

Miscellaneous News.

A MODERN LOVE STORY.

Some time in the year 1864, a very beautiful girl, with "liquid eyes and a golden curl," belonging to Boston, the sole daughter of her wealthy father's home and heart, became deeply smitten with a rather soft young man. The soft young man was very wealthy. He had dark, curling hair, long eyelashes, a perfect nose of a musician, was a captain in the "Home Guard," and, take him all in all, we see his like every day. The young lady ought to have been sensible. She was accomplished, well educated, and had made the "grand tour," but the superior attractions of the lady killer were too much for her, and she became the legal owner of the aforesaid curling hair and long eyelashes. They were married about a general joy of friends, and much "moon the lake" silk and point lace. The lovely bride was all, orange-velvet and fairs. The groom was all smiles and softness. The friends congratulated the young couple, and paterfamilias gave his blessing and a "dressed thousand" in pin-money to the new-made wife. They started on the tour—after having the customary old show flag after the bridal carriage. The tour lasted six weeks, which time was sufficient to show the young lady that she had made a sad mistake in the selection of her partner for life. She was naturally intellectual and inclined toward sound sense, and she easily saw that her girlish idol did not possess one thought above the parting of his black hair, or the glancing of his mustache a la Napoleon. She became disgusted with him, and the result was, they continued to live together, but there was not a perpetual honeymoon. Matters stood thus until about a year ago, when a deadly loved cousin of the lady's died. Despatches were sent all over the country to summon the friends, and the first to answer the call was the young Boston lady and mother. The dead cousin had been married to a young physician of New York, and, as far as known, was the light of her husband's eyes. The doctor's grief at the funeral was so great as to call sympathetic tears from all, but from none more than from the cousin-in-law, who, by virtue of the relationship, took upon herself the task of soothing his grief. Her efforts were so successful, that during a visit of a month which followed the wife's death, the doctor was taught to look with milder eyes upon the green plot in God's acre. The Boston lady returned home with her mother, but kept up a correspondence with the "cousin." Whether it was that sympathy was akin to love, we cannot say, but the result was that the son of Boston, with the curly hair, "arose and donned his clothes" to find that the wife of his bosom had flown to Europe (probably to see the Exposition) in company with her cousin, the pith peddler! Words cannot describe the grief of the deserted husband. He wept, and refused consolation; he tore his curling locks, and neglected to part his back seam or gum his mustache. His grief was terrible. His friends had to cling to his coat-tail in order to prevent him from rushing to Europe after the shameless pair. At last, the grief-stricken husband received a letter from his ex-wife, in which she told him she had left him forever—that she had never cared two cents' worth for him, but that she loved the vendor of pills, and was bound to stick to him like a poor man's plaster. This was too much. The grief-stricken young man came to New York and secured the service of eminent counsel to see what could be done. The poor fellow pleaded with the lawyer that he should do all in his power to get back his "darling Carrie." That he would forget all, if she would only come back to her sorrowful husband. A sorry picture he looked, the tears running down and dropping off the end of his nose on his clean shirt front. The writer had a perfect diagram of the whole thing from the legal gentleman employed in his case, and no matter how perfectly absurd the basis of the matter may appear, it is the truth from beginning to end. The lawyer dismounted and the receiving back the truant wife—when she was going to him, which she was not—and suggested that the husband apply for a divorce, as neither ever could hope to live happily together again. The husband promised to do all the lawyer advised, after one parting interview with her. The matter was easily enough arranged, as the happy couple had returned from the Exposition, and were living "uptown" in great style and evident contentment. The lawyer, in company with his client, called upon "Mrs. D." and were kindly received. The subject of her return was broached, and the husband went so far as to propose to give the doctor \$50,000 if she would give up "his" wife. The doctor evidently set a higher value upon the lady than did her husband, for he refused to give her up at any price and under any circumstances, unless at her express wish and desire. This clinched matters, and so the again grief-stricken husband followed the lawyer out of the house, and told of the court was soon known. Dr. D. and the ex-wife took a trip to Europe in the state matrimonial. The kindhearted of all was, that they sent their wedding cards to the ex-husband, who sought sympathy again of the lawyer, and exhibited the elegant little nation, with more shedding of blood and tears, in order to console him, said:

