Selected Poetry. IT IS SO I've seen many a girl Who would marry a churl Providing he'd plenty of gold, And would live to repent Times : When the money was spent, When she found that her heart had been sold It is so! It is so! You may smile if you like, But it's so ! I've known many a lass Who would thoughtlessly pass Whole hours promenading the street, While her mother would scrub All the while at the tub, Never minding the cold or the heat. There is many a man Who will " dress " if he can,

No matter how empty his purse, And his tailor may look, When he settles his book, But his patron has vanished, or worse.

I know people so nice, They will faint in a trice, If you mention hand labor to them ; Yet their parents were poor, And were fond to endure Many hardships, life's current, to stem.

There are many about With faces " long drawn out," Who will prate for the harm of a laugh Yet they will cheat all the week, Though Sundays quite meek. To my mind they're too pious by half. It is so! It is so! You may smile if you like, But it's so !

TENNESSEE.

The Passage of the Franchise Bill---Speech from Gov. Brownlow. NASHVILLE, Friday, May 4.

Last night the Radical members of both branches of the Legislalure repaired to the residence of the Secretary of the State, to exchange congratulations over the passage of the Franchise Bill. Gov. Brownlow was loudly called for. He appeared, and spoke as follows :

"I am in no condition, physically, for speaking as you are aware, and as I know it is principles that you look for, I shall define my position unmistake ably, without any effort at oratory The passage of the Franchise Bill by the Senate, to-day, is doubtless the cause of your assembling here. I congratu late you and the country on the passage of that measure, by more than a two-thirds vote, in the Senate. The law imposes upon me the responsible task of commissioning men for each county, to register voters and carry out the provisions of the law. I shall endeavor to select men who are unquestionably loval, determined, brave and incorruptible, for I may not disguise the fact that Nashville and Memphis will not scruple to raise large sums of money to bribe the registering officers. But a short time since I was visited by a Tennessee officer in an Arkansas rebel regiment, who told me that the rebels had no right to complain of the Franchise Bill; that he submitted cheerfully, and it was within his personal knowledge that, if the con their independence, it was their purpose to disfranchise every Union man in the South. It is idle to talk about the act disfranchising rebels being a radical measure, inaugarated by Sumner and Stephens, at Washington. It is the time-honored doctrine and practice of the fathers of the Revolution, who, at the close of the eventful struggle, disfranchised the Tories of that day, who answer to the rebels of our day. [Loud cheering.] My recollection of the his-tory of those times is that both signed bills disfranchising tories. The same rector. was done, if I mistake not, by the Legislatures of Virginia and North Carolina. and even South Carolina. Upon this platform, however, for the first time since the rebellion was begun, we have all got together-Radicals, Conservatives, Copperheads, weak-kneed Union men and rebels. We Radicals are all for the Franchise Law ; the other classes named are all for Johnson. It is not to be presumed that any would be for Johnson who are not for his doctrines. and we know that he inaugurated the doctrine in Tennessee of disfranchising rebels. Among his last utterances before he left here, some thirteen months ago, he declared that if there were but five thousand loyal men in Tennessee they should controll the State; and all the time that this measure has been pending, he has been represented, by those who have had frequent interviews with him, as wanting the Legislature to hurry up the Franchise law. We are, therefore, upon his platform, and hope to present not only five thousand but ten times five thousand, loyal Unior men to govern the State. Let us, then, one and all, keep our stand upon the President's platform of governing the State with loyal men, making treason odious and punishing traitors. Upon this platform I took my stand long since, and here I still stand, and upon this I intend to fight it out, not only all Summer, but if it takes up the remainder of my natural life. In this I am encouraged, knowing that all good and true men at home stand by me, and all good and true men abroad, including the most talented, patriotic and loyal Congress which ever assembled in Wahington. (Loud cheers.] One word to the large number of the members of the Legislature who surround me and I am done. Your action, in the loyal States, is looked to with as deep an interest as the action of Congress. You have acted a noble part in expelling from your body the bolters, disorgani-sers and rebels. Follow up the good work you have commenced, by the pas sage of all necessary measures, and you will have the approval of your consti-tuents, of all good men abroad, and of your own conscience." The Governor then retired amid lond cheering. Speeches were made by va-rious others present, and the meeting did not break up until midnight. An exchange very amusingly save that the most extraordinary instance of patience on record, in modern times, is that of a judge, who listened silently for two days, while a couple of wordy attorneys contended about the construction of an act of the Legislature, and then ended the controversy by quietly remarking, "Gentlemen, the law is repealed."

