THE HERALD.

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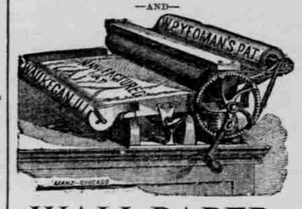

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Highest Price Paid for Country Produce.
A full stock at all times, and will not be undersold.
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Compiled from Telegrams of Accompanying Dates.

Monday, March 8.

ATTY.-GEN. WILLIAMS says President Grant had told members of the Cabinet, before the Equalization Bounty bill was passed by Congress, that he was opposed to its provisions, and would veto it in case of its passage, as he regarded the measure very crudely drawn and involving an extravagant and uncalled-for expenditure of money.

PARTIES arriving in New York city on the 5th from Washington, for the purpose of serving papers on Congressman-elect Schumaker, relating to the Pacific Mail subsidy found that he had just sailed for Europe, where his family now are.

HON. JAMES BUFFINTON, member of Congress from the First Massachusetts District, died on the morning of the 6th, about one hour after reaching his home at Fall River on his return from the national capital. He was fifty-eight years old.

THE Legislatures of Indiana, Wisconsin and Kansas adjourned *sine die* on the 6th. Gov. Hendricks has issued a proclamation convening the Indiana Legislature in special session on the 9th.

HAVANA dispatches report several engagements with the insurgents in which the losses on both sides are about equal.

LONDON dispatches announce the deaths of Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Hope Grant and Arthur Helps.

THE famine in Asia Minor has decimated some districts to the extent of two-fifths of their population.

EIGHT inches of snow fell at Cairo, Ill., on the 7th, and fifteen inches at Memphis, Tenn.

GEN. SHERIDAN left New Orleans on the 6th for the West.

Tuesday, March 9.

THE Beecher trial was resumed on the 8th, the sick juror being in attendance. Mrs. Putnam concluded her testimony and was followed by Anna Augusta Moore, who at one time boarded with Mrs. Richards, at the time Mr. and Mrs. Tilton were members of the same household. Her evidence was similar to that of Mrs. Putnam's, and mainly referred to Mr. Tilton's shortcomings as a husband and church-member. Miss Oakley was next called to the stand, but Mr. Jeffreys again complained of feeling unwell and the court adjourned.

AN engagement is reported to have taken place between the Carlists and Alphonsists near Figueras, which lasted six hours and resulted in the substantial defeat of the latter, whose loss is said to be over 300 killed. The Carlists have commenced the bombardment of Oria. It is reported that Alphonso desired to abdicate in favor of the Duke de Montpensier. The Carlists have entered the province of Santander in strong force, and the Government has forwarded a large number of troops from Bilboa to oppose them.

JULIUS WILCKE, a German saloon-keeper of Chicago, was found murdered in his saloon about nine o'clock on the morning of the 7th. The murdered man was an inoffensive person, somewhat miserly in his habits, and it is thought the atrocious crime was committed about seven o'clock in the morning, the object being to secure money supposed to be in his possession.

REPRESENTATIVE WHEELER has received at Washington, from New Orleans, his articles of adjustment, signed by forty-four members of the Conservative caucus, an ample number to secure the desired result.

THE Virginius difficulty has been finally settled by the formal signing of the convention between Spain and this country.

WM. S. KING, Congressman-elect from Minnesota, arrived in Washington on the 6th from Canada.

Wednesday, March 10.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, a Deacon of Plymouth Church, testified in the Beecher suit on the 9th, and said that Mr. Tilton had read to him at the time of the Bowen difficulty papers alleging improper proposals on the part of Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton, which Mr. Tilton emphatically asserted she had repelled. Mr. Tilton told witness he had informed Mr. Beecher of Mrs. Tilton's charge of improper proposals and that he (Beecher) had said it was false and the woman must be crazy. The witness stated further that Mr. Tilton said his wife had retracted the retraction she had given to Mr. Beecher, and that he (Beecher) had confessed and apologized. Other witnesses were examined relative to Mr. Tilton's Winsted exploits, whose evidence was confirmatory of that given by former witnesses for the defense.