to love quiet as well as Mrs. Dr. — only I would find some one as soon as possible, if I were you." The young man thought the advice good, for he confessed that some one—a "perfect stunner"—who lived in Jersey, whom he thought would make him happy! (Oh! man! man!) He parted with his lawyer in good spirits after burning the wedding cards, and promised to call again when he visited the city. This occurred about a month ago, and a few days since the young man called at a house where the writer was visiting, with a very pretty milk and strawberry complexioned little lady hanging upon his arm, whom he introduced as "my wife." The story is told. He married the "stunner" from Jersey a week ago, and they were on their bridal tour. The sum and substance of the matter is, that he has married a girl just about as flat and soft as himself, and he will be happy. The first—though her conduct would be condemned by all moral people—is probably happy with one whom she considers her equal, if not her superior; and so, if they are all satisfied, we ought to be satisfied with them. This probably is only one instance of many—the result of girls never looking deeper than the surface for their happiness in life. It is to be regretted that such is the case, but it is nevertheless so. The principal ingredient desired in a husband, by nine tenths of our girls, are curly hair, pretty complexion, a drab mustache, and tight pants.

RECONSTRUCTION BY THE NEGRO—A WAR OF RACES.

We are counting the fate of Hayti and Jamaica; for like elements, governed by the same general forces, produce like results. This rule of nature is as irrevocable as the law of mineral crystallization. There is, however, a certain radical power in the United States that is ever willing to dispute a fiat of nature, provided it encroaches upon its pet theories. One of these pet theories is the superiority of the negro race over the white. That such is the real basis of Radical negroism is very evident. Were it not so, why do they boost the negro up the tree of liberty, instead of allowing him to climb it himself as the white man has been forced to do? It is the greatest difficulty that the most intelligent of our people can govern themselves if it be conceded that four million of uneducated negroes, with brain undeveloped, and even sterile, are capable of self government, then it must also be acknowledged that if the balance of the nation were of the same material, it would make no difference to our republicanism, which would also be to grant that Hayti is a republican Utopia. If, however, it is agreed that the intelligent white population is the salvation of our republicanism, and that we can still exist under a bad admixture of one eighth African, is a concession that we, to a certain extent, vitiate the nation and voluntarily recede in civilization and the perfection of government which we seek. We submit the question, then, is it statesmanship in any century, much more in this, to go backwards?

As we are directed now by the Radical element, we photograph upon our present institutions and on future history at least one-third of the picture of Hayti. In that unfortunate country we have had nothing but a war of races since its discovery by Columbus. From the negro Emperor Jacques I, in 1804, to the present ruler, Salnave, the Haytian part of the Island has presented in the long years of wholesale Spanish murders which made its horrors a proverb. How rapidly the country marches to the primitive barbarism which is the delight of the negro race is best shown by the value of the exports just previous to the accession of Jacques I, compared with those of today. At that time they reached the large figure of \$27,825,000. Today they are scarcely \$8,000,000.

But if Hayti exhibits a sorry argument for negro domination, what does Jamaica show? Since the island was given up to negro rule its march has been rapid from bad to worse, until to day one of the finest, and formerly one of the most productive of all the West India group, lies just a wreck in negro hands. All this has taken place in thirty four years, notwithstanding the efforts of the English Government to prevent it. And how of Liberia? Large sums of money, Christian and missionary effort unflinching, have been used to little advantage. The negro, there, forced into a hot-house growth and kept upon the plus side of civilization by constant effort, is still far down to the scale. He often runs eastward to his native barbarism, and is only kept inside the bounds of the colony by large contributions to his welfare. We dismiss Liberia as a mammoth negro poor house.

madness threatens to wind up a war of races, which, when it comes, will sweep the negro out of existence. The nation is not powerful enough, with all its vigor, to stand under the negro load. We must shake it off, or down we go to the level of Hayti, San Domingo and Jamaica.

LEE'S ARMY.

