

Anderson

Intelligencer.

In Independent Lamity Dewspaper-.- Deroted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture and General Intelligence.

HOYT & CO., Proprietors.

ANDERSON C. H., S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1872.

VOLUME VII.---NO. 32.

The special correspondent of the Charleston News furnishes the annexed account of the history and objects of a Radical organization known as the United Brotherhood;

Toronto in this letter to furnish the readers of the News with such information in regard to the organization, extent and objects of the now political conspiracy known as the Inde-pendent Order of United Brethren, as has been obtained in the course of a careful and diligent investigation. Some of the facts and details which will be presented have been gathered from the statements and intimations of certain prominent officials of the organization, while others have been furnished by persons who have good opportunities for witnessing its operations, but who are outside of its oath bound circle, and are amazed at its audacity. It is sted by all, however, that it is a secret society with oaths, grips, incantations and all stirts of ghastly mysteries, and that its scope and purposes are purely political; and in the interest of that portion of the Radical party administration. My informants, among the mambers of the order, have generally accompanied their statements with such plentitude of wints and node and pokings in the ribs as to intimate that of course they did not desire their information to be published, and merely instanted it in a spirit of supreme good fellowship; like the serio-comical fellow in Punch, who shich is in communion with the present State

-ni od While many a wink wunk he.

The outsiders, on the contrary, have been so prolific of romantic and exaggerated descriptions of the doings of the new Ku Klux as to cause me to receive with equal grains of satt both sorts of statements, and to evolve from the mass of information the following facts, every one of which appears to be thoroughly established, and easily susceptible of proof.

At appears, then, that this precious organization, although it was from the first a secret and political society, did not contemplate at its in-

political society, did not contemplate at its in-ception any purposes or operations outside of a local influence in the city of Columbia. In-ternal dissensions of a more or less serious na-ture had existed for a long time in the local ture had existed for a long time in the local councils of the Loyal League or the Union League of America, which is composed in this city of four ward clubs and one main body or council. These local difficulties arose, as was eminently natural, in the distribution of local pap and plunder, and culminated upon the division of spoils incidental to Columbia's latest and greatest swindles—the building of the new city hall and market. Various efforts were made to heal the dissensions and close up the made to heal the dissensions and close up the ranks of the Loyal League, but without avail, and at last it came to the open secession of a large delegation, who immediately applied to the "State Council" of the Loyal League for a "dispensation" to authorize the establishment of another "Council" in Columbia, but they were refused the "dispensation" under the operation of Section 11 of the constitution of the Loyal League, which says that "dispensations for the establishment of councils shall be granted in the same manner as charters. But no ed in the same manner as charters. But no person shall be allowed a dispensation except upon the recommendation of a subordinate council, or of at least a two-thirds vote of the members present at the meeting at which the application therefor may be acted upon."

in this different they resolved upon setting up an organization of their own, independent of any authority. State or National, and casting about for a title, adopted the high sounding and characteristic designation of the Independent Order of United Brethren. This anpendent Order of United Bretaren.

swered very well, and the brethren grew apace, steadily increasing in power and influence, but still confining themselves to local enterprises, T. J. Mackey, a gentleman who is known to be prolific of brilliant ideas, and who has the further commendable trait of thorough fidelity to his friends. Now, T. J. Mackey has been for months the friend, tutor, coach and confident of Governor Scott, and his Excellency was just then in desperate extremis. This was about the first of December. The sword of Damacles was suspended over the head of Scott in the shape of Bowen's impending reso-Intions of impeachment, Whittemore's report of frauds unparalelled, the Baltimore bondholders threatened prosecution, and the angry clamors of swindled creditors and plundered citizens. It occurred to Mackey that something must be done, and he thought also "an 'twere well done, it were well 'twere done quickly." The impeachment resolutions might be killed, and a great many other things accomplished by the use of money from the Gubernatorial purse, but some mechanism was needed to distribute the bribes and to organize the campaign in various directions. Then he thought of the united brotherhood. There was an association organized purely and avow-edly for purposes of plunder, and here was plunder needing only an organization. There were votes seeking bribes, and here was a bribe looking for votes. A long and confidential conversation between the Governor and his faithful preceptor was followed by an invitation to the leading lights of the I. O. O. B. to champagne and oysters at the Executive mansion on a certain Thursday night. The Thursday night came, and so did the hungry brethren. The oysters were deviled, and so were the sardines. The Governor's champagne was drank and the brotherhood was ditto, and then and there the I. O. O. B. was quietly bagged by the Governor's right hand man. This Junior Macchiarelli explained to the off-color brathren that their local arrangement was all very well in its way, but that by coalescing with Scott they could become the head centres of an organization which could be made to ramify through every county and village in the State, that incidental to the exculpation of their chief would be their own elevation to any local offices that they wished, and that last, but not least, they would be paid down in cash for their labor and their votes any reasonable price they might demand. The stipulations, on the other side, were simple, and to the effect that the brethren should organize, as quickly as possible, one Klan in every county, with a subordinate den at every village and cross-roads; should pack the Radical State Conyention on the 19th of February, and the next Gubernatorial convention in the interest of Scott, defeat impeachment, and elect Mr. Mackey to the Judgeship in the Sixth Judicial