THE Ohio State Grange met at Columbus on the 9th. Over 200 delegates and about 300 visiting members were present. The annual report of the Secretary shows that at the beginning of the year for which the report is made there were 517 Granges in Ohio, while now there are 1,146 Granges in the State in good working order, with 65,000 members. Last year only about one-half the counties were represented at the State Convention, while this year every county was represented.

GOV. GARLAND, of Arkansas, has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, March 25, as a day of thanksgiving for the many blessings showered upon the State during the past twelve months.

THE aggregate sum in the twelve general appropriation bills passed during the late session of Congress is about $175,000,000, apart from other bills containing appropriations.

THE nominations of Hon. Godlove S. Orth as Minister to Austria and Horace G. Maynard as Minister to Turkey have been confirmed by the Senate.

Thursday, March 11.

A. C. BUELL, who was some time ago indicted by a District of Columbia Grand Jury for libeling ex-Senator Chandler in a letter to the Detroit *Free Press*, was recently arrested at St. Louis under the provisions of the "Poland Press-Gag" law, taken before a United States Commissioner, and on hearing remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal of the District of Columbia. By agreement, a writ of *habeas corpus* issued out of the United States District Court of Missouri, and, after argument extending over several days, Judge Treat, on the 9th, rendered his decision, holding that the Press law did not apply to the Buell case, and that recourse must be had to the law of 1789. Under this decision Buell was released, the United States District Attorney giving notice of appeal.

ACCORDING to the latest news from New Hampshire the recent election in that State has resulted in no choice by the people for Governor. The Republicans will probably have a majority in the Legislature, thus insuring the election by that body of Cheney, the Republican candidate for Governor. Jones (Dem.) is elected to Congress in the Third District; Bell (Dem.) in the Second, and Blair (Rep.) in the Third.

ST. CLAIR MCKELWAY, of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, Oliver Johnson, of the *Christian Union*, and Isabella S. Oakley were witnesses in the Beecher suit on the 10th. The defense sought by their evidence to corroborate the charges against the plaintiff of immorality, irreligion and neglect of family. Mr. McKelway testified that Mr. Tilton had once told him his story in the form of an allegory, in which the charge against Mr. Beecher was that of improper advances.

THE different departments at Washington have issued circulars announcing the abolition of the civil-service reform rules governing their respective departments wherever operative, and announcing a return to the former method of the appointment of employes. All the sub-boards of the civil-service reform throughout the country are abolished by these orders.

THE report that Gortschakoff had demanded the recall of Wm. Schuyler, United States *Charge d'Affaires* at St. Petersburg, is declared to be untrue.

IT is officially announced that M. Buffet has succeeded in the formation of a new French Cabinet.

Friday, March 12.

AN Omaha dispatch says Gen. Ord has issued orders that the military shall occupy the mining districts in the Black Hills, dividing into small camps and employing a large number of Indian runners, so that no persons can enter the district without discovery, and when found they will quietly be escorted out. Gen. Ord says the treaty with the Indians shall be fully carried out, so far as is in his power. A St. Paul telegram says Gen. Terry, commander of the Department of Dakota, has announced that he shall deem it his duty, under the former instruction of Gen. Sheridan, not since recalled, to disperse and oppose the movement of any and all parties intending to encroach upon the forbidden territory.

THE Ohio State Grange has chosen the following officers: S. H. Ellis, of Warren County, Worthy Master; J. W. Ogden, of Champaign, Overseer; W. W. Miller, of Erie, Secretary; R. Stevenson, of Green, Treasurer; M. N. Kimmel, of Montgomery, Chaplain; H. S. Platt, of Logan, Lecturer; Thomas Fletcher, of Clermont, Steward; Frank Ford, of Portage, Assistant; Mrs. S. H. Ellis, of Warren, Ceres; Mrs. A. J. Love, of Knox, Pomona; Mrs. E. J. Malster, of Washington, Flora.