Henry Ward Beecher says, in the concluding chapter of his novel: "He (the hero of the story) had had part in the last grand battles, stormed Lee's lines, earned every step by desperate endeavor, and after every advantage, found Lee still firm, defiant, desperate. No one so well knew the incomparable skill and bravery of that now vanishing army of Northern Virginia as they who for four years had fought it, and now, in the hour of its supreme disaster, were grinding it to powder rather than forcing its surrender; and when, at length, cut off from its lines of retreat by that lion of the battle field, whose ramping cavalry lay crouched across his only path, his artillery gone, his trains taken or destroyed, his ammunition expended, his chief officers slain or wounded, or captured, his men reduced to a handful, over wearied by nights without sleep, and days taxed to the uttermost, Lee's army yielded. Gen. Cathart, and every other brave man, in their admiration felt that the heroism of Lee's army was the only worthy measure of the perseverance and bravery of the Army of the Potomac. In every generous bosom rose the thought: These are not of another nation, but our citizens—their mistakes, their evil cause, belonged to the system under which they were reared, but their military skill and heroic bravery belong to the nation, that will never cease to mourn that such valor had not been expended in a better cause, and that the iron pen must write: 'The utmost valor misdirected and wasted.'"

THE CALAMITY AT TORTOLA.

The reported destruction of the entire population of Tortola Island, in the West Indies, is the most terrible of all the news of disaster that we have lately had. The news is, at the present writing, so brief and so vague that even its nature is not certainly revealed. Coming in connection with the account of the hurricane at Porto Rico, the first thought naturally was that the submerging of Tortola must have resulted from an overflow of the water of the ocean, caused by the force of the hurricane. The topography of the island, however, forbids that explanation. It is quite mountainous—a range of mountains about 1,600 feet in length run high nearly the whole length of it. If the despatch is true there seems to be no other reasonable explanation than that Tortola has been submerged by an earthquake. The fact that earthquakes are comparatively frequent in the West Indies, and that the whole group is believed to be of volcanic origin, strengthens this theory relative to the disaster at Tortola. In the island of Jamaica, which is near Tortola, a large tract of land was sunk by the action of an earthquake in 1692, and Port Royal, the capital, was carried down. In less than one minute from the first convulsion the whole town had sunk beneath the water. At a later period, in 1779, a part of the island of Java, fifteen miles long, and six miles wide, sunk by the action of an earthquake, and forty villages went down into the sea. It would seem from the despatch that Tortola has met with a similar fate, but this can be decided only by further news, which, it is to be hoped, will show that the extent of the calamity is exaggerated.

SHOCKING AFFAIR IN KENTUCKY.

A despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, 13th inst., says: "An old family quarrel, with a woman in the case, culminated terribly on Tuesday, at Blandville, Kentucky. A. J. Warden, county clerk, considering himself deeply wronged by O. D. Campbell, formerly sheriff threatened to kill Campbell on sight; Campbell heard of the threats; business compelled him to come to town; Warden advanced; Campbell retreated, warning Warden not to follow. After retreating ten or twelve paces Campbell shot Warden in the mouth, at sixty yards with a pistol. The ball lodged in the back of the neck, and was taken out. Warden may recover. After Warden fell, his daughter, aged eighteen, took her father's pistol and rushed at Campbell, who ran, begging her to let him alone. After running fifty yards, Campbell turned, shot a piece out of her ear, and continued running. She then shot and missed. Campbell again turned, and shot her in the bowels. She is still lying with no hopes of recovery. Campbell is in jail."

Negro Rights in New York City.—Horace Greeley says: "A colored native of this city who owns his own house, earns an honest livelihood, and is a respected member of a christian church, is not allowed to drive his own horse and cart, and do therewith the carrying of such merchandises as may be necessary to employ him. We should like to employ a colored man to take us to and from a railroad station, or steamboat landing occasionally; but the ordinances of this democratic city forbid it. A black man who should try to earn a living by driving his own coach and carrying passengers in it would be first beaten to a jelly for his impudence, and then hauled before a magistrate for violating the ordinance aforesaid."

PARTY LINES.

