THE HERALD.

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THE HERALD.

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Will Run to the Steamboat Landing, Depot, and all parts of the City, when Desired.
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ESPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
Cutting Children's and Ladies' Hair.
Call and See Boone, Gents,
And get a boon in a
CLEAN SHAVE.
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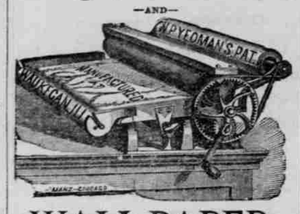

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He keeps on hand a large and well-selected stock of
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ETC., ETC.,
Also a Large Stock of
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CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
In connection with the Grocery is a
BAKERY and CONFECTIONERY.
Highest Price Paid for Country Produce.
A full stock at all times, and will not be undersold.
Take notice of the Sign:
"EMPIRE BAKERY AND GROCERY."
n1y1

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Has on hand one of the largest stocks of
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—AND—
Gents' Furnishing Goods
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I invite everybody in want of anything in my line to call at my store,
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And convince themselves of the fact. I have as a specialty in my Retail Departments a stock of Fine Clothing for Men and Boys, to which we invite those who want goods.
I also keep on hand a large and well-selected stock of
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Etc.
jan1y1

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CONRAD HEISEL, Proprietor.
FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FEED,
Always on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices.
The Highest Prices paid for Wheat and Corn.
Particular attention given to custom work.

CURRENT PARAGRAPHS.

THE cholera has broken out in the province of Mysore, India.

SAMUEL C. DIMMICK, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, died recently at Harrisburg of pneumonia.

THE Democrats of the First Massachusetts District have nominated Hon. Chas. G. Davis for Congress.

GEN. BARTLETT has declined the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts on the Democratic ticket.

GEORGE W. PEMBERTON was hanged at Boston on the 8th for the murder of Mrs. Bingham at East Boston in March last.

THE North Carolina Constitutional State Convention has adjourned *sine die*, after a session of thirty-one working days.

THE dry-goods house of Strauss, Lehman & Co., of New York city, has suspended, with liabilities estimated at $500,000.

WESTERVELT, convicted of being implicated in the abduction of Charlie Ross has been sentenced to seven years' solitary confinement in the Penitentiary.

IN a recent prize-fight near Boston between John Ryan and Michael Carney the former received injuries which resulted in his death the day after the fight.

ANOTHER suit has been instituted against Wm. M. Tweed to recover the sum of $983,640 alleged to have been fraudulently paid on warrants certified by him.

IT has been decided to place the name of John Quincy Adams upon the Massachusetts Democratic State ticket as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, *vice* Gen. Bartlett, resigned.

JOHN BULLINER and Allen Baker, two of the Illinois Ku-Klux, have been tried at Murphysboro for murder, convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for twenty-five years. A new trial was refused.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made that Messrs. Moody and Sankey will begin their revival on the 31st of the present month in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Rink, which will accommodate from 7,000 to 8,000 persons. The services will be on the same general plan as that pursued in Great Britain.

THE Chicago *Journal* of the 9th says: "Private information and press dispatches from various parts of the West indicate that, although here and there some of the corn was damaged by flood or frost, yet the aggregate crop will be literally stupendous. Advices from the South also indicate that the cotton crop will be better than the average."

AN official statement of the number of grain and molasses distilleries in operation on the 1st inst., and their daily capacities, shows the number of distilleries to be 174, with a total daily spirit-producing capacity of 189,883 gallons, an increase over September of forty-five distilleries, and 18,874 gallons daily.

A RECENT high wind in Philadelphia blew down the unfinished Agricultural Hall, on the National Centennial grounds. The building was about one-third completed and entirely of wood. Eight laborers were injured, five seriously and one fatally. The building was under contract to be finished by Jan. 1.

JOHN SINEY, President of the Miners' National Union, and Xingo Parks, a prominent and active member of the same association, were recently tried at Clearfield, Pa., on the charge of riot and conspiracy. The former was acquitted and the latter convicted and sentenced to hard labor for one year and fined one dollar and costs, amounting to $1,500.