THE following changes in department commanders have been announced from Washington: Gen. Augur goes to New Orleans, to succeed Gen. Emory; Gen. Ord to San Antonio, Tex., to succeed Gen. Augur; Gen. Crook to the Department of the Platte, to succeed Gen. Ord; Gen. Kautz takes command in Arizona. These changes indicate the retirement of Gen. Emory.

THE Independent Reformers met in National Convention at Cleveland on the 11th, about sixty delegates, representing twelve States and the District of Columbia, being present. M. M. Hooton, of Centralia, Ill., was chosen permanent Chairman; Andrew Cameron, of the *Workingman's Advocate*, Chicago, Secretary.

ONE hundred and thirty-nine delegates, representing Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, assembled in convention at Columbus, Ohio, on the 11th, to take some action relative to the adoption of a religious amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Lengthy resolutions were adopted, expressive of their ideas and desires on this subject

JOHN MITCHEL has been re-elected to Parliament from Tipperary by about 1,000 majority.

U. S. MINISTER CUSHING presented his credentials to King Alphonso on the 11th.

Saturday, March 13.

THE National Independent Labor Reform Convention, at its session in Cleveland on the 12th, adopted a series of resolutions, and voted to continue the present National Executive Committee, giving them power to add to their number and to select a sub-committee of thirteen. The committee was instructed to issue an address to the people of the country setting forth the ideas and platform of the party and asking their co-operation and votes. The committee is also to decide upon the place for holding the Presidential Nominating Convention. Gen. Wingate, of Missouri, addressed the convention and several other speeches were made, and letters were read from various persons in different parts of the country expressing sympathy with the movement and regretting their inability to be present. Adjourned *sine die*.

THE principal witness in the Beecher trial on the 11th was a Mr. Charles Cowley, a lawyer of Lowell, Mass., who testified to having been at one time counsel for Mrs. Woodhull, and that in 1871 he was introduced to Mr. Tilton at her house, and there heard them avow their sentiments regarding the marriage relation. They also told witness of the alleged immoral doings of Mr. Beecher, Mrs. Tilton, and other members of Plymouth Church, and how Mr. B. was to be coerced into presiding at Mrs. W.'s lecture. This witness thought Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull evinced great tenderness toward each other.

BY an enactment passed just before the close of the late session of Congress the rate of postage on mail matter of the third class—in which is included transient newspapers and magazines, hand-bills and circulars, and merchandise—is doubled, being now one cent per ounce or fraction thereof, which must be fully prepaid to insure transportation in the mails.

BRIGHAM YOUNG refused to comply with the decree of the court granting alimony to Ann Eliza, and was fined $25 and imprisonment one day for contempt of court. He subsequently paid the fine and submitted to the judgment of the court by advice of his friends, who wish to carry the case to the Supreme Court.

TWO COLORED waiters of a Chicago restaurant went into another restaurant in the city on the evening of the 11th and ordered supper, which was refused them. They then called upon Commissioner Hoyne and demanded redress under the Civil-Rights bill.

THE Ohio State Grange, on the 12th, adopted a resolution refusing to sanction the action of the National Grange recommending Congress to grant Government aid to the Texas Pacific Railway.

ARCHBISHOP MCCLOSKEY, of New York, has been appointed by the Pope Cardinal of the Catholic Church in America.

GEN. SHERIDAN left Washington on the 11th for New Orleans, *via* Chicago and Leavenworth, Kan.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, on the 8th, Mr. Morton advocated his resolution for the admission of Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana, arguing that his credentials constitute *prima facie* evidence, and he must be seated, any question as to the character of the body which elected him, the manner of his election, etc., to be inquired into afterward....A short executive session was held.

