored should, by tract of time, have become a more vulgar (i. e. comhave become a more vulgar (i as a buckle; and that subsequently the arms of the latter Louis were traditionally referred to the founder of the Frank monarchy, whose name was only the earlier form before the initial C was dropped) of the denomination so popular in the successive royal families of France. So completely was the fleur-de-lys considered to be identified with the reral insignia of France, that Guil-the reral insignia of France.

ye do?"

Discouraged by the death of their prince, and filled with a certain admiration for the daring and courage of the young warrior, most of the men submitted and joined him, whilst the rest were massacred by the returning fugitives.

The most powerful enemy Kassa had the contendagainst was the vice-king of the succession of the fluoring ment in the edifices of free farchitectural ornament in the edifices of free farchitectural ornament in the edifices of the Middle Ages.

The causes which led to the disappearance in the capture of the fluoring with the exiled king of France, then residing in this country, and, as the union with Ireland rendered a rearrangement of the national insignia

secution of their duty." The officer in command observing the state of affairs, shouted out:

"One roll of the drum—if they don't keep back, kiss them all."

At the first sound of the drum the English ladies took to flight. "If they had been French," said a Parisian Journalist, "they would have remained to a woman."

A CERTAIN constable, a short time since, espled a tin peddler pursuing his trade, and like a pickerel after a minnow he rushed at him and inquired:

"Have you a license to sell?"

"No," coolly replied the itherant vender of pots and pans, "I haven't."

"Well, sir, I'll attend to your case," says the Dogberry.

"All-right," says the peddler, "do."

The eager official rushes off to the nearest trial justice and obtains a warrant, and armed and equipped with the awful document, starts on a chase after the litinerant. Some time, we believe the next day, after a long chase, the length of the form, of course, asked him whether he was guilty or not guilty.

When he had once arrangedhen to a suitable occasion to the nearest trial justice and obtains a marter of form, of course, asked him whether he was guilty or not guilty.

The most powerful enemy Kassa had to contend against was the vice-king of Tigre, Ouble, who had the advantage of Tigre, Ouble, who had the advantage of Tigre, Ouble, who had the advantage of the national insignia necessary, it seemed a suitable occasion to the nate of the national ling in conveyed an empty menace to the fact of his laving been able to have kept his of the twenty-three years, whilst, on the fact of place of a serious hother hand, Kassa had gained the syming the twenty-three years, whilst, on the fact of a serious had a province in a state of peace for a term to the surface, and the surface, and the surface, and the surface, and like a pickerel after a minnow he rushed at him and inquired:

"Have you a license to sell?"

"No," coolly replied the itherant vender of pots and pans, "I haven't."

"Well, sir, I'll attend to your case," as a policy of the province in a state o chosen was that of neurs-de-1ys. We only mention this as an additional instance of the way in which apparently by-gone matters turn out to be mixed up with the details of our everyday life, and for the purpose of noting the change of fashion revolving in a clearly trace-

of fashion revolving in a clearly traceable circle. It is quite possible that we
may see armorial bearings transferred
again to articles of dress, and coats of
arms no longer a mere technical expression.

And one more association deserves
noting. We may remember that anecdote in the Spectator, of the Westminster boy, who could nether sleep nor
play for thinking of the banners which
were hung in the hall. These were
trophies of the great Duke of Marlborough's victories over the generals
of Louis XIV., the Grand Monarque,
the most potent and longest bearer of the most potent and longest bearer of the lilied shield. Still, in memory of the lilied shield. Still, in memory of these victories and the munificent reward by which the country paid its debt of gratitude to the great warrior, does his descendant, on a stated day, present at Windsor Castle a small silken banner bearing the embroidered copy of the lilies of France, once the terror of Europe, now only retained in a mimic symbol of homage, to preserve the recollection of their humiliation at the hand of the first owner of Blanbeim collection of their humiliation at the hand of the first owner of Blenheim.

Death of Remuins L. Baker.

Romulus L. Baker departed this life at Economy, on Saturday morning, January lith, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

In the death of Mr. Baker, the Society of Economy loses one of its oldest and most important members. When, on the death of George Rapp, in 1847, "the society selected seven elders for the management of their social concerns," they chose two trustees to conduct their foreign business, of these trustees Mr. Baker was one, and in addition to his share of the duties of this office, he has for many years officiated as the spiritual leader and instructor of the community, with occasional assistance from Mr. Henrici, the other trustee. In both these characters—we have always understood—he was greatly reverenced by the people of Economy; while among the general public he has anjoyed an envisible reputation for integrity in business transactions and for kindness of heart.