This floor was hired (the rent being quietly charged to the contingent fund of the House world about the consequences, and placing the charged to the contingent fund of the House world about the consequences, and placing the as "rent of committee rooms,") and gorgeously blame everywhere but where it belongs.

Origin and History of the Radical Ku Klux. furnished upon the same scale and in much the same style as Dennis's ninety thousand dollar upholstery in the lower House. The carpet is of tapestry, with a pattern of convoluted rings, and the furniture is appropriately made of black walnut. Whiskey and other seductive fluids are furnished by the barrel, and the appointments of the lodge room include one handsome parlor organ, the gift of a prominent

The next step was to clothe this patent Ku Klux with a show of legal sanction, and for this purpose the following bill was introduced in the lower House on the 19th of December, and hurriedly put through, with but trifling

A BILL TO INCORPOBATE THE GRAND COUN-CIL OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF UNI-

TED BRETHREN OF SOUTH CAROLINA. Be it enacted, &c., That P. P. Hedges, Frank Adamson, S. J. Lee, William Littlefield, J. W. Thomas, John T. Henderson, R. W. Cousart, Thomas, John T. Henderson, R. W. Cousart, A. Hart, Mitchel Goggins, Geo. A. Richmond, N. B. Meyers, Fortune Childs, Robert Tarleton, Asop Goodson, Edward Ferguson, W. H. Jones, and others, who are now, or may hereafter become, officers and members of the Grand Council of the Independent Order of United Brethren, and their successory officers and members, be, and they are hereby, declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name to be a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the "Grand Council of the Inde-pendent Order of United Brethren, of the State of South Carolina;" and that the said corporation shall, by its corporate name, sue, be sued implead, and be impleaded, in the courts of this State, and shall be enabled and empowered in law to purchase, have, hold, en-joy and possess chattels, lands, tenements, or real estate, of what kind and nature soever, and real estate, of what kind and nature soever, and the same or any part thereof to sell, alien, or convey, at their will and pleasure: Provided, That the property so held shall not exceed the annual value of fifty thousand dollars. And the said corporation shall have power to make a common seal, with power to change and alter the same as often as they may deem necessary. Of the incorporators named above, all but two out of the fourteen are members of the House. This bill was passed through the low-

House. This bill was passed through the low-er house under the lash of the brotherhood, which passesses seventy-six votes in that body. It has not yet passed the Senate, and it is likely that it will not, but its passage after all is a matter of no great importance to the brother-hood, except as giving it a quasi-legislative endorsement. The ritual and constitution of this new Ku Klux has been completed and adopted. It is an adaptation of the formula of the old "Know an adaptation of the United Order of Sain, and includes a solemn oath, a terrible in-itiation, and the penalty of death for any be-trayal of the secrets of the order. The State is divided first into two departments, over each of which there is a division commander, and then into districts composed of the various then into districts composed of the various counties. The utmost secrecy is preserved as to the names of the officers of the grand council and the parties who are depended on to organize the various counties. I am told that the Governor holds no actual office in the order, but, with the aid of T. J. Mackey, stands behind the reenes to work the wires; that one of the grand divisions is commanded by a colored member of the United States Congress; that a prominent officer of the House has been commissioned grand precenter and instructor. commissioned grand preceptor and instructor, and an attachee of the same body, named in the bill, is the grand scribe, and that various members of the House are depended on to orgauize the various counties, and are, of course, to be rewarded with important offices. In some of the counties, for obvious and prudential reasons, no organization will be attempted, but all friends of corruption and misgovernment will be invited to rally to the general