In the Senate, on the 9th, a communication was received from Vice-President Wilson announcing his absence from the city for two or three days, and a ballot was had for President *pro tem.* of the Senate, which resulted in the election of Thomas W. Ferry, of Michigan, by a vote of thirty nine to twenty-five for A. G. Thurman, of Ohio....The list of standing committees was read, after which Mr. Morton concluded his argument in favor of the resolution for the admission of Mr. Pinchback. Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, following in opposition to the resolution ... Executive session and adjournment.

Mr. Merrimon concluded his argument on the Pinchback resolution in the Senate on the 10th, and Mr. McCreery, of Kentucky, obtained the floor, but yielded for the executive session, which was of short duration....Adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 11th, the question as to the resolution for the appointment of a committee to visit the Indian Territory during the recess being in order, came up, and, after discussion, the whole subject was laid on the table—39 to 22....Executive session and adjournment.

In the Senate, on the 12th, a memorial was presented and referred from the heirs of William K. Sebastian, Senator from Arkansas in 1861, asking that the resolution expelling him from the Senate be rescinded.....Consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback was resumed, and Mr. McCreery, of Kentucky, spoke in opposition to it. He was followed by Messrs. Saulsbury of Delaware and Christiancy of Michigan, the latter arguing against the resolution, and holding Congress and not the President responsible for the alleged illegal Kellogg Government in Louisiana....Executive session.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.—*Cotton*—16¼@17c. *Flour*—Good to choice, $5.00@5.35; white winter extra, $5.40@6.00. *Wheat*—No. 2 Chicago, $1.11@1.14½; No. 2 Northwestern, $1.12@1.14; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, $1.14@1.15. *Rye*—Western, 90@95c. *Barley*—$1.30@1.35. *Corn*—83½@84½c. *Oats*—Mixed Western, 66@68c. *Pork*—New mess, $19.12½@19.25. *Lard*—13⅝@13¾c. *Cheese*—12@16c. *Wool*—Domestic fleece, 55@65c. *Beeves*—$11.00@12.50. *Hogs*—Dressed, Western, $8.62½@8.75; live, $6.87½@7.35. *Sheep*—Live, $5.75@7.50.

CHICAGO.—*Beeves*—Choice, $5.75@6.25; good, $5.2[illegible]@5.65; medium, $4.75@5.00; butchers' stock, $3.30@4.75; stock cattle, $3.00@4.25. *Hogs*—Live, good to choice, $6.75@7.25; dressed, $7.65@8.25½. *Sheep*—Good to choice, $5.25@6.25. *Butter*—Choice yellow, 30@36c. *Eggs*—Fresh, 25@26c. *Pork*—Mess, new, $18.10@18.20. *Lard*—$13.20@13.22½. *Cheese*—New York Factory, 17@17½c; Western Factory, 16½@17c. *Flour*—White winter extra, $4.25@6.50; spring extra, $4.00@4.50. *Wheat*—Spring No. 2, 87@87½c. *Corn*—No. 2, 63⅝@63¾c. *Oats*—No. 2, 52⅝@52¾c. *Rye*—No. 2, 97@98c. *Barley*—No. 2, $1.03@1.06. *Wool*—Tub-washed, 45@58c; fleece, washed, 40@50c; fleece, unwashed, 27@37c. *Lumber*—First-clear, $52.00@55.00; second-clear, $46.00@50.00; common boards, $11.00@12.00; fencing, $12.00@13.00; "A" shingles, $3.00@3.25; lath, $2.00@2.25.

CINCINNATI.—*Flour*—$4.95@5.10. *Wheat*—Red, $1.07@1.10. *Corn* — 67@68c. *Rye*—$1.0[illegible]@1.09. *Oats*—59@62c. *Barley*—$1.20@1.25. *Pork*—$18.75@19.00. *Lard*—13½@14c.