KINKEL AND SCHURZ HOW THE FORMER WAS RELEASED FROM PRISON BY THE LATTER. The following romantic narrative is from a Paris letter to the New York

Times : The illustrious German poet, philoso-pher and patriot, Gotfried Kinkel, has come to Paris for the purpose of deliv-ering before his numerous countrymen, residing in the French capital, a series of artistic lectures on the Galleries of the Louvre. I remember very well the excitement created last May among the excitement created last May among the usually phlegmatic sons of Teutonia, by a visit of Kinkel during the German gymnastic festival, when he delivered before them an impromptu address, which was greatly praised at the time by the French Liberal press. In the literature of Germany, Kinkel occupies a high position as a poet and historian. When the revolution of 1848 broke out, he was a Professor at the University of Bonn, and his strong Democratic opinions induced him to take a part in the struggle. He fought, was made prisoner by the royal authorities, was tried for treason, and sentenced to many years'

imprisonment at hard labor." Among Kinkel's companions at this time was a young student, not yet twenty years of age, named Carl Schurz, who was also captured, tried by court martial, and sentenced to be shot. Schurz, however, more fortunate than his professor, succeeded in escaping across the French frontier, and was safe. Kinkel was sent to a common prison, placed among criminals of the vilest sort, and set to work making shoes .-Young Germany, still trembling with the excitements of the recent revolution, learned with indignation the treatmen inflicted upon the eminent poet and scholar, and numerous petitions were sent to the Prussian Government, pray-ing that his situation might be ameliorated. To all this the authorities paid no attention whatever, the protestations ccased, and Kinkel seemed likely to be abandoned by his friends. There was one, however, who did not desert him. Carl Schurz left Paris, disguised himself in rags, and, defying the scaffold. re-entered Prussia, with an organ on his back. In the day he begged his bread on the highroad; at night he laid aside his organ and visited the abcdes of his former companions and the friends of German liberty, to endeavor to reawaken their interest in the fate of the imprisoned patriot. In this way he travelled three hundred leagues on foot, playing the organ through many towns and villages, carefully maturing his plans, and sleeping in barns or under hedges. On one occasion he was stop ped by two Prussian gendarmes, who inquired where he was going.

"To the neighboring town," replied Schurz.

"Would you like to earn a handful of pennies?" asked the others. " Certainly."

"Very well; come with us to our barracks. We intend to give a dance this evening, and the airs of your organ will suit our purpose exactly." It was impossible to decline the offer of the soldiers without exciting suspi cions ; so Schurz accepted, with a great show of gratitude, and during the whole night ground out waltzes and quadrilles for a battalion of gendarmes .--Leaving, undiscovered, the dangerous society of the military police, young Schurz continued his journey, and, a short time subsequently, information reached him that Kinkel's prison had been changed. He was now incarcerated at Spandau, and placed under the personal supervision of the prison di-

ow hoisted the German Republic now hoisted the German Republican flag, in token of recognition and wel-come. As they reached the ship's side, Kinkel, pale and trembling, leaned upon Schurz's shoulder, and murmured: "My wife, my children—where are they?" He had time to say no more, for, in another moment, Mme. Kinkel was in her husband's arms and his shildren. another moment, Mme. Kinkel was in her husband's arms, and his children were clinging about his knees. "My mission is accomplished," said young Schurz. "I had sworn, dear master, to restore you to liberty and to your family. My daty is done." Upon their atrival in London, the patriots were received with transports of enthusiasm. The rich German resi-dents of the British metropolis took upon themselves to provide for the brave young fellows who, in the disguise of

young fellows who, in the disguise of Prussian dragoons, had aided Schurz in successfully carrying out his noble pro-ject, and Prof. Kinkel himself commenced giving lectures on German literature, which met with immense success. Carl Schurz soon afterward parted from his old preceptor, and set out to seek his fortune in the promised land across the broad Atlantic. His career in the United States is well known. He had left in Germany an aged father, who longed to see again his favorite son; but it is not easy for a man to visit a country where certain death awaits him if detected. Still, fortune smiled on Schurz, Risen high in favor with President Lincoln, the German American General was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Madrid, and fifteen years after his flight with Kinkel, he quietly revisited his birthplace. No Prussian gendarme dared to lay a finger upon the condemned felon, now a diplomatic representative of one of the most powerful nations on the globe.