The polling of votes in this city has progressed sufficiently far to enable us to see how the party lines are drawn. With very few exceptions the negroes have ranged themselves with the Radicals, and against their only true friends, the white people among whom they have been raised. There were many strong ties that bound the master to his former slave, even after his emancipation, and these ties have remained unbroken, in many cases, notwithstanding all the ban ingratitudes and ignorant jealousy displayed by the negro towards him. But the willful and deliberate banding of the negroes into leagues was a proclamation of political and social hostility to the white people of the South, and the prosecution of this hostility by voting in a compact mass against all the interests of the whites—voting with a party that has taken the ballot from the hands of the whites, which has persecuted, and reviled, and denounced the whites as traitors and demons, such a culmination of the wickedness and folly of the negro, has proven too much for the patience of the whites. Henceforth he accepts the issue which the African tenders him—henceforth he will assert his claims to the sovereignty of this State with all the strength that God has given him; and, in future, when the negro succumbs, as he eventually will, just as surely as he now lives, should he find that less liberal terms are accorded him than have heretofore been offered by our people, he may derive consolation from the recollection that he invited the issue, and forced it upon those who desired to be his friends; and he will have abundant occasion too, to curse those false friends to whom, in an evil hour, he listened with credulity.—Charlotte News.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, writing on the 15th, says: "I am informed that General Schofield, in his interview with the President the day before yesterday, gave a 'good deal of information relative to the 'arming of the blacks in his district. The General stated that the negroes were 'pretty generally armed, and that the 'whites in this respect were at a great 'disadvantage. The propriety of taking 'some measures to prevent a dangerous 'use by the blacks of their superiority in 'arms and organization was discussed, 'and it is probable that some plan will 'be agreed upon when the General re- 'turns here from his visit to New York. General Schofield is said to be of the 'opinion that the convention business in 'Virginia will prove a complete failure.'"

A DIABOLICAL FRENCH MURDERER.

The Liverpool Courier says: "The advocates for the maintenance of punishment of death have found a terrible argument in favor of their doctrines in the affair which is about to be brought before the tribunals in a few days. The act of accusation is one of the most horrible condemnations of the nineteenth century which has greeted us for many years. The culprit was a returned convict from Cayenne. Originally a butcher by trade, his manual skill enabled him to accomplish the riddance of his victims in less time, and with less suspicion, than any other. This man had been in the habit of hiring lonely tenements by the river side, whither he could easily decoy the unwary farmers and wagoners returning from the hay market with unsold produce, which the pretended hay and corn dealer offered to purchase. Arrived at the *soi disant* warehouse, the victim was invited to partake of a friendly glass. The night, chosen for the deed was always a dark and stormy one; the poor victim invariably fell into the snare of accepting hospitality till the morning, and overcome by the drug mixed with the liquor he had taken, fell into slumber as soon as he had sunk upon the straw provided for the night's accommodation; then with the heavy mace used by the butchers of Paris for stunning the oxen dashed out the brains of his victim and proceeded deliberately to cut up the body, which he flung into the river piecemeal, carrying the fragment slung over his shoulder without the smallest fear of discovery. 'I knew well enough that no man would have imagined another bold enough to carry the evidence of crime openly,' said the villain when the Judge of Instruction expressed wonder at the audacity which had prompted this disregard of discovery. The affair has filled us with the most serious alarm, for this wholesale butchery has been going on for some time without the smallest suspicion on the part of the police, and it was only by the carelessness of the murderer that the series of crimes was detected at last. His offering for sale the cart belonging to his victim, without having taken the precaution to obliterate the name painted on the side, led to inquiry concerning its late owner, and thus the murder was traced."

Resolutions of the New Hampshire Democratic State Convention.—First declares fidelity to the Union and the Constitution to be the cardinal doctrine of the New Hampshire Democrats, and pledges no abatement of zeal in their behalf. Second declares the congressional plan of reconstruction to be revolutionary and an attempt to establish negro suffrage atrocious crime against the principles of republican government and the civilization of the age. The third relates to legislation outside of the Constitution. The sixth congratulates the Middle and Western States on the recent elections, and invites conservative men from those States to unite with them in securing similar results in this State.

RADICAL LEGISLATION.