ST. LOUIS.—*Cattle*—Fair to choice, $5.40@6.00. *Hogs*—Live, $5.75@7.75. *Flour*—XX Fall, $4.40@4.50. *Wheat*—No. 2 Red Fall, $1.06½@1.07. *Corn*—No. 2, 64¼@65¼c. *Oats*—No. 2, 56½@57c. *Rye*—98c@$1.00. *Barley*—No. 2, $1.30@1.22½. *Pork*—Mess, $18.62½@18.75. *Lard*—13@13½c.

MILWAUKEE.—*Flour*—Spring XX, $4.60@5.00. *Wheat*—Spring, No. 1, 91⅝@91¾c; No. 2, 86½@87c. *Corn*—No. 2, 63@63½c. *Oats*—No. 2, 51@51½c. *Rye*—No. 1, $1.00½@1.01. *Barley*—No. 2, $1.09@1.10.

CLEVELAND.—*Wheat*—No. 1 Red, $1.11½@1.12; No. 2 Red, $1.07½@1.08. *Corn*—71@72c. *Oats*—No. 1, 60@61c.

DETROIT.—*Wheat*—Extra, $1.13¾@1.14. *Corn*—69@69¾c. *Oats*—59½@60c. *Dressed Hogs*—$7.50@7.75.

TOLEDO.—*Wheat*—Amber Michigan, $1.07½@1.08; No. 2 Red, $1.07½@1.08. *Corn*—High Mixed, 68½@69c. *Oats*—No. 2, 57@57½c.

BUFFALO.—*Beeves*—$5.00@5.87½. *Hogs*—Live, $7.00@7.80. *Sheep*—Live, $5.50@6.50.

EAST LIBERTY.—*Beeves*—Best, $6.25@6.75; medium, $5.40@5.75. *Hogs*—Yorkers, $6.85@7.15; Philadelphia, $8.00@8.50. *Sheep*—Best, $6.50@7.00; medium, $5.75@6.25.

Senate Standing Committees.

The following is a list of the standing committees announced in the United States Senate on the 9th:

Privileges and Elections—Morton, Chairman; Logan, Alcorn, Mitchell, Wadleigh, Cameron (Wis.), McMillan, Saulsbury, Merrimon.

Foreign Relations—Cameron (Pa.), Chairman; Morton, Hamlin, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Conkling, McCreery, Bogy, Johnson (Tenn.).

Finance—Sherman, Chairman; Morrill (Vt.), Ferry (Mich.), Frelinghuysen, Logan, Boutwell, Jones (Nev.), Bayard, Kernan.

Appropriations—Morrill (Me.), Chairman; Windom, West, Sargent, Allison, Dorsey, Eaton, Wallace, Davis.

Commerce—Conkling, Chairman; Spencer, Boutwell, Cameron (Wis.), Burnside, McMillan, Gordon, Dennis, McDonald.

Manufactures—Robertson, Chairman; Booth, Bruce, Withers, Wallace.

Agriculture—Frelinghuysen, Chairman; Roberts, Harvey, Davis, Gordon.

Military Affairs—Logan, Chairman; Cameron (Pa.), Spencer, Clayton, Wadleigh, Ransom, Burnside, Randolph, Cockerill.

Naval Affairs—Cragin, Chairman; Anthony, Morrill (Me.), Sargent, Conover, Norwood, Whyte.

Judiciary—Edmunds, Chairman; Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Whyte, Howe, Thurman, Stevenson.

Postoffices and Post-Roads—Hamlin, Chairman; Ferry (Mich.), Dorsey, Jones (Nev.), Dawes, Paddock, Saulsbury, Johnson (Tenn.), Maxey.

Public Lands—Oglesby, Chairman; Windom, Harvey, Boutwell, Paddock, Booth, Kelly, McDonald, Jones (Fla.).

Private Land Claims—Thurman, Chairman; Bayard, Bogy, Ferry (Conn.), Allison.