THE SILK SPIDER OF SOUTH CAROLINA. Dr. B. G. Wilder, late surgeon of the 55th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, gave the first four lectures upon

the above subject in Boston, Tuesday evening. The Journal gives the following brief but interesting synopsis: The first of this species of spider was discovered by the lecturer on the north end of folly Island, in Charleston Harbor, while in camp there in August, 1863. He wound from its body in one hour and a quarter, 150 yards of yellow silk. The next year another officer wound from 30 spiders 3484 yards, or nearly two miles of the silk. A single thread of this was strong enough to sustain a weight of from 54 to 107 grains In 1865, Dr. Wilder showed his speci men to Prof. Agassiz and others, to whom, the species was new. Returning to Charleston he resumed his researches, and after a variety of adventures and disappointments, succeeded in getting a number of the spiders.

In the course of the season these all died, from lack of knowledge as to their habits, mode of living, &c. From the eggs deposited, however, many others are produced. It is the habit of the

stronger to devour the weaker, so that out of several thousand, only a few hundred were raised. The fact, however, was clearly demonstrated that they could be raised and live through a Northern winter. In the succeeding lectures, the method of securing the silk, and other facts in regard to this interesting discovery will be given. Specimens of the silk will be exhibi ted, which was of a golden yellow and a silver white, and as brilliant as the metals in appearance.-R. I. Press.

The LATE FERMINIUM EXPLOSION— WHATES NITED G. YOERNER?—The fluid inown as nited giveerine is the same that exploded in Green wich street, New York, last November, wounding several persons and blowing out the front of the Wyohning Hotel ; and also another in San Francisco, lately, causing the death of eight or more persons, and damage of property to the value of \$200,000. Glycerine is the sweet prin-tiple of oil, and is extensively used for the purpose of toilet; but it has now received an application of rather an un-expected nature. In 1847 a pupil of M. Pelouse's, M. Sobrero, discovered that glycerine, when treated with nitric acid, was converted into a higly explo-sive substance, which he called nitro-glycerine. It is oily, heavier than wa-ter, soluble in alcohol or ether, and acts so powerfully on the nervous sys-tem that a single drop placed on the tip of the tongue will cause a violent head-acts, which will last for several hours. THE LATE FR ache, which will last for several hours. The liquid seems to have been almost forgotten by chemists, and it is only now that M. Nable, a Swedish engineer, as succeeded in applying it to a very mportant branch of his art-namely, blasting. From a paper addressed by him to the Academy of Science, we hear that the chief advantage which this substance, composed of one part of glycerine and three parts of nitric acid, possesses, is that it requires a much smaller hole or chamber than gunpow-der does, the strength of the latter beng scarcely one-tenth of the former. Hence, the miner's work, which, according to the hardness of the rock, represents five to twenty times the power of the gunpowder used, is so short that the cost of blasting is often reduced by fifty per cent. The process is very easy. If the chamber of the mine pre-sents fissures, it must be lined with clay to make it water-tight; this being

done, the nitro-glycerine is poured in the water after it, which, being the lighter liquid remained at the top. A slow match with a well charged percussion cap at one end then is introduced into the nitro-glycerine. The mine may be sprung by lighting the match, there being no need of tamping. On the 7th of June last, three experiments were made with this new compound in the open part of the tin mines of Altenburg a Saxony. In one of theses a chamber thirty-four millimeters in diameter was made perpendicularly in a dolmitic rock, sixty feet in length, and at a distance of fourteen feet from its extremity, which was vertical. At a debth of eight feet a vault filled with clay was found, in conequence of which the bottom of the hole was tamped, having a depth of seven feet. One litre and a half of nitro-glycerine was then poured in ; it occupied five feet; a match and a stopper were then applied, as stated and the mine sprung. The effect was so enormous as to fissure fifty feet in length, and another twenty feet.

The blasting oil, or nitro-glycerine of Mr. Noble, is a chemical compound of six equivalents of carbon, five equivalents of hydrogen, three equivalents of vgen, a

"ANE OF THE ANGERS" BT FONT TAYLORI Out among the meanlit meadows, WT the develops on her hair; Brightning wi smiles the shadow That are darkling ev'ry where. Charming like dusky valley— Echees foll'wing up an' dune, Gass the blue-eed meiden Sellie, Wi' her curls o' gowden brune.

Scarce twol simmer-times has risen, Frae the eminald lap o' spring; While the glory o' their garments Had blossom'd every thing. Scarce aft'ner had Autumn orchard Scen the blushing fruitage rife; When the Angels bore her fleeing Throo the girlhood gates o' life.

Up an' dune the sunlit future, Are the paths o' Peace she'll tread; And abide "Anso' the Angels," At the throne o' God o'erhead ! Han' in han' wi' guardian scraphs, Whar Luve fills wi' living Light;

'Mid the songs o' the stellar hosts Nae mair she will ken the night. Demopolis, Ala., Nov. 1805.