"A bill before the Tennessee Legislature, to 'Encourage and Protect Loyalty,' provides that I shall hereafter be an offense for any person or family to have a picture of Jefferson Davis or Gen. R. E. Lee in their possession." We present the above to our readers as a sample of the toleration of the Radical party. The spirit of persecution can stoop no lower than this; the incentives of revenge cannot be more forcibly displayed. It shows the animus of the faction, and the radical Conventions about to assemble will follow in the wake of this "loyal" legislature of Tennessee. They are kindred spirits wherever you meet them, animated by the same passions, and swayed by the same evil designs. Honest manhood shrinks disgusted from the loathsome hypocrisy eternally canting of "loyalty." "Loyalty" is a word that belongs to the vocabulary of patriotism, and is a mockery upon the lips of these Tennessee disciples of the cut throat, Brownlow; lips, many of which are reeking with falsehood and perjury. "What, in the name of conscience, are these men 'loyal' to, save to their own interests, and to a party which has fed them with plunder, and filled the land with mourning. Nice gentlemen, they, to teach 'loyalty'!" Charlotte News.

INTERESTING TO EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

The following letter has been addressed by Internal Revenue Commissioner, Rollins to Assessor Frazier, of the First District Pennsylvania:

TERACEY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, November 9. SIR:—The small amount of succession and legacy taxes received from your district, makes it necessary to bring the matter to your special notice. The press of work in making the annual assessments having passed, immediate and special attention should be given to the assessment of these taxes. You will urge your assistant assessors to greater vigilance, and will instruct them to call upon clerks, registers and other officers having the custody of probate records, and upon officers having charge of the registers of deaths within their respective districts, and examine such records to ascertain the liability of legatees, distributees and successors interested in the estates of persons deceased. They should also examine records of deeds to learn if any real estate has been conveyed without valuable and adequate consideration. If an assistant assessor has been especially designated for assessing succession and legacy taxes in your District, or in any particular portion thereof (Act of March 2, 1867, section 6, page 5 of compilation), you will instruct those so designated to report to him all matters which may come to their knowledge relative to any assess-ment to be made by him, and where there has been no such designation, to proceed at once to make the assessment themselves. A copy of Form 96 should be delivered or sent to all persons liable to either successive or legacy taxes. You will, of course understand that the limitation of fifteen months for reassessment does not apply to the case of a succession or legacy of which no return has ever been made but that the tax may be assessed at any time while the lien subsists. Claims should be taken to acquaint executors, administrators, trustees, &c., of their personal liability for legacy taxes, and that it is not only their legal duty but for their own private interest and protection to pay legacy taxes, and the succession taxes under the section 138, upon each sum before it is paid over to the legatee, distributee, or successor. All persons, so far as may be, should be informed that a succession tax is a first charge on the interest of the successor, and of all persons claiming in his right, in all the real estate in respect of which such duty is assessed; and that such estate is liable to seizure and sale even in the hand of a bona fide purchaser. It is believed that the difficulty of making sale of real estate known to be thus liable, will do much toward securing for the government large amounts which are now lost by reason of the ignorance of the people upon this point, and the neglect of assistant assessors. (Signed) E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

JOHN W. FRAZIER, Assessor First District, Pa. General Grant has issued an order prohibiting, on pain of expulsion, all clerics and employees of any of the Bureaux of the War Department, from transacting any business connected with the Department, with agents or other persons; and claim agents who attempt to transact business in any of the Bureaux, without written authority from the heads of the Bureaux, will be prohibited from transacting business in the War Department. General Grant seems determined to stop bribery and corruption in his department.

The New York Herald declares that "the Radical politicians in the South are teaching the colored race to expect what it can never realize while there is a Southern or a northern sword left to defend Caucasian blood—blood originally purer than that of Africa, and purified still more by long centuries of arduous labor toward the summit of civilization; blood progressive, in contradistinction to blood retrograde and naturally barbaric in its impulses." Ravard Johnson is losing his remaining eye by a cataract.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Election News. Raleigh, Nov. 19.—The election passing off quietly. A strong military and police force was stationed at the polls and paraded the streets. About 1,500 votes cast, mostly negroes and all radicals, with but two exceptions. The whites reserved their strength until to-morrow. Many blacks forgot their registered names, and lost their votes. Conservatives are jubilant and confident of success.