standard in Columbia. The regular meetings of the Central Klan are held in the Columbia Lodge room on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights, but the rooms are brilliantly illuminated every evenrooms are brilliantly illuminated every even-ing, and the work of organization and corrup-tion is going bravely on. Constant accessions to the brotherhood are being made, and chart-ers for subordinate Klans are being printed by the ream. The actual operations of the band the ream. The actual operations of the band in recent legislation are most plainly to be seen in the defeat of the proposed repeal of the resolution authorizing the Governor to purchase two thousand stands of arms, the killing of the impeachment resolution, and the election of Judge Mackey. The last named jobs were part of the original stipulations, and the first was demanded by the Governor and approved by the brethren, on the ground that it might be useful to have a few hundred Winchester rifles for their own use during the next thester rifles for their own use during the next

campaign.
In the light of these revelations a number of other transactions, which in themselves seem trivial, acquire a new significance. The calendars of both houses are crowded with acts of incorporation for countless leagues, societies and clubs, nine-tenths of which may safely be assumed to be dependancies of Scott's Ku Klux; the State militin is being reconstructed; and such determined advocates of reform as General Whipper, Colonel Yocum, &c., summarily discharged; a united effort is making to saddle the city of Charleston with a metropolitan police commission; Sheriff Mackey has been commissioned colonel of another regiment to be raised in Charleston, of which the "Mishaw Zouaves," "Saxton Riflemen," "Carolina Light Infantry," "St. Andrew's Rifle Corps," "Edisto Light Guard," and other gangs with similar high sounding names, who are be-sieging the Assembly for acts of incorporation, are doubtless to be the component companies, and if all these preparations do not presage a bloody and literal fight, then I am no phophet PICKET.

"New Children, not New Toys."-Fanny Fern writes in the last number of the Ledger: Not long since I read a newspaper article, in which the writer deplored that some "new toys were not invented for the children of the pres ent day." Now, to the best of my belief, that wouldn't solve the difficulty, since the trouble is with the children, not with the toys; which were never more varied, ingenious, and abun-

Now the doll of my bib-days was a crookednecked squash, with a towel for a dress, and a numerous progeny of little cucumbers for ba-bies; and I was just as happy, and a great deal better contented, than the little girl of to-day with a \$100 Paris doll, which can say "Mamma," and turn its curly head from side to side; which has eashmere shawls and sets of jewels The bargain and sale was promptly completed upon these terms, and the time that has since elapsed has been employed in perfecting fine-lady-dom in little. We want new children in the lady-dom in little. We want new children in the little pampered to th the organization and in steady, effective work for the Grand High Old Cyclops, Scott. The first step was the securing of more ambitious quarters than those that had satisfied the local the control of the moon, when they are brought the control of the moon, when they are brought the control of the moon, when they are brought the control of the moon, when they are brought the control of the moon, when they are brought the control of the moon, when they are brought the control of the moon, when they are brought the control of the moon, when they are brought the control of the moon, when they are brought the control of the moon, when they are brought the control of the moon, when they are brought the control of the moon, when they are brought the control of the moon, when they are brought the control of the moon, when they are brought the control of the moon, when they are brought the control of the moon, when they are brought the moon that the organization. These were soon found in the up to do so. Take off their kid gloves and velsecond story of the building on the corner of Main and Bridge street, owned by the county puddle, and you will soon see children, who auditor of Richland, who is also clerk to the will pout no longer for a "new toy." If you attorney-general, solicitor of the House, &c. will put nature into a hot bed to force its

Parents' Position and Duty.