For the Standard

One of the great dutics of the press is to ecoguise and encourage native talent. There-ore, if you will allow me, I would speak a avorable word for Professor Pleasants of

This young gentleman has made bimself a horough matter of the wonderful art of gerdemain, than which there is nothing entertaining, and when properly ap , instructive to the human mind. I have for myself, and have heard so many speak in terms of praise of the skill and same froid of the young gentleman, that I am willing at once to accord to him a place am withing at once to accord to him a place in the front rank of his profession. The beauty of his entertainments greatly consists in the fact that he performs all his feats without trap doors, and has recourse to nothing but the aid of his own hands. It

s, therefore, sleight of hand in reality. I would write more, but having said nough will close for the present.

JUSTICE [Special Correspondence Memphis Bulletin.]

THE COTTON CROP. voice from Mississippi-Alex. H. Stephens

Estimate Deemed Extravagant-The Floods in Carroll County.

VAIDEN, CARROLL, Co., MISS.,

April 28, 1866. In looking over the Bulletin I see the a n noncement made as coming from Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, that the cotton crop of this year would reach three million bales. I don't suppose Mr. Stephens has made any estimate of the crop; if he has I am sure he would have informed himself and not have been so wide of the mark.— These reports, I think, are intended to depreciate the planting interests South, and may, to a certain extent, have their effect. If the prospects of the crop in this county this year are a fair criterion to judge the cotton growing region by, we here will be deceived if half of three million bales are made.

The late flood, rain from Thursday to Saturday evening last, was most unprecedented and has done much damage to the crop. I other regions have not suffered as we have,

THE HISSING AFFAIR .- The atrocious insult offered to the national fing, the portrait of Washington, and a national air by a num-

Post Office Appropriation the President from making office, was passed. A number of were made on both sides, when the taken and the amendment reconsidered, af-ter which the Senate adjourned. The House considered the new Tax Bill, and also resolved to hold evening sessions in the future. The Reconstruction Report taken and the amendmi

comes up to-morrow.

early report of the result of his investigation into the concerns of the association. A thorough investigation of the affairs of this bank will auggest some necessary modi-fications of the law creating the national bank system, both for the protection of the government and of private effizzats. The President will undoubtedly veto the Colerado State bill. The policy of Congress is to disfranchise eleven States, and enfran-ohise certain bogus Territories, and thus to perpetuate their two-thirds power. If they can get a number of radical Senators by di-viding Tennessee and admitting several more Territories, they will probably do it. As the internal revenue bill will occupy the House this week, the report of the com-mittee of fifteen proposing a constitutional WASHINGTON, May 9. — SERATE — Mr Grimes, from the Naval Committee, reporter a bill to restore Commander Charles Hunte to his former rank in the pavy. In the early to his former rank in the navy. In the early part of the war Commander Hunter pursued a blockade runner, and ran her sohore and captured her on the coast of Cuba, within a marine league of that island. The Spanish government took umbrage at this, as a vio-lation of the neutrality laws, and Comman der Hunter was cashiered at its demand Th

der Hunter was cashiered at its demand The bill was passed. The resolutions introduced yesterday rela-tive to preventing the introduction of the cholera into this country and the post. I ap-propriation bill were further discussed, with-out definite action on either. A bill was introduced to regulate appoint-ments to and removal from office. Hourse, The House needs a bill to allow

the House this week, the report of the com-mittee of fifteen proposing a constitutional amendment will not be taken up very soon, if at all, it will probably be recommitted, with instructions to the effect that, before they proceed to tinker the constitution again, they should be required to read that instru-ment. The third section of their proposed amendment, prohibiting persons who had participated in the rebellion from voting for presidential electors till 1870, shows that the committee were incomm of the fast that electors may be chosen by S ate legislatures. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, nominated for the presidency is fast parrowing down to a choice between Grant and Lee. We give the above for what it is worth. If no change for the better should take pince ments to and removal from office. House.—The House passed a bill to allow Vice-Admiral Farragut a secretary, with the rank and pay of a licutenant in the navy. The special order, viz: the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, was taken up, and several members availed themselves of the opportunity to driver thirty minuter speeches for or against the proposition. thirty minutes speeches for or against the propesition. Among those who endorsed the amend-ment was McKee, of Kentucky.

Mr. Raymond said he was willing to ac cept the report, provided the third section was stricken out.

Assault on an Officer of the Freedmen's Bureau. Macon, Ga., May 2.-At Augusta yester-day James Taut made a brutal assault upon Captain Bryant, of the Freedmen's Bureau striking him several times over the head and

strinking him several times over the head and stunning him. The assault was utterly un-provoked, and, as I understand, grew out of some offence taken by Taut at Capitain Bry-ant's action in reference to the attempt of the colored people to decorate the graves of the Union dead with flowers. Taut was arrested and held to bail to appear before the Recorder's Court on Friday.