Indian Affairs—Allison, Chairman; Oglesby, Morrill (Me.), Ingalls, Clayton, Bogy, McCreery.

Pensions—Ingalls, Chairman; Allison, Hamilton, Booth, Bruce, McDonald, Withers.

Revolutionary Claims—Stevenson, Chairman; Johnson (Va.), Goldthwaite, Morrill (Vt.), Wright.

Claims—Wright, Chairman; Mitchell, Wadleigh, Christiancy, McMillan, Cameron (Wis.), Caperton, Cockerill, Jones (Fla.).

District of Columbia—Spencer, Chairman; Hitchcock, Robertson, Dorsey, Ingalls, Merrimon, Eaton.

Patents—Ferry (Conn.), Chairman; Windom, Dawes, Johnson (Va.), Kernan.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Morrill (Vt.), Chairman; Cameron (Pa.), Paddock, Cooper, Whyte.

Territories—Hitchcock, Chairman; Cragin, Patterson, Christiancy, Sharon, Cooper, Maxey.

Railroads—West, Chairman; Hitchcock, Cragin, Howe, Hamilton, Mitchell, Sargent, Dawes, Ransom, Kelly, Caperton.

Mines and Mining—Sargent, Chairman; Hamlin, Alcorn, Harvey, Sheron, Goldthwaite, Randolph.

Revision of the Laws of the United States—Boutwell, Chairman; Alcorn, Christiancy, Caperton, Wallace.

Education and Labor—Patterson, Chairman; Ingalls, Morton, Ferry (Conn.), Burnside, Bruce, Gordon, Eaton, Maxey.

Civil Service and Retrenchment—Clayton, Chairman; Wright, Oglesby, Sherman, Patterson, McCreery, Randolph.

To Audit and Control Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Jones, of Nevada, Chairman; Dawes, Dennis.

Printing—Anthony, Chairman; Howe, Saulsbury.

Library—Howe, Chairman; Edmunds, Ransom.

Rules—Ferry (Mich.), Chairman; Hamlin, Merrimon.

Engrossed Bills—Bayard, Chairman; Withers, Anthony.

Enrolled Bills—Conover, Chairman; Kelly, Robertson.

Transportation Routes to the Seaboard—Windom, Chairman; Sherman, Conkling, West, Conover, Mitchell, Norwood, Davis, Johnston (Va.).

On Levees on the Mississippi River—Alcorn Chairman; Clayton, Harvey, Cooper, Cockerill.

The Mental Attitude of the Primitive Man.

COMPREHENSION of the thoughts generated in the primitive man by his converse with the surrounding world can be had only by looking at the surrounding world from his stand-point. The accumulated knowledge and the mental habits slowly acquired during education must be suppressed, and we must divest ourselves of conceptions which, partly by inheritance and partly by individual culture, have been rendered necessary. None can do this completely and few can do it even partially.

It needs but to observe what unfit methods are adopted by educators to be convinced that even among the disciplined the power to frame thoughts which are widely unlike their own is extremely small. When we see the juvenile mind plied with generalities while it has yet none of the concrete facts to which they refer—when we see mathematics introduced under the purely rational form instead of under that empirical form with which it should be commenced by the child, as it was commenced by the race—when we see a subject so abstract as grammar put among the first instead of the last, and see it taught analytically instead of synthetically, we have ample evidence of the prevailing inability to conceive the ideas of undeveloped minds. And if, though they have been children themselves, men find it hard to rethink the thoughts of the child, still harder must they find it to rethink the thoughts of the savage. To keep out automorphic interpretations is beyond our power. To look at things with the eyes of absolute ignorance, and observe how their attributes and actions originally grouped themselves in the mind, imply a self-suppression that is impracticable.—*Herbert Spencer, in Popular Science Monthly for March.*

A YOUNG lady of Troy, N. Y., received a singular valentine in the shape of a box containing a beef's heart pierced with a golden arrow of elegant manufacture, set with jewels, and estimated to be worth at least seventy-five dollars. She fed the heart to her pet dog and will retain the arrow as a memento of the calf who sent it.