The family is the nursery which supplies both the church and state with its members. The character of the various families which compose any single congregation of Christians in the land, give tone and character to the whole congregation. In fact, the largest congregations and States are but one large family made up of many families, as a single family is made up of its several members. If the individual members of a family are corrupt and sinful, the whole family will inevitably be of the same description. The whole is like its parts. All the parts make the whole. It is easy to see that Christian parents exercise a tremendous influence upon the destiny of the world. They are the instruments in the hand of God to build up and establish the church in the community in which God has cast their lot. The church and state in the future will be what the children of the present day will make them. What the children of the present day, when they become men and women, will make the church and state, depends very much upon the manner in which they are educated by their parents. This is not all. Whether the children is the manner of the rest to become honors. dren of the present day are to become honorable or dishonorable men and women, depends very much upon the parental training they are at present receiving. Some parents are raising up their sons and daughters in such a way that they will fill their old age with bitterness and orrow. Other parents are so instructing their children, that they will take an honorable position in society and live useful lives. This is sition in society and live useful lives. This is not all. The great majority of those who will, in a few years, compose the visible church, are the sons and daughters of Christian parents.—
Many outsiders, as they are called, will be savingly converted and brought into the fold of Jesus; but their number will be infinitely less than that of those who have been instructed by

Christian parents. The relation which exists between parent and child, is like no other relation. Instinctively the child has implicit confidence in its parents. Civilized children-learn with difficulty that their parents either do anything wrong, or are capable of perpetrating a wrong. The child respects the opinions of a parent as it does those of no other individual. The theological views, both practical and doctrinal, of a father or mother are regarded as orthodox. In other words, every child has to learn that its parents are not an exception to the rule, that "to err is human." The duties devolving upon parents are, from the nature of the case, many any exceedingly important. Upon parents is imposed the duty of feeding and clothing, as well as providing for the intellectual training of their offspring. This is a great duty, and in some instances, an onorous duty; but parents have a greater duty to perform than this. They, by the ordinance of God, are made the instruments in training their children for heaven. This is a simple and oft-repeated Bible doctrine, and needs no long labored arguments to prove it to the attentive reader of the Bible. Abraham ordered his house aright, and God blessed him and his children. Elifailed to do his whole duty in training his sons, ological views, both practical and doctrinal, of failed to do his whole duty in training his sons, and God made an end of him and his sons in one day. Blessings await the parents who bring up their children in "the nurture and admonition of the Lord," and terrible judgments will, in God's own time, be poured out upon those parents who neglect the moral training

These irrational creatures have no moral natures; hence, their defense can extend no farther than to the defense of the bodies of their young. The young of the human family have immortal souls incased in their mortal bodies. Our precious children are to live and reign with Christ in a world without end; or, they are to writhe in interminable agony with fiends and lost spirits in the bottomless pit. What children, either in part or as a whole, are to swell that throng to whom an incensed Saviour will say, "depart?". That this terrible result may be avoided, parents must guard and pro-

may be avoided, parents must guard and pro-tect their offspring from meral harm.

One thing from which all children must be most strictly guarded is had company. How-ever well Satan succeeds in corrupting the minds and morals of youth by other means, one thing is certain, he never fails when he has resort to bed company. No parents should suffer their children to associate with those who are known, or even suspected of being immoral. The companions with whom our children are accustomed to associate, have very much to do with moulding their character for this world, and determining the destiny for the next. Our hearth should be sacred. No wicked person should be allowed to pollute it. As eternity is longer than time, and as the soul is of more worth than the body, the true interests of the souls of our children should outweigh every other consideration in choosing for them companions. Too often parents, in selecting companions for their children, are dazzled by wealth or fame. Parents should re-flect that a world-wide fame, or all the gold in

the universe, is but a poor, pitiable compensa-tion for a son or a daughter reduced to a moral The moral and intellectual character of our children is moulded by the circumstances by which we are surrounded. The neigborhood in which we live often determines the destiny of our children. There are certain localities in this world in which children see and hear little that is good, and much that is positively sinful and degrading. In such neighborhoods, it is so difficult to train children properly, that it may be set down as an impossibility. The immay be set down as an impossibility. The im-morality of the city of Leyden drove the Pu-ritans from Holland to the bleak and cold shores of Massachusetts. "Tell us where you came from and we will tell you what you are," is an old proverb. It is full of common sense. No parent ought to be so presumptuous as to try to rear a pious family in an irreligious community. He cap not do it. In suite of remunity. He can not do it. In spite of restraints, his children will be likely to become immoral. God works by means. He does not promise to protect us if we heedlessly rush into danger. Good moral neighbors is a blessing of almost incalculable worth to parents. In such a community children can be raised properly, both for church and state. Amongst other things, we would suggest that children be restrained from having their own way. Give boys their own way and they will be seen to grow up trifling and worthless for both church and state. "He that wasteth his father, and chaseth away his mother, is a son that causeth shame, and bringeth reproach."- Yorkville En-

— What is the use of waiting to join a so-ciety for the encouragement of plainness in dress? Every woman who dresses in a simple, tasteful, economical, elegant way is a whole society in herself, and helps to create a fashion which it will be a credit for all women to fol-

- The Ohio River is going into a decline. It keeps its bed and is quite low.