Confession of Probat. PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Probet has made a full confession to his priest of all the mur-ders of the Deering family, commencing with Cornelius Cary, the hired boy. His account of the murders agree with the general belief that he had no accomplice.

Death Warrant for the Excention of Probst. PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—The death war-rant for the execution of Antoine Probst on Friday, 8th of June, was received by the Sheriff to-day. The prisoner received the announcement quietly, seeming entirely un-moved. He had previously told his confes-sor that he believed death was the only expiation for his crime, and he was willing to suffer.

The Trial of Mr. Davis.

It is now positively asserted by Washing-ton papers, that it has been decided to try Mr. Jefferson Davis in a civil court in the

State of Virginia-most probably in the ju-dicial district of Norfolk.* Since the govern-FRANK HAWKINS.

ment has decided to bring him at once to trial on the charge of treason, preparations to that end have been in progress. It is un-derstood that Chief Justice Chase will pre-

ton the same afternoon.

loyal man in the recently insurgent States .-The Union men of the South receive no encouragement from any quarter. If they are not utterly depressed it is owing to their devotion to principle and their own indom-itable spirit. From Fortress Monroe.

If no change for the better should take place in Southern feeling before 1968, Gen. Lee would distance Gen. Grant or any other

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

anisoros, May 6.—The Treas ont has appointed a receiver a of the affairs of the Merch

ional Bank. We may expect from him an arly report of the result of his investigation uto the concerns of the acceptation

multice Constitutional A

ed-The Con

From Fortress Monroe. Four Moxnos, May 6. —The revenue cutter Mortherner, with Secretary McCulloch and anily, arrived here this morning on a short visit here and to Norfolk. They retured to Washington this afternoon. It is confidently stated here that the visit of Mrs. Jefferson Davis to this place promises to be of long duration. During yestenday Major General Miles, acting under instruc-tions from Washington, directed Licutenant McElrath, the post quatermaster, to turn over for her accommodation one of the case-mates of the Fortress. It is understood that Mrs. Davis Applied for a room in Carroll Hall, where her husband is confined, but was re-fused by General Miles. The conditions of the visit of Mrs. Davis, which were made the visit of Mrs. Davis, which were made known shortly after she arrived here, permit her to have free intercourse with her husband during all hours of the day, and strictly enjoin upon her to use no illegal measures in at tempting either his rescue or release.

It is stated that Secretary McCulloch had an interview with Mr. Jefferson Davis while at Fortress Monroe

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 7.-The United States Revenue Cutter Northerner, Captain John McGowan, arrived here yesterday morning from Washington, with Secretary McCulloch and family on a short pleasure Secretary excursion. They spent the morning in ex amining the Fortress and other objects of in

The casemates selected in the Fortress for the accommodation of Mrs. Davis, are rapid-ly being fitted up in a very comfortable

it is said, serious fears that he will be at

New York Markets.

Married:

In this City, on the 10th Instant, Mr. DAVID NEWSON, to Miss SALLIE TROMPSON, daughter of William Thompson. Esq.

At Clayton, Johnton County, on the 10th inst.

by the Rev. Mr. Ivey, Mr. FERDINAND KURSTER,

Late one night, when the streets had become deserted, a post chaise, escorted by a guard of four dragoons, drove rapidly through the town of Spandan. and halted before the prison. An offi-cer, in the uniform of a Colonel of the Royal Guard, alighted from the vehicle. and was soon in the presence of the Di rector, into whose hands he placed a letter from the Minister of the Interior at Berlin, and bearing the official seal. Receiving the packet with the respect lue to a communication from the King's

Minister, the Director opened the im-portant missive, and read as follows: "A deep-laid plot has been organized in Berlin, the object of which is to ef-fect the forcible release of the convict Kinkel from the hands of the authorities. We are now watching the move ments of the conspirators, and are preparing to arrest them. In order, however, to prevent the possibility of a surprise, the bearer of the present letter, Col. ----, is commanded to take charge of your prisoner, whom he will immediately conduct to the citadel of Magdeburgh, and place him in the hands of the Governor of that fortress."