What is the reason why ghost stories have a peculiar chirm at this period is have a peculiar chirm at this period in the year? Is it that the long right and offer him the hand of her year and offer him the hand of year and year

seven shillings per hundredweight.

As regards age, it may be said that a vine, like the oak, remains sound for centuries. Pliny, indeed, speaks of a vine of the age of 600 years; and there are proofs of whole vineyards in Italy and France that produce abundance of fruit now, having performed like duties three or four centuries ago. At the close of the last century there was an old vine at Northallerton, in Yorkshire, the stem of which measured about fifteen inches of which measured about fifteen inches in diameter, and which was then about 100 yearsold. Butviues have even been known to produce trunks large enough for sawing up into planks, and working into articles of furniture, for which pur pose the wood is well adapted, as it is very tough. The vine in this country does not, of course, grow to so large a size as abroad, and we should look in vain for

such a monster as that which Strabo mentions, and of which he states that two men with outstretched arms could not encircle its stem. of encircle its stem.

Of all the products of the vine, wine, as we have before said, is the most important. Next in importance are grapes in their dried state—namely, raisins and currants; and lastly, grapes, properly so called,—undried, or fresh grapes. The quantities imported of these are not quantities imported of these are not quantities imported of these are not very great; what are seen in our shops are chiefly known as Portugal and Hambro' grapes, the latter being grown on the Rhine and brought here via Hamburg. They come in neat round baskets, each containing twelve pounds of fruit:

and from Portugal in jars, packed in sawdust.—Good Words. The Bell Bird. Wandering in a tropic forest amidst the gorgeous growths and wild garlands of climbing vines and brilliant blossoms in early morning, one'sears are literally pained with the mingled din that comes from everywhere; above, below and behind, before, right and left; curious cries, jubilant songs, angry discussions, growis, snarls, croaks and hisses, from hirds beests inseats and extraction, rather than the state of the s rds, beasts, insects and reptiles, make birds, beasts, insects and reptiles, make the jungle a very Babel of unintelligi-ble sounds. Then as the scorching sun-rays pierce the clustering tangle of vege-table life, one by one the sounds die away, they close their petals, the leaves drop languidly from every branch and spray; not a breath of air stirs even

apray; not a oreath of air stirs even the delicate tree ferns; the stillness is that of death, as if the world of things had ceased to be.

As you crouch under the wide leaves of the plaintain, seeking shelter from the heat, suddenly a loud sound is heard, like a deep, full-toned bell; a short time elapses, and again it sounds. short time elapses, and again it sounds and so on at intervals of three or four and so on at intervals of three or four minutes; often other singers join in the peal, and then the "forest chimes" toll their mournful music from far and near. You cautiously creep out, and peep curiously in the direction of the noise, o discover what living creature could At last you spy him out and catch him in the very act, seated on the top of a dead palm—his belfry. By travellers he is aptly named the "bell bird."

On the top of the head there is something like the horn of a febled union. thing like the horn of a fabled unicorn. This tube of flesh is bollow, and com-

This tube of flesh is bollow, and communicates with the palate. When the "bell-bird" is silent this strange spire-affair, hangs down over the beak, justasthe red fleshy wattle dangles on the front of a turkey-cock's head; but when sounding his bell-like voice it is filled tightly with air, and stands erect and stiff as a horn.

A late traveller says: "At a distance of three miles you may hear this snow-white bird tolling every four or five minutes like a distant convent bell."

AND ADDRESS AY WOULD SO JAMES 19 James

tongue rolls round his palate, he is lorced to admit there is nothing unpleasant in the taste left in his mouth. He imagines once or twice he feels symptoms of a griping pain, but that passes off. An hour later he feels we much better that he looks The fleur-de-lys does not figure in trunk, met with a strong prohibition from the grantest difficulty did ing the crown of France in right of his or forty of his companions, and seek refuge among the reeds and jungles bordering the shores of the lake. Scarcely the blue field, powdered or when Gocho himself came upon them, and shouted from the back of his horse. "Who will take me this 'Kollenya', —this vagabond prisoner."