Wade Hampton on General R. E. Lee's Milltary Career.

In Wade Hampton's address before the "Society of Confederate Soldiers and Sailors" delivered in Baltimore, begins one of the finest delipeations of *Lee, the Soldier*, which we have ever seen. The whole address is a noble tribute from a great soldier to a loved and honored Chief, and we regret that we have space for only the following extract:

In order to form a correct estimate of his career, we should compare Lee in his character and achievements as a soldier, with the great Captains of other days. The late war between the States, though it placed millions of men in the field, gave but one soldier on either side who could bear for a moment the perilous comparison with Lee,—the predecessor in command of the Army of Northern Virginia,—and as he, fortunately for the South, still lives, it would scarcely be agreeable to him to compare him with his illustrious countryman. It is true that Lee surrendered his sword and the skeleton of his army to the last and most successful of the Federal Commanders, but there is one criterion by which the merits of the two Generals can be easily tested. This test, simply as it is sure, consists in considering the resources of each, and then estimating the results accomplished

What did Lee effect with the Army of North-

ern Virginia?

In the three years he commanded that army, he inflicted a loss on the enemy of not less, and perhaps more, than three hundred thousand men, besides taking guns and small arms almost beyond computation. In his last campaign, with a force at no time exceeding forty-five thousand, and often far less than that number, he destroyed one hundred and twenty thousand of the enemy, and he held for nine months, a week line against an army quadrule his own. These are, in brief, the actual, palpable, enduring results of his generalship.
What did Grant effect during those same eleven months of carnage embraced in the last campaign, to prove his generalship? He began his movements with upwards of one hundred forter the control of the carnage of the dred and forty thousand men, and he was able, on account of his great resources, to keep his army up to this number at least, to the close. In the first month of the campaign his loss was so heavy, that had his dead and wounded been placed touching each other they would literally

have formed one long, continuous, gory line, from the Wilderness to Cold Harbor! They at least, had fought it out on that line. In the whole campaign he lost not less than one hundred and twenty thousand men, and he finally, by mere weight of numbers—for his general—by mere weight of numbers—for his general—a remote country district in Lincolnshire, had dred and twenty thousand men, and he finally, by mere weight of numbers—for his general-ship could never have accomplished this—over-whelmed his antagonist. But in order to bring this question down to narrower limits, let us advanced in years, had seen better days, and confronted him with one hundred and forty thousand Southern troops; can any imagination, however wild, stretch so far as to conceive that he could have held that line for nine months? The proposition is too absurd for serious consideration. He would not have held it for one month, not for one day, no not for it for one month, not for one day, no, not for one hour! We must look then to the great soldiers of the past, to find fit subjects for the comparison we wish to make. An English author—the same from whom the glowing tribute whilst the lady was passing from her own chamber to have children's nursers, she suddenly saw enlarge the field and take the world into com-petition, will acknowledge no superior besides Wellington and Napoleon alone." Recogniz-ing the justice of his criticism, as far as Napoleon, who stands alone in the art of war, is concerned, it may be questioned in the case of Wellington. Coming as it does from an Eng-lish soldier, we should receive it as the highest compliment an Englishman could pay to Lee, and I am far from wishing to detract from the merits of the hero of Waterloo. But taking him, in the words just quoted, as the great sol-dier of English, blood of the present century, and according to him full praise for his deeds, we of the South claim that our great soldier

was his superior.

If we turn from Wellington to Marlborough, the other and greater soldier of English blood, we shall find his achievements surpassed also by those of Lee. Between 1704 and 1709, Marlborough won his four great victories of Blen-heim Ramilies, Oudenarde and Malplaquet. His numbers on each field were about equal to those of his enemy. The smallest force he had engaged in any of these battles was fifty-two thousand men, and the loss he inflicted in all of them in killed and wounded, did not exceed thirty-five thousand meu. Thus we see that in comparing the great soldier of the South with the greatest Captains, to whom England, justly proud of her martial fame, has given birth, he was not only their peer but their superior.