Upon reading this ministerial ininne tion the director of the Spandan prison at once had the unfortunate Kinkel awakened, caused him to be securely ironed and placed in the post-chaise, which was set off on the road to Mag-deburg, accompanied by the Colonel and four dragoons, who rode with drawn sabres. All night long they traveled at rapid speed; fresh horses were instantly furnished at each relay, the Colonel's demand being accompanied by the magical expression, "the King's service." The unhappy prison-er, crouched in the corner of the vehicle, cared not what might be his fate-Germany had forgotten him, and nothing could be worse than the noisome dungeon at Spandau. Morning came at last, a gay winter's dawn, and the carriage stopped. The Colonel himself opened the door, and bade the prisoner alight. Without a word, poor Kinkel obeyed, and found himself standing on the sea-shore, a boat awaiting a few feet from the spot where he stood, and a ship, with the English flag at her masthead, lying to within sight. The prisoner uttered a cry of mingled hope and despair.

"Do you not know me, my dear old master?" sobbed the pseudo-Colonel. tearing off his false moustache, and clasping Kinkel in his arms. "I am your friend and pupil, Carl Schurz. Let us embrace each other once more on German soil, and then, away, for England !"

Kinkel could not reply, but burst in to tears. In a few moments more they were in the boat, and rowing lustily to-ward the vessel in the offing, which had extensively than now.

THE SKILL OF CHINESE LABORERS.-The scaffolding for the purpose of covcring the court is proceeding rapidly, the chief supports being now completed, and the upper part in process of being covered with light bamboos placed a bout two feet apart. These act as supports for the matting, which is all double aving liging formed of the millet stalk. some of these sheets of matting are fitted on bamboo frames, which are not intended to be moved; while others are so arranged that by hallards they can be ulled open or shut like window blinds thus enabling the court to be covered according to temperature, rain, or other rircumstances. The skill and ingenuity which the men display is remarkable. hey move about on the top of this work, some forty feet from the ground with the agility of monkeys, and run up and down the straight poles like squir-rels, using only their hands and the sole of their feet. A leg of mutton on the top of a greasy pole would stand a poor chance of remaining long an object of competition amongst Pekin scaffold-constructors. The frame work is secured only by ropes and twine and great economy is exercised in picking up and removing the portions that are in excess, several little boys going round in the evening before the men leave, and picking up all the scraps that have been cut off and thrown down. The Chinese workmen display great expertness in throwing materials from one to the other to a considerable height. I noticed this to-day among the scaffold-men, and it recalled to my memory having seen one of the masons' laborers taking a spade full of mortar, and throw it spade and all to a man on the roof of a house, who caught it without dislodging a particle of the mortar. The paper-hangers, also are very expert in throwing up sheets of paper, with one side covered with paste, ready for being put on the wall. Their paper for room purposes is very good, the "satin pattern" being the most commonly used. Paper of this kind is not kept in rolls, as with us, but in squares of about twelve by ten inch-es. One man stands by the table and applies the paste, and then adroitly

Pekinese. What a queer fellow the Frenchman must have been who, for twenty years, loved a lady, and never missed his evenings at her house. She became a widow. "I wish you joy," cried his friend ; "you may now marry the wo-man you have so long adored." Alas," said the poor Frenchman, profoundly dejected : "and if so where shall I spend my evenings ?"

-The artificial propagation of fish is getting to be quite a business in Maine, and is likely to be carried on still more

scientifically by the formula-U9 H5 O3 (N O5)3,

Particularly it is composition of eventy-five per cent. of uitric acid and wenty-five per cent. of glycerine oil,

A scientific calculation of the volume of gases, developed by the combustion of this compound and the combustion of good gunpowder, proves that nitroglyceaine, compared with gunpowder possesses thirteen times its power when volumes are compared, and eight times its power for equal weight. Therefore, where eight pounds of gunpowder are wanted, one pound of nitro-glycerine will be sufficient to produce the same effect.

THE STATES WHERE NEGROES VOTE -The Albany Argus, in a comprehensive statement of the existing condition of this question in different States, denies the truth of an assertion lately made by a Worrester paper, that ne groes vote in Massachusetts on paying poll tax. There are only two States in the Union

where the negro is allowed to vote without property qualification. They are Vermont and New Hampshire, the former of which has eighty negro voters and the latter one hundred and ninety. In Massachusetts every voter must, within two years, have paid a State or

county tax, unless excused from taxaion In Rhode Island, a voter must own real estate of one hundred and thirty-

four dollars in value, or of the clear yearly value of seven dollars over any

ground rent. A colored person is not allowed to vote in New York unless he has resided in the State three years, and is a freeholeer in value of two hundred and fifty dollars and paid taxes the con.