But scarcely had the words slipped out of his mouth when a bullet plerced his brain, and he sank dead to the word of field personages. In the ground. The 'Kollenya' had aimed well. Without hesitation, Kassa sprang forward, tore the ensanguined covering from the head of his fallen enemy, and cried to the men of Gocho—

"Behold your leader is dead, and ye are but dead down behalf and official personages are but dead down behalf and the variation promptly are better that he looks Currants usually arrive in barrels of the first his sheld, and weights each, As many as 755,482 hun-bout two and a half and three hundred-weights were imported into this about two and a half and three hundred-weights were imported into the sate chiefly from patras, Corru, Ithea, Licata, Zante, and the sank dend to the other dangers year was over 750,000 hundred-weights. As many as 755,482 hun-bout two and a half and three hundred-weights were imported into the set were imported into the sate chiefly from patras, Corru, Ithea, Licata, Zante, and and goes to sleep with his last thoughts the Lipari Islands. The quantity entered for home consumption in the same tend to the home which, after his result of the first of the consumption in the seal of rank were imported into the seal of relatively for and blue worn by our service were imported into the seal of relatively for and blue worn by our heart is and official personages. In the year 1365, Charles V. of France, in accordance with the more formal heraldic for a patral stands. The quantity entered for home consumption in the same tend to the home which, after his result was ships, eat oysters regularly. So oysters became scarce, and the original discoverer of their value as food, on some occasions, when sitting on the beach taking a friendly meal, complains that there are so many folks hunting after

#### oysters that he cannot obtain over six or eight dozen a day. \_\_\_\_ Ordered to the Front.

Bishop Ames, at the reunion of the Indiana Conference, told this touching story:
A general in the late war told me no A general in the late war told me not long since, that among the troops that were under his command was a youth hardly fifteen years of age, who was taken violently sick, and the boys belonging to the company sympathized with him—his mother was a poor widow, living in southern Illinois—they saw the little fellow growing worse and worse, so they made up a purse, and sent for his mother to come and see her soldier-boy die. She came. He was soldier-boy die. She came. He was

inst sinking.

The general sympathized with him and visited him frequently. He came in one morning—the mother was sitting up by her son's bedside and singing: "Jesus can make a dying bed Feel soft as downy pillows are.

The general listened till she had finished, and then came forward, took him by the hand, and said, "How are you this morning, John".

Said the dying boy, "Not very well, General—I am ordered to the front!" and to the fronthe went. Angels came down to conduct him to the realms of glory. When God is ready to order us to the front, I trust we will be like the soldier boy, ready to march at a mosoldier boy, ready to march at a me ment's warning.

## What Will he Do With It?

"James," said Gunnybags, "it is a festive season. Day after to morrow is the day of gifts. I am going out of town, but before I go, I desire to give you a full testimonial of my appreciatown, but before I go, I desire to give you a full testimonial of my sppreciation of your attentive service during the past year. I trust you will make good use of the money." And he handed the Grim Waiter a twenty-five cent bill. Now we, who were bystanders at this scene, looked for an outbreak. For the Grim Waiter is a man of mein. He always manifests man ner, perpetrates presence, displays demeanor, in fact, putteth on airs. So we looked to see a grand display of dignity—a show of scorn. Not so. The Grim Waiter carefully put the twenty-five cent bill into a large pocket-book; and, after returning the large pocket-book to his pocket, asked mild by: "Now what would you conside: making a good use of it, sir? A carriage and horses; a house and lot; five-twenties; Pacific Mail or Erie? It won't do to let it lie idle, you know, sir."—New York Commercial Advertiser. \_\_\_\_\_

The probable destruction of the seat of Mormonism is argued from the fact that the water of Sait Lake last year rose three feet and continues to rise at the same rate, and that a further rise at the same rate for a few years longer would drown out the Saints entirely. The Lake is 125 miles long and about 75 miles across at its widest place. I am informed that into it are drained and poured, by river and rydiffes, the waters of an area of country of over 300,000 square miles, A vast amount of water, and ye this lake has no ontiet. What becomes of this water? Can eviporation alone dispose of it?