WHAT TO DO IN EMERGENCIES,-If a peron falls in a fit, and begins to snore loudly, son falls in a fit, and begins to snore loudly, with very red face, it is apoplexy. Let him be seated so as to favor the blood going downwards, away from the head; apply cold cloths to the head; or cushions of equal quantities of snow or pounded ice and common salt. If the person is perfectly still; face pale, and there is no perceptible breathing, it is a fit of fainting. Do not touch him, except to loosen the clothing; then keep off five or ten feet distant, so as to allow the air to come in; make no noise, and there will very soon be a calm, quiet return to consciousness and life, for it is only a momentary cessation of the circulation of the blood to the head. But suppose there is a very violent motion of the hands and feet, and al sorts of bodily contortions, it is epilepsy. Let the man contort until he is tired; you can't hold him still; all your efforts tend to aggra-vate the trouble and to exhaust the strength; all that ought to be done is to keep the unfortunate from hurting himself. There is no felt suffering, for as soon as he comes to he will tell you that he remembers nothing whatever of what has passed, appears to be the only calm and self-possessed person in the crowd, and is apparently as perfectly well as before the occurrence. Dizziness often comes instantaneously, and we begin to reel before we know it. Shut the eyes, whether you are walking along the street, looking over a precipice, ascending a ladder, or climbing to a ship's masthead; the fear or dizziness disappears instantly if you look upward.—Hall's Journal of Health.

- The following specimen of blank verse is taken from an exchange. The writer evidently means business. It will behoove the author of "Little Breeches" to look to his laurels:

I stood upon the ocean's briny shore, and with a fragile reed I wrote upon the sand-"Angeline, I love thee!" The mad waves rushed in and blotted out the fair impression. Cruel wave! frail reed! treacherous sand!
I'll trust ye no more. But with giant hand I'll pluck from Norway's frozen shore her tallest' pine, dip it in the crater of Vesuvius, and high upon the burnished sky I'll write-"Angeline, I love thee!" And I'd like to see any doggoned wave wash that out.

The following incidents of supernatural occurrence are as far within my own personal knowledge as it is possible to be, without being the actual object of the extraordinary interferences narrated.

There was residing, some years ago, at an insignificant town in the northern counties, a widow lady who occupied a small house alone with her young children. The even calmness and self-possession of her disposition, the absence in her of everything approaching ner-vousness or hysteria, and her extreme good sense, would entirely dissipate any suspicion of weakness or unusual susceptibility of mind, or of her possessing tendencies befitting her, according to popular notions, to be the subject of any supernatural revelation. She was sleeping, or rather dozing in a half-unconscious state, in bed, with one of her children, at night, when she felt her reason overpowered by an overmastering influence, as though she were seized with a fit. Immediately there was presented to her mind a vision of terrible distinctness: She saw three men struggling desperately in the water of some deep and rapid stream, and in all the agonies of the last gasp for life. The vision was but momentary, but sufficient for her to observe distinctly and with minuteness the description distorted features of each in a the despairingly distorted features of each in a manner so vivid and impressive that they were never effaced in all their clearness from her memory. On returning to consciousness, the feeling of reality created was so exciting that she was unable to obtain any further rest; but dressing herself, spent the remainder of the night in passing about the house, in great per-turbation of mind, in the endeavor to recover a person, whom she recognized, running hastily down the street. He told her that just then the bodies of three drowned men were being taken out of the river adjoining the town.—Deeply affected with the coincidence, she sought and obtained an opportunity of viewing the corpses during the day. They were those of three strangers to the vicinity, who, engaged in some poaching venture in the neighborhood, and being pursued, had plunged into the river, which, small in other places, was there are the sound to shape the same and the same and the same and the same are to shapers, Havana wrappers being worth \$2.50 per pound.

In manufacturing chewing tobacco and snuff, 105,000 hogsheads are consumed annually. At 1,400 pounds to the hogshead, and at 15 cents per pound, this would give to the producer \$21,000,000. As it is sold by the retail dealer it represents fully double this amount, or \$40,000,000. According to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, there were made in the United States last year \$1,332.