Massachusetts, which does not at home allow any man to vote who has not paid a State or county tax directly—for they all pay indirectly—is very desirous that the Southern States shall allow negroes to vote without such discrimina tion. She goes in for universal black suffrage at the South, while denying it to her poor whites at home. This is to her poor whites at home. Massachusetts philanthropy, or her preference for negroes over whites.

WHAT WEITINGS REQUIRE A STAMP. We publish the following for the benefit of our readers. There are few of us who have not or will have cause to stamp instruments of writing of some 1st. Instruments of writing dated be

throws the sheet up to another one, fore October 1, 1862, do not require who fixes it on the wall .- Pekin and the 2d. Those dated between October

1862, and August 1, 1864, may be stamped either before or after use by the court, register or recorder.

3d. Those dated since August 1, 1864, and not twelve months old, may be stamped before a United States Collec tor without payment of the penalty of \$50.

4th. Those dated after August 1 1864, and more than twelve months old, can be stamped upon the payment of the penalty of \$50.

A man in Georgia speaks of one of the Ohio Senators as "Ben. Wade and found wanting."-[Exchange.

ber of rebels at the old theatre on Saturday night has excited deep indignation among the most moderate Union men, as well as among the more ultra ones. Several gentle-men have declared that they were done with conservatism after that display of disloyalty. conservatism after that display of disloyalty. A stern policy is the only one to employ in dealing with the rabid haters of the govern-ment and all its honored insignia, symbols, and emblems. We assure the persons en-gaged in the hissing business that the Amer-ican people are determined that every man who lives under the United States flag shal either love it or fear it. If they have not the good sense to love it, the soldiers who put down the rebellion have the power to make them dread it. God forbid that ever an invading army should enter our territory again but it will if necessary to crush out the hiss-ing serpent of treason.—Nashville Times and Press, May 1.

> Gen. Early, late of the C. S. A., has just returned from Mexico. He denounces the Imperial humbug and the scheme of Ameri-can colonization. He says—"The Emperor, Carlotta, nor any one of the European na-tionality, cannot go three miles from the city of Mexico, or any other large centre of pop-ulation, without a strong body guard for protection; they would be killed at sight, among the people, without it."

A GRAPE EXPERIMENT .- Mr. Peter Kehl, the pioneer vine grower on the Wisconsin, favors the Sank City Pioneer with an account of an experiment made by him:

"Taken by suprise by the early cold weather last fall, before he could press

all his grapes, he was forced to winter them over in some manner. He put them up in boxes and allowed them to freeze. On the 3d of April he began to press them, and found that the wine is hundred per cent. better than that made from the same quality of grapes last fall. Out of about 5,000 pounds of

grapes thus wintered, he made 625 gal-lons of wine. Mr. Kleimpell, who examined the grapes, says they are in a good condition, and he did not taste any better last fall.

A vine-grower made \$7,987 last year from five acres of island soil in Lake Erie. He raised 34,500 pounds of grapes, and 6,000 gallons of wine.

-The misery of being called upon suddenly to make an extempore speech was once got over by a noted English mathematician, who delivered himself in this fashion : "Gentlemen a morbid desire for originality prevents me from saying, 'This is the proudest moment of my life, ' and it does not occur to me to say anything else."

-Why does a razor cut better for being dipped in hot water?" The edges of all tools, instead of being perfectly smoothe, are really toothed like a saw, and when the razor is dipped in hot wa-ter, it causes these little teeth to expand, thus rendering the distance between them smaller, and consequently giving the razor a smooth edge.

-PISCICULTURE .-- A corresponden

of the Maine Farmer says that about sixteen years ago he transferred eight trout to a small brook which empties into a pond. For seven or eight years nothing was seen or heard from them; but since that time it is judged by men that live near these ponds that not less than two hundred pounds are taken yearly of the best trout in that vicinity.

side over the court, and that Attorney General Speed will prosecute. The leading counsel for Mr. Davis is Charles O'Conner, and Mr. Shee, of New York. We have the opinion of Gen. Lee that Mr. terest, and at 11 o'clock Mr. McCulloch had an hours interview with Jeff. Davis, the ex-act nature of which has not been made known. The visitors returned to Washing-

Davis cannot be convicted of treason by a A gentleman arrived here yesterday from Richmond, Virginia, with several presents to Mrs. Davis from the ladies of Richmond, among which was a black silk dress and other articles of comfort. Virginia jury. The majority of Mr. Davis' friends glory in their efforts to destroy the national government. Let him be tried, and, if possible, convicted, and then let his pardon depend on the temper of his partizans.

Still Later-Important!