First Day's Voting in South Carolina.

Windsboro, Nov. 19.—Blacks 474, all for Conservatives; No whites voted. Chester, S. C., Nov. 19.—Whites 8, 3 for and against Convention; Blacks 300, all for Convention. Charleston, S. C., Nov. 19.—Blacks 2,420, Whites 13. No votes were cast against Convention.

Alabama Convention.

Montgomery, Nov. 19.—The Convention committee on militia reported an ordinance to organize volunteer militia forces subject to the orders of the Governor. The question of substituting the minority for the majority report on the franchise question was negatived by a less vote of yeas 19, nays 76. The majority report will be carried. It disfranchises all persons who do not vote for the new constitution and binds the vote not to assist negro suffrage hereafter, and not to redress any person for past or present support of the United States Government, or the policy of Congress.

Georgia News.

Augusta, Nov. 18.—Returns from Florida show that the convention has been called by a decided majority of the registered voters. Nearly all the blacks voted, and but few whites, a large number of negroes have been elected to the convention. Three out of four delegates in Leon county are negroes. The conservative press of Georgia, advocates a convention at Milledgeville on the 30th of December for the purpose of organizing a party in opposition to reconstruction under military rule, and with a view to defeat the constitution, taking it for granted that no constitution will be made, which will be at all acceptable to the white people.

The Tortola Calamity—Disappearance of the Island Beneath the Sea, and Death of all the Inhabitants, &c.

Havana, Nov. 15.—The Porto Rico Bulletin of the 4th inst., says: "We are assured that the island of Tortola has disappeared beneath the sea. Some accounts say it was submerged by eight hours, and that all the inhabitants on the island perished." Havana, November 15.—No news has been received from the central part of Porto Rico. According to the accounts so far received, the last hurricane which visited that island was most terrible and destructive in its effects than the two previous ones. A thousand houses are in ruins, and three thousand buildings are badly damaged. The loss is incalculable. Immense numbers of cattle have been killed, the crop has been utterly destroyed, and the fields have been swept bare.

THE RADICAL DESPOTISM IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. Hinton Rowan Helper, author of that much-talked of volume, "The Impending Crisis of the South," has, through the columns of the National Intelligencer, addressed from Ashville, North Carolina, a long and earnest appeal to "The Good People of the Old Free States." When the "Impending Crisis" appeared, it was accepted by thousands upon thousands of the people in the North almost as a new Evangel. Mr. Helper's words were quoted as conclusive authority, and his character was said to be such as to entitle his suggestions to consideration and serious attention. We republish, therefore, for the benefit of his former admirers, some of his views upon the present condition of public affairs and the situation of the South. We hope the influence of Helper is undiminished in New England, and that he may be listened to as eagerly now as he was a few years ago. He says: "Almost every day, for several months past—ever since I last returned to the State—have I seen whole families, and sometimes two or three together, leaving North Carolina, some going in the direction of Illinois, some traveling towards Indiana, and others, of the more able and venturesome sort, bound for Brazil and elsewhere, far beyond the utmost limits of their own native soil. While thus, under the oppressive and tyrannical operations of Radical military despots, our own native white people are robbed of their natural freedom and forced to flee to foreign lands, European emigrants and emigrants from the North are restrained almost entirely from coming to the South. And thus swiftly and infernally are the narrow-minded and revengeful Radicals converting all the States of the South into one vast Hayti, or Jamaica, or Mexico—driving from the country the white people, who are, whether here or elsewhere, the only worthy and saving elements of population, and surrendering it completely to the pollution, devastation and ruin of stupid and beast like hordes of black barbarians. "Of the extreme poverty and distress of many of the poor whites who are now emigrating from the Southern States, and of a still larger number who rather than submit to the further danger and disgrace of Radical negro and negro Radical domination, are anxious to leave, but are destitute even of the scanty means necessary to take them away, I have scarcely the heart to speak. To enter adequately into details or particulars upon this subject in a more newspaper