Porter's Fall.

DANBURY and Detroit are not the only cities where ludicrous events happen to demure and well-meaning men. Collierville proves an item of interest of the same kind so frequently related by Messrs. Bailey, Max Adeler and others. Some days ago Mr. Porter, who does business on the east side of the public square, but little more than a stone's throw from the depot, had occasion to visit Memphis, and prepared himself for going upon the mail-train which passes there at 9:15 each morning. Becoming deeply engaged in discussion with some of his friends as to the propriety of taking ladies to the approaching Mardi Gras, he was startled by the shrill whistle almost at the depot and the train moving rapidly. The little negro boy had only shined one of Mr. Porter's boots and taken the other off his foot for the same purpose. No time was to be lost, however, as the train is allowed but one minute at a station, and Mr. Porter, pulling on his boot, ran out hurriedly and made good time toward the train. It was one of those cold, windy days about the 1st of February, and, as if to aggravate the uneasy Mr. Porter, off went his hat and ran like a thing of life quite a distance up the street in an opposite direction from that its owner would have desired. It would not do to go off with no hat, so Mr. Porter regained the same with some delay, and made faster time trainward than ever. Now this fast speed made matters worse, for Mr. Porter, stepping upon a brickbat, which turned, fell full length upon the ground. Just then a countryman's horse, which had broken from the rack on the approach of the train, came running by, which caused those who had not seen Porter's fall to say: "Porter's horse has thrown him." Others cried out, "Catch Porter's horse." Mr. Porter was obvious to all this, and rising up made again for the train, which by this time was steaming loudly and beginning to move. Mr. Porter thought he could make it, but knew it would take good speed. The new platform at the depot over which he must go, unfortunately, is so flat that after a rain nearly half of it remains covered with water about one-fourth inch in depth. On this occasion the keen winds had frozen the standing water into a sheet of ice. Mr. Porter would have gone around this but for cotton bales that had been laid on the dry places. He pressed intently forward, therefore, receiving no drawback on account of the ice until he had nearly crossed over, when both feet slipped from under him in the easiest possible manner. He sat down as gracefully as anyone would have done under the circumstances, but the descent was so forcible he broke through the ice—breaking a space about the size of a wash-tub. Here he came in contact with the coldest water he had ever felt, just underneath the ice, which caused his up-rising to be about as rapid as his down-sitting. After this he walked leisurely to the train, presenting a ludicrous appearance, with mud on coat and pants at some points, and water on his pants at other parts. His remarks reminded his hearers of all the heathen deities, and also of the old gentleman who tempted Eve, when he found the train referred to was only a gravel train that had run in upon the side track to await the arrival of the mail train.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

An Ingenious Swindle.

A MOST unique swindle is reported in the *Evenement* as perpetrated by a Parisian. About a month since the Havre correspondent of a large banking-house in Paris received the following letter from the head of his firm:

PARIS, Jan. —, 1875.—DEAR SIR: I write to warn you that the son of our principal cashier has disappeared with some 200,000 francs in bills drawn upon you by us. He will probably present them in Havre shortly after the receipt of this advice by you. Of course you will refuse payment. As his father is a very old and valued servant, we have concluded not to cause him the disgrace and mortification of knowing that his son is a felon. You will therefore allow the scoundrel to go free. If you can manage to get rid of him by sending him to America, advance him two or three hundred louis and let him go and hang himself. Confidentially,
——.

The day after the receipt of this letter by the Havre house a young man of fine address presented himself and attempted to negotiate the stolen bills. The letter was shown him, and he fell on his knees in a flood of repentant tears. He expressed a willingness to come to America, and 250 louis ($1,250) were given him, with many cautions to reform.