We learn from the *Progress* of last evening that the Gaand Jury of the U. S. Circuit Court at Norfolk has found a true bill for though not luxurious manner. General Miles has detailed an orderly for her use in the place of the services of the officer of the treason against Jefferson Davis. day, whose duties since her arrival here have considerably increased from having to escort her at stated hours to Carroll Hall, where The Court adjourned till the first Tuesday in June, to re-assemble in Richmond. The House of Representatives has adopted Mr. Davis is confined. Since her arrival Mrs. Davis has canally remarked the failing state of her husband's health, and entertains, the report of the Reconstruction Committee, by a vote of 128 to 37.

Particulars of the Bombardment of Valparaiso --- The Losses--- Expulsion of the British

tacked during the coming summer hy one of his periodical spells of intermittent fever or congestive chills. His general health, however, remains good, Minister. NEW YORK, May 9.—Panama advices state that the news from South America is unimportant. Matters remained perfectly quiet at Valparaiso since the bombardment. All the Spanish fleet, with one exception, had sailed for Northern ports. The Danish Consul General sent a note to

the Spanish Admiral saying that his govern-note

This general health, however, remains good, and it is supposed to be only the long im-prisonment and many anxious fears and doubts which have weighed so heavily upon his mind as to produce the very natural change in his appearance during the past year. Of Dr. Cooper, the post surgeon, whose medical advice has had a very benefi-cial effect on the prisoner's health, and in-deed all the officers of the garrison, Mrs. Da-vis speaks in the highest torms, and has ex-pressed herself extremely grateful for their courtesies and kind feeling towards her hus-band. Some of the lady friends of Mrs. Da-vis residing in Baltimore, are making up va-rious articles as presents, which will be shortly forwarded for her use during her sojourn in the Fortress. Immediately after the bombardment of Valparaiso, the English Minister was request-ed to vacate the premises occupied by him, and no one will rent him another house. His name was also stricken from the list of mem-bers of the "Club de la Union."

Ders of the "Club de la Union." Only two lives were lost and eight persons wounded during the bombardment. One hundred and fifty-one government stores, containing upwares of \$8,000,000 worth of foreign merehandise, were destroy-ed. The bulk of the loss will fall on for-NEW YORK, May 9.—Flour has advanced 20c.; sales 50,000 bbis. Wheat advanced 10a15c. Corn advanced 1c. Beef unchang-

ed. Pork firm, Lard dull. Cotton quiet at 34a85c, Sugar and Coffee steady, Naval stores firm, Gold 1203. At Callao preparations were actively mak-ing for the reception of the Spanish fleet by the erection of fortifications.

Currency.

Over three hundred tho fractional currency will be issued this week by the United States Treasurer, in order to supply an equal amount that has been re-deemed and cancelled.

THE TAX BILL-LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL RE

nade a careful estimate of the probable reduction of taxes under the new bill. The total reduction is about seventy-five millions of dollars. Among the reductions are the following Boots and Shoes, Sheathing and yellow metal, \$4.000 000 700.000 Clothing, Income tax, 11,000,000 20,000,00 Pig iron, Paper, books, &c., Crude petroleum, Slaughtered animals, Freights, Tobacco, 2,072,000 2,100,000 1,200,000

12 000 00 Out of \$20,000,000 reduction in the incom tax \$17,000,000 results the abdition of th

ten per cent, tax on sums exceeding \$5,000. The new law puts the income tax as a uni-form rate of five per cent.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTINGRE, May 7.—Wheat firm. Corn active and firm; white 85@86 cents; yellow 83@84 centa. Oats firm. Provisions buoy-ant. Sugars quict. Whiskey dull. ant. Sugars quiet. Whiskey dun. BALTIMORE, May 9.—Flour buoyant; high grades advanced 50c. Wheat firm. Corn stendy; white 84a85c; yellow 80c. Oats dull, at 56c. Provisions active. Sugars firm. Coffee dull. Whiskey stendy.

April 27, 1886.

Address me at Statesville, S. (1990). April 27, 1800. Cardinal S. (1990). Cardinal S. (199

of this City, to Mrs. RIXY FREEMAN. DUCTIONS. The Ways and Means Committee have In this City, on the 10th instant, Mr. JOSEPH PRARIE to Miss AMELIA SCOTT, daughter of the ate Willis Scott, Esq. Died:

In this City, on the night of the 5th instant, MARY E., daughter of Alexander and Lucinda Croech, aged 8 years and 8 months. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

In Charlotte, on Sunday last, Maj. HIRAM R. . NIXON, for many years a citizen of Goldsboro', but formerly of Wilmington, N. C.

TATHO WANTS 1 PIANO!

EVERAL PATEONS OF CONCORD FE-ALE College have requested my aid in

Good Pianos