Annual Report of the State Treasurer | Reconstruction Outside the Constitution | Bomanizing the Sation. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

It is my fortune in this, my last annual

sided without the State, than that a house should be exempt because its owner happened to be a non-resident. The right to tax should follow the property, and the property of a bank is where it is located, and not in its certificates. A certificate of stock is simply an acknowledgment that its owner has so much interest in a certain corporation located in some named place. There can be no honest reasons why stockholders should object to have the law amended, and I recommend that resolutions be passed request. So far as we are able to dismend that resolutions be passed request. mend that resolutions be passed requesting our members of Congress to have it is amended. A few of the banks paid a contest with the State.

The tax on coal has yielded \$102,936.50, and for the year 1868 it is estimated at \$200,000, and it will probably largely exceed this

ovember 30, 1868, are estimated at \$5,485,-00. The increase will be principally from November 30, 1938, are estimated at \$5,485, - 500. The increase will be principally from the latter sources.

The expenditures are estimated at \$3,800,000; this will be considerable less than for the year 1867. I respectfully call your attention to the expenses of government; by proper attention they can be reduced two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) below what they were during 1867, and all necessary expenses be provided for.

By the estimate hereunto annexed it will be seen that should the expenditures be carefully watched our revenue will be \$1,600,000 in excess of our expenditures. This is a much larger revenue than it is necessary or wise to collect, and I therefore recommend the repeal of the three (3) mill tax on personal property, bonds, mortgages, and moneys at interest, except the bonds and mortgages issued by corporations.

There are many reasons why this tax should be abolished, not the least of which is the utter impossibility of obtaining an equal and just assessment of it. But the principal reason why the tax on bonds and mortgages should be repealed is, that it has become a penalty a man pays for being in debt.

ecome a penalty a man pays for being in

debt.

This tax was originally intended as a tax on capital, but it has long since ceased to be paid by the capitalist, but it is now paid by the borrower. Most mortgages are now so drawn as to obligate the borrower to pay the tax.

On real estate it is taxing the man who is in debt for his property three mills on on real estate it is taxing the man who s in debt for his property three mills on every dollar he owes on it, whilst he who s able to own his real estate free of debt

A West Virginia Horror...The Perpetra-

tor of Three Marders Makes Confession.

### State Treasurer.

A Parkersburg dispatch to the Wheeling Register of yesterday says:

The murderer, John Schaefer, made a confession this afternoon, under the seal of confession, in the presence of J. H. Dis Debar, as the interpreter, and the prosecutor, Mr. Hutchinson. He had spoken to Father Park of confession, but the worthy father refused to admit him to religious confession until he had made a public one, or until he had been tried and convicted.

This morning he seems to have lost all the until he had been tried and convicted.

This morning he seems to have lost all the stubbornness and stoldity that had before characterized him, as he had not to the most close observer, exhibited the slightest emetion since his arrest, except on the occasion of Mr. Beeler being questioned at his public examination. His confession to day was brief but he is writing a full one.

He is a native of Baden; served two years in the Papul army, only one of which was spent in Rame; from this he deserted and probably went to the brigands of the mountain, as is common with deserters. He came to this country about three years ago, and was married about a year ago. He was a worker in wood, but not a good carpenter or cabinet-maker. was married about a year ago. He was a worker in wood, but not a good carpenter or cabinet-maker.

He was often at Lilienthal's saloon, and acquainted with him. He called up Lilienthal and murdered him as he was found, and took all the money he could find. With that he paid off some debts of which, sligular as it may seem, he evinces great honor, and paid some expenses. This money having run out, and having but little work, he invelged Ulrich to Wheeling under pretense of having a situation for him.

Early in the morning after their arrival they started out for the situation ostensibly. In a lonely place on the roads, near a cultivert, he murdered Ulrich, took his money, aboutseventy five dollars, and wantic; came to the Pemberton House, traded off the watch, keeping the chain, which is now in the possession of Capt. Teggart. He came home that day and went to work again.

He became acquainted with Tsutor, and being out of money he watched Tsutor, murdered him, took his money, about \$75, went across the river and alterward come home. Ho owed Dr. Koch \$33 for attendance on him, and agreed to pay it Monday evening. He obtained \$10 from Father Park for Mr. Beeler, but paid it to Dr. Koch, and promised the balance the next day.