246,000 segars, at least taxes were paid and unfordable and and being pursued, had plunged into the river, which, small in other places, was there deep, rapid and unfordable, and had so met with their death. In them she recognized at once the very faces that had been so plainly represent-

tions of the opposing armies had been reversed, and that Grant with thirty-five thousand men, had occupied a line forty miles long, while Lee confronted him with one hundred and forty thousand Southern troops; can any imagina-

The hope of obtaining a little present aid for her necessities led her a short distance away of their precious children.

In view, then, of all the facts in the case, what is the duty of parents? We say guard your families. God has so ordered it that the beast of the field, the fowls of the air and the fash of the sea guard and protect their young.

These interiors whom the glowing tribute to Jackson, already quoted, was taken—calls ber to her children's nursery, she suddenly saw on the landing between the two rooms, with lington among the great soldiers of English blood of the present century; and who, if you enlarge the field and take the world into competition, will acknowledge no superior besides escaped her memory, regarding her with a look of most auxious supplication. The reader will, of course, guess the sequel of the story, which is; however, a veritable fact. When the lady with her husband on the following day, deeply impressed with this circumstance, sought out the little hut in which the poor woman had been resident since her removal; they found the parish assistants preparing her corpse for its funeral, and the promise so singularly exacted thus strangely obtained its fulfilment. There lived some years ago in one of the large towns in the north, a lad, who, in his

later years, was well-known by many now living. Beginning life as an errand boy in an office of large business, his merit soon became apparent and was acknowledged; and in the same office he eventually became a partner of the firm he had served. His only parent from infancy was his mother, left in wretched circumstances in life, but toiling for, loving with an engrossing intensity of devotion, and wholly wrapped in the fortunes of her only son. His base indifference and disregard of her did not check, but seemed to heighten her affection. In her son's prosperity, and her age, and the great infirmity induced by her privations, she was the inmate of a public almshouse. But here her sole thought and conversation was of the son. Having at last become bedridden, she was visited by the vicar of the parish one day, at a time after she had been supposed to be unconscious. He entered into conversation with her, and with a flood of tears-but tears of resignation-she told him that her boy was dead, that she had seen it all-that she had seen his body drawn out of the sea, that very afternoon, quite dead; and she continued rationally relaing several incidents of the scene which she had supposed she had witnessed. The minister soothingly conversed with her, but left her in pity at the apparent derangement which posessed her. In the morning of the following day, however, he was astonished at a visit from friends of the poor sufferer, who wished him to break to her the dreadful tidings of her son's death. He had been drowned on the afternoon of the previous day, whilst bathing at a water-ing-place not far distant; and on inquiry, many of the circumstances referred to by the widow in her conversation on the subject were found to have actually taken place, at the time of the recovery of the corpse.

A MAN WITH THREE ARMS.—The Williamsport (Pennsylvania) Gazette is responsible

on three well-developed arms and hands, the member extraordinary having grown above the right shoulder blade. It hangs suspended down the back, and can be raised and lowered at will. In length it is shorter than the arms proper, but possesses extraordinary muscle, which he displays when occasions demand it. No person passing through a railroad car or meeting him upon the street would observe any deformity, but after becoming cognizant of this singular case would perceive a pecular fit of his coat. He states that he has often been questioned as to why he does not place himself that he is averse to public exhibitions. father being a wealthy farmer, he has always preferred to remain at home, and was the most

-- Why are your eyes like friends separated by distant climes?—They correspond but never

active and profitable of the farmer's help.

Some Facts about Tobacco.

Two kinds of tobacco are recognized in commerce, viz: chewing and smoking, snuff being included in chewing. Chewing tobacco is raised in Virginia, Missouri, Kentucky and Louisiana. The best of the Virginia tobacco is made into "plug." Previous to the war, "plug" tobacco was only manufactured, to any extent, in Virginia, but now the largest madufacturers in the world are located in New York. The largest portion of Kentucky and Missouri tobacco is made into "fine cut," and Louisiana tobacco into rolls called "Perique." Detroit, Michigan, claims the distinction of making the best "fine cut," tobacco, and has thirteen firms engaged in the business. Detroit's favorite brands are the "May Flower" and the "American Eagle." The favorite brand of New York is the "Virgin Leaf," while the "Century" is known all over the world. The best tobacco for "fine cut" is raised in Mason, Owen and Brocklin counties, Kentucky. South Carolina and Arkansas are the two largest consumers of