IN the Hard-Money Convention at Detroit, on the 14th, resolutions were adopted declaring against all schemes for currency inflation or any form of irredeemable paper currency, and opposing any policy which has not the direct purpose to establish the currency on a par and actually interconvertible with coin. Delegates were appointed to attend the Cincinnati Convention.

IN a recent charge to the Grand Jury, Judge Boreman, of the United States District Court at Salt Lake, took strong grounds in opposition to polygamy or bigamy and in regard to enforcing the law of Congress of 1862 punishing the offense. He stated that it had never been respected, and every possible means had been used to prevent its enforcement. He called upon the jury to indict all persons known to be guilty of polygamy.

THE Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington has received a dispatch from Mr. Jenney, of the Black Hills exploring party, announcing the discovery of gold in small quantities in the Bear Lodge Mountains, in the northwestern portion of the Black Hills. The field is limited in area, not exceeding fifty square miles, and is wholly in Wyoming, being separated from the region about Harney's Peak by Red Water Valley.

THE American Board of Foreign Missions, at its recent session in Chicago, elected the following-named officers for the ensuing year: President, Rev. Mark Hopkins; Vice-President, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge; Corresponding Secretaries, Rev. Selah B. Treat and Nathaniel G. Clark; Recording Secretary, Rev. John O. Means; Treasurer, Langdon S. Ward; Auditors, Hon. Thomas H. Russell, Hon. Avery Plumer and Elbridge Terry.

—There are 116 churches in St. Louis, owned by fourteen religious sects, with a total valuation of $2,939,770. Of this amount only $274,640 are taxable, the rest being represented by property in actual use for religious worship.

—The second annual Church Congress in the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held in Music Fund Hall, in Philadelphia, during the second week in November.

A PLOT of ground in London of 3,600 feet has been recently let at a ground rent of $13,000. This is at the rate of $155,000 per acre, equivalent to a purchase price of $3,875,000.

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

CONDENSED TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

A BRUSSELS dispatch of the 9th announces that diplomatic relations between Venezuela and Holland had been interrupted by the abrupt departure of the Minister of the former power from the Hague because of a failure to agree in certain pending negotiations.

THE Attorney-General of Mississippi, together with U. S. Senator Pease and U. S. Attorney Wells, of the same State, called on Atty.-Gen. Pierrepont, in Washton, on the 9th, and assured him that if there was no interference by the General Government in Mississippi the result would be the redemption of the State from many serious difficulties now existing.

AT Forest City, Ill., on the 9th, Wm. Pemberton, who had been arrested on a charge of horse-stealing, was taken from the hands of the officer by a crowd of men and lynched.

THE members of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., the bankrupt bankers of New York city, were arrested on the 8th, on complaint of John A. Roebling's Sons, on a charge of fraud. They were released on bail of $5,000 each. Mr. Duncan has withdrawn his offer to pay his creditors 33 per cent. in notes.

THE Prince of Wales left London on his trip to India on the evening of the 11th.

NEWS was received in London on the 11th that Turkey and Servia had mutually agreed to withdraw their troops from the frontier.

THE steamer Biscay, while on her voyage from Cronstadt to Bremerhaven a few days ago, stranded off Jutland. Eleven persons were drowned.

A MONTREAL (Canada) gentleman prominently connected with the Guibord case has stated that no day had been appointed for the burial of Guibord's remains, and that if was possible it might be deferred for a considerable time.

MICHAEL CARNEY, the surviving principal in the fatal prize-fight near Boston, and the seconds of the pugilists have given themselves up to the police authorities.

AN Augusta (Ga.) telegram of the 11th announces the sudden and serious illness of Alexander H. Stephens.

ACCORDING to a Paris telegram of the 12th, 560 Carlist soldiers had crossed the frontier at Port de Vanasque into France and had been disarmed by the French authorities.

IT was reported in Madrid on the 13th that the French authorities were seeking to interne Gen. Saballs, and Don Carlos had ordered that he be shot wherever found.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 12th states that Atty.-Gen. Pierrepont was in daily receipt of advices from Mississippi. Gov. Ames was averse to arming the citizens of the State for their own protection for the reason that it would produce great excitement. Everything was reported quiet.