The attack on Mr. White is elsewhere

day.
The attack on Mr. White is elsewhere The attack on Mr. White is elsewhere stated. He had sent one hundred dollars during the last year to Germany. He has always seemed to entertain great affection for his wife and now, as he has learned that he has a son, he evinous much feeling for him and the disgrace he has infinited on him. We learn that Mr. Beeler had suspected him of the nurders for some weeks past and had sent for a detective.

of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

It is my fortune in this, my last annual report, to be able to congratulate you on the continued prosperous condition of our finances and the still brighter future that awaits us.

During the past three years we have reduced our indebtedness nearly five millions of dollars; redeemed all our overdue liabilities; relieved real estate from State taxation; and the Treasury is in such a such as the construction Committee," the bill to establish an imperium within the limits of the United States. It seems that the system of five military districts is not, in the present of the construction moves onward unswervingly in its revolutionary career. The House of Representatives will have before it to day, from its "Reconstruction Committee," the bill to establish in imperium within the limits of the United States. It seems that the system of dollars; redeemed all our overdue liabilities; relieved real estate from State il liabilities; relieved real estate from State it aration; and the Treasury is in such a condition that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have felt justified in proposing to pay, in advance of maturity, the ideas and this too without over-taxing any kind of capital or industry; for 15 believe it true that in no State of the Union is taxation so light as in Pennsylvania, whilst not one is to day in as good credit, judging by the market price of their loans. The improvement in the condition of the Treasury during the past year has been \$5,002,130, and the loans redeemed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund amounts to \$835,620,94.

There revenue from ordinary sources has been \$5,000,001,95, and the ordinary expenditures \$4,230,438,87.

There is yet outstanding of the over-due of the state of the state of parts of patients. The many sources has been \$5,000,001,95, and the ordinary expenditures \$4,230,438,87.

There is yet outstanding of the over-due of the state of the despote of the state of the st oben 50 17,007,355, and the oddinary expensions of the mad extravagance of political pas-ditures \$4,230,438,67.

There is yet outstanding of the over-due is soin. And this, in the radical view, is loans \$2,937,078,55, funds for the redemption all wrong. Radicalism holds that it of which have been set aside. The interest blundered when it recognized the States on all over due loans now outstanding ceased last August, so the Commonwealth is futuring no loss by the neglect of holders to send them in for redemption; most of them will, no doubt, be redeemed the coming month. In me will, no doubt, be redeemed the colling month.

The loan authorized by the act of the 2d of, February, 1867, was all, with the exception of about three millions of dollars, taken by our own citizens, and this, too, notwith standing fifteen millions of dollars of the twenty-three to be redeemed were held in Europe. Some few of the foreign holders have received their money under protest, contending that they were entitled to receive [Gaul, Spain, Germany, Syria, Greece [Gaul, Spain, Europe. Some new of the foreign noncess have received their money under protest, contending that they were entitled to receive the principal of the old boads in gold, but this has been done to a very limited extent. It is but justice to state that no citizen of Pennsylvania is included in this list of protests has been "that it was no part of the original contract to pay in gold." The act of 1887, taxing the stock of national banks, realized to the Treasury during this year but \$8,292.43. The banks have pretty generally agreed to pay this tax, and a large amount is now being paid to the county treasurers; but, owing to the difficulty of organizing a new system, it was late in the year before the assessment lists could be completed, which prevented the culty of organizing a now system, it was late in the year before the assessment lists could be completed, which prevented the collecting of the tax in time to appear in this report. The amount of tax from this source for the year 1868, will probably reach \$250,000. There are very serious obstacles to the proper collection of this tax on matchinery the action.

The national banking act requires the tax to be the same as on other personal property, and to be assessed and collected in the same manner to wit: in the hands of the holder. This compols us to have machinery in every county of the State for its collection, and allows non-residents to entirely escape their just share of taxes.

The national law should be so amended as to allow each State to assess and collect the tax as they deem proper. The only restriction should be as to the rate of said tax. The entire capital stock of a bank should be lable to taxation in the State where the bank is located. There is no more reason why the capital of a bank located here should escape taxation because its owner based without the State, than that a house should be exempt because its owner happened to be a non-resident. The right within the state where the large of everything one military commander—General Grant. It declares the constitution of the United States null and void by saying that in en States of the Union the President in the States the constitution imposes upon him. And in all this there is no principle-no great point of national safety to secure—nothing whatever but the nigger and the white man may start the constitution imposes upon him. the nigger cannot rise. But return to chaos, throw down all the present rela-tions of things, reduce society to the primitive barbarous level, so that the nigger and the white man may start even, then give the nigger an army for