New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin and Cuba. Connecticut produces the best segar tobacco raised in this country. It is generally used for wrappers; and sells at 55 to 75 cents per pound. New York State ranks next. The best is raised between Syracuse and Elmira. Its average price is about 28 cents, that of Pennsylvania 15 cents, Ohio 20 cents, and Wisconsin 17 cents. Cuba tobacco is esteemed the best segar tobacco raised. The "Vuelta Abajo" ranks first and is worth \$1.05. Most of the segars manufactured in this country are made from Havana filling, with Connecticut wrappers, Havana wrappers being worth \$2.50 per pound.

undoubtedly under rather than over the true amounts. The total amount spent for segars, snuff and chewing tobacco by consumers, is estimated at \$250,000,000 annually.—The South:

Conversational power is a ift of birth, It is some men's nature to talk. Words flow out incessantly, like drops from a spring in the hill-side—not because they are solicited, but because pushed out by an inward force that will not let them lie still. We have known persons whose tongues ran from the rising of the sun until the going down of the same. One sentence ran into another as continuously as one link in an endless chain took hold of another link. We always marvel whether they do not wake up of nights and have a good talk all by themselves, just for the relief it would give them. From this extreme there is every degree of modification until we come to the opposite extreme, in which menseem almost unable, certainly unwilling, to utter their thoughts. Some men are poor in simple language. They have thoughts enough; but the way hale of the north transfer of the north. but the symbols of thought-words-refuse to present themselves, or come singly and stingily., Others are silent from the stricture of secretiveness. Others are cautious, and look before they speak, and before they are ready the occasion has passed.

In regard to language itself, the habit of reading pure English, and of employing it every day, is the best drill for a good talker.— People always act more naturally in their every day clothes than they do when dressed up for Sunday, and the reason is that they are un-conscious in the one case and self-conscious in the other. It is so in speech. If one allows himself to talk coarsely and vulgarly every day and out of the company, he will, most assuredly find it not easy to talk well in com-

Habit is stronger than intention, and somewhere the common run of speech will break through and betray you. To converse well at: some times requires that you shall converse well at all times. Avoid on the one side vulgarisms, all street colloquialisms, even when they are not vicious; for by-words and stangs sentences amuse only while they are new. As soon as they become habitual they corrupts your language, without any equivalent in amusement.

On the other extreme, avoid magniloquent and high-flown language of every kind. Nothing is more tedious than a grand talker. Every beautiful is more tedious than a grand talker. Every beautiful is a summer of the no one thinks of the words which you use, but i only of the thought or feeling which they ex-press.—Henry Ward Beecher.

CHEER HIM .- In one of our large cities, a fire broke out in a lofty dwelling. It was near i midnight, and the flames had made headway before they were discovered. The fire compa-nies rallied, but the smoke had become so thick that the outlines of the house were scarcely visible, and the fiery element was raging
with fearful power, when a piercing cry thrilled
all hearts, when they learned that there was
one person yet unsaved within the building.

In a moment a ladder was swung through the flames and planted against the heated walks, and a brave fireman rushed up its rounds to the

Overcome by the smoke, and perhaps daunted by the hissing flames before him, he halted and seemed to hesitate. It was an awful scene. A life hung in the balance-each moment was

"Cheer him," shouted a voice from the crowd, for the following:

Among the passengers on the train bound south last evening was a man born and raised in the county of Otsego, New York. His name is William Jacobs. He prides himself with the rescued one in his arms.

Friend, brother, when you see a brave soul battling with temptation, struggling under the cross, rushing forward to rescue dying men, and yet faltering in an hour of weakness or a moment of peril, then "cheer him!" As a pebble's fall may change a river's course, so your words of sympathetic kindness may uplift a drooping heart, and fix its faltering purpose for a nobler

- A farmer saw an advertised recipe to prevent wells and cisterns from freezing. He sent the money and received the answer. "Take in on exhibition or become one of Barnum's per-manent attractions. His invariable reply is by the fire."

- A lady noticed a boy sprinkling salt on the sidewalk to take off the ice, and remarked to a friend, pointing to the salt: "Now, that's benevolence." "No, it ain't," said the boy, somewhat indignantly, "it's salt."

- Men who frequent drinking saloons are most of their time in a tight place.