THE Women's International Christian Association met at Pittsburgh on the 12th. Mrs. Samson, of Boston, was elected President and Mrs. John H. Winters, of Dayton, Ohio, Vice-President.

ONE of the indictments against Charles McIlrath, late State Auditor of Minnesota, for alleged malfeasance in office in connection with school lands, was tried at St. Paul on the 12th, and resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

PRESIDENT GRANT and party arrived at Chicago on the 12th, *en route* for Washington.

CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY has ordered at Rome a splendid marble altar for the cathedral in New York, at a cost of $40,000.

LETTERS from the Arctic expedition were recently received in London. On the 6th and 7th of August the voyagers were at Waygart Straits—all well.

HENRY J. YATES (Rep.) has been elected Mayor of Newark, N. J., by a majority of 3,390 over Andrew Smalley (Dem.).

THE Supreme Court of Michigan has decided the State law taxing the liquor-dealing business to be constitutional and not in contravention of the clause in the Constitution prohibiting the Legislature from passing any law licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors.

THE National Women's Congress met at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 13th. A number of prominent women were in attendance. The annual address was delivered by Prof. Maria Mitchell.

A NEW ORLEANS telegram of the 13th states that three colored men were attacked in that city the night before, and that one of them was killed outright, another mortally and the third slightly wounded. Two white men, charged with the crime, were arrested and put in jail, and a mass meeting was held on the 13th at which resolutions were adopted disclaiming responsibility for the outrage, condemning all violence and pledging support to the law of the land.

A FRENCHMAN named LaPage was arrested in Suncook, N. H., on the evening of the 13th on suspicion of being the guilty party in the Langmaid murder.

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 14th states that, although the United States Government had repeatedly expressed its desire to the Spanish Government for the termination of the insurrection in Cuba, and tendered its good offices to produce an accommodation between the contending parties, it had never gone to the extent of a late transatlantic story by diplomatically threatening to acknowledge the rights of the Cubans in case hostilities be not closed before the 1st of January next.

NEWS was received in London on the 14th to the effect that Russia was preparing for a military expedition against Bokhara, in Central Asia.

THE Des Moines *State Register* of the 15th had returns from seventy-four counties in Iowa, which gave a majority of 24,529 for Kirkwood, and it was thought his majority in the State would be about 30,000. The Legislature would be largely Republican.

AN Omaha dispatch of the 14th places the Republican majority in Nebraska at about 10,000, and states that the new Constitution had been adopted by a very large majority.

OFFICIAL returns received on the 15th from all but three counties in Ohio gave Hayes a majority over Allen of 3,463. Cary, for Lieutenant-Governor, ran 10,000 behind Allen in the State. In the Legislature the Republicans have a majority of eighteen—seventeen in the House and one in the Senate.

A RECENT dispatch from Rome announces that Italy will be represented at the American Centennial.

IN consequence of his perpetual troubles with the Prussian Government the Prince Bishop of Breslau dissolved his connection with the Prussian portion of his diocese.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

OCTOBER 16, 1875.

LIVE STOCK.—Beef Cattle—$10.00@13.00. Hogs—Live, $8.37½@8.50. Sheep—Live, $4.50@6.25.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—Good to choice, $6.05@6.50; white wheat extra, $6.55@7.50. Wheat—No. 2 Chicago, $1.26@1.28; No. 2 Northwestern, $1.27@1.28; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1.29@1.30. Rye—Western and State, 90@92c. Barley—$1.15@1.20. Corn—Mixed Western, 70@72c. Oats—Mixed Western, 47@49c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—Mess, $22.75@23.00. Lard—Prime Steam, 14@14¼c. Cheese—6½@12½c.

WOOL.—Domestic Fleece, 43@6 c.

CHICAGO.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves—Choice, $5.50@6.00; good, $4.75@5.25; medium, $4.00@4.50; butchers' stock, $2.50@3.75; stock cattle, $2.00@3.75. Hogs—Live, $7.80@8.25. Sheep—Good to choice, $4.25@4.75.

PROVISIONS.—Butter—Choice, 30@31c. Eggs—Fresh, 21@22c. Pork—Mess, $22.50@23.00. Lard—$13.50@13.35.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—White Winter Extra, $5.75