We hear a good deal in these latter days about the party of "great moral ideas." So far as we are able to discover, the "great moral idea" of those who specially sport that pretension is to hold out to work that we set and the ing our members of Congress to have it who specially sport that pretension is so amended. A few of the banks paid the text under the law passed 23d day of February, 1856. An act should be passed authorizing the State Treasurer to refund it, as the law was declared unconstitutional by our courts, and it is unjust to take advantage of the few who may have paid it and were unwilling to enter into a context with the State. public udders, never letting go the same except to snap at all who are suspected of entertaining like virtuous appetites, as "great moral ideas." Unless this is what is meant by the phrase, we know not what is. It is true that the leading characters thus distinguished, have illustrated their disinterested philanthropy by the great moral idea of abolitical streets. thropy by the great moral idea of abolishing slavery in other people's States, giving suffrage to other people's colored population, and repenting generally of other people's sins, but these are only means to an end, which end is the great moral idea of official fields pot and plum-pudding sinecures,—
It is edifying to behold the alt of conscious sanctity with which the party of moral ideas regales itself with physical comforts, looking daggers at the same time at all carnally-mindedsingers whose mouths are immorally watering at the sight of so much marrow and fatness, when they have done nothing to fatness, when they have done nothing to deserve it, never having meddled there exploits the most immoral political with repople's business, nor proved that "great moral ideas" are entirely consistent with the most immoral political practices. Plain people might be inclined to look upon it as the greatest of world there is explored. moral ideas to restore the mutual confi dence and peace of the American peo

the black or the whiterace. Every day, he says, it becomes more painfully evident that the estrangement between the races is widening—on the part of negroes from the effects of such instruction as teaches them to distrust and oppose the whites, and on the part of the latter from an abhorrence of the negro leaders and an instinctive aversion to be ruled and legislated for by ignorance and semi-barbarism. From what fell and semi-barbarism. From what fel under his own observation in Georgia he was unable to detect anything like: ne was unable to detect anytung like a spirit on either side tending to mutual sympathy of sentiment and interest. Radical emissaries from the North have sown the seeds of evil dissension with a terrible earnestness, and the diametric control of the second of the seco A Parkersburg dispatch to the Wheeling opposition of the races now visible al over the South must, in the very nature of things, lead, at some time or other to fearful collisions. This inevitable result, Mr. Stephens declares, as a diapassionate war of races, desired by some and indifferently beeded by others, is, to his mind, a consequence as sure to happen, under the radical method of reconstruction, as it is impossible to avoid if the precedents of history or the impulses that control human nature betaken into account. over the Bouth must, in the very nature

The increase of the Gold Supply.

The new gold field lately discovered at the mouth of the Amoor river will probably swell the annual production of gold to a higher figure than it has ever yet reached, and when we consider that, with the improvements constantly being made in mining and reducing processes, the supply of the fields already known becomes every year larger and larger, we must expect a continued increase in the price of exchangeable stricles all over the civilized world. What that increase has been here, with our What that increase has been here, with our paper money, we all know; but if we were to resume specie payments at once, we

should by that means return to the prices of eight years ago.

In Mr. Ruggles' report on the coinage, some very interesting statistics are given upon the subject of this increase of the gold supply. It appears that the gold coinage of the United States for the fifty-seven years preceding that in which the gold fields of California were first discovered (1849) was only eighty-five millions of dollars, while for the next two years it was ninety-four millions, and for the next lifteen years six hundred and sixty-five millions; and while total coinage of the United States, Great hundred and sixty-five millions; and while the total coinage of the United States, Great Britain and France, previous to 1851, was less than a thousand millions, it was, in the fifteen years following, two thousand millions. That is, these three nations have now in use three times as much gold coin us they had fifteen years ago. Under such conditions, theiprices of everything must advance, paper money or no paper money; and, as a matter of fact, they have advanced in Europe as well as here, though of course not to so great an extent.—N. Y. Sun.

Robert Tyler, son of ex-President Tyler is said to be editing the Montgomery (Als. Advertiser, and his daughter setting type in the office. The Hou. Allen G. Thurman, Democrat, was yesterday elected United Praise Seinstor from Obio, for the term beginning: March 4th, 1809. The Republicans voted for Hon. Benjamin F. Wade.