The young man sailed for New York next day, and the day after the Havre house received an answer to its letter of advice detailing the facts. No bills had been stolen from the Paris house, the letter originally sent was a forgery, and the principal cashier has no son. The police of New York were notified to look for this remarkable swindler, but no light has yet been thrown on his movements in this country.

Unappreciated Shakespeare.

A FEW days ago young Gurley, whose father lives on Croghan street, organized a theatrical company and purchased the dime novel play of "Hamlet." The company consisted of three boys and a hostler, and Mr. Gurley's hired girl was to be the "Ghost" if the troupe could guarantee her fifty cents per night.

Young Gurley suddenly bloomed out as a professional, and when his mother asked him to bring in some wood he replied:

"Though I am penniless thou canst not degrade me!"

"You trot out after that wood or I'll have your father trounce you!" she exclaimed.

"The tyrant who lays his hand upon me shall die!" replied the boy, but he got the wood.

He was out on the step when a man came along and asked him where Lafayette street was.

"Doomed for a certain time to roam the earth!" replied Gurley, in a hoarse voice, and holding his right arm out straight.

"I say, you—where is Lafayette street?" called the man.

"Ah! Could the dead but speak—ah!" continued Gurley.

The man drove him into the house, and his mother sent him to the grocery after potatoes.

"I go, most noble Duchess," he said, as he took up the basket; "but my good sword shall some day avenge these insults!"

He knew that the grocer favored theatricals, and when he got there he said:

"Art thou provided with a store of that vegetable known as the 'tater, most excellent Duke?"

"What in thunder do you want?" growled the grocer as he cleaned the cheese-knife on a piece of paper.

"Thy plebeian mind is dull of comprehension!" answered Gurley.

"Don't try to get off any of your nonsense on me or I'll crack your empty pate in a minute!" roared the grocer, and "Hamlet" had to come down from his high horse and ask for a peck of potatoes.

"What made you so long?" asked his mother as he returned.

"Thy grave shall be dug in the cypress glade!" he haughtily anwered.

When his father came home at noon Mrs. Gurley told him that she believed the boy was going crazy, and related what had occurred.

"I see what ails him," mused the father; "this explains why he hangs around Johnson's barn so much."

At the dinner table young Gurley spoke of his father as the "illustrious Count," and when his mother asked him if he would have some butter gravy he answered:

"The appetite of a warrior cannot be satisfied with such nonsense."

When the meal was over the father went out to his favorite shade-tree, cut a sprout, and the boy was asked to step out into the woodshed and see if the penstock was frozen up. He found the old man there, and he said:

"Why, most noble Lord, I had supposed thee far away!"

"I'm not so far away but what I'm going to make you skip!" growled the father. "I'll teach you to fool around with ten-cent tragedies! Come up here!"

For about five minutes the woodshed was full of dancing feet, flying arms and moving bodies, and then the old man took a rest and inquired:

"There, your Highness, dost want any more?"

"Oh! no, dad—not a bit more!" wailed the young "manager," and while the father started for down town he went in and sorrowfully informed the hired girl that he must cancel her engagement till the fall season.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Louisiana Compromise.

The opposition of the Democrats to the resolution recognizing Mr. Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana shows their desire to keep open the difficulties in that State. The resolution does not declare that Mr. Kellogg was elected beyond question, but that, upon the whole, and as the election of McEnery is quite as much tainted with irregularity and fraud, the person who has held the office for two years, and whom the President has recognized, shall be declared Governor *de facto*. Whatever we may have thought, there seems to be no alternative. To order a new election raises constitutional and practical questions not easy to settle. To recognize McEnery is to overturn the existing order without any more reason than that order offers for itself. To do nothing is to prolong the evident mischief of uncertainty. To abandon the State to violent révolution is a violation of plain duty. To recognize Mr. Kellogg and to condemn the Board of Registration is apparently the only practicable course.

The weightiest reason for adopting it is that it is the substance of the Wheeler compromise, which has been approved by a majority of the caucus of McEnery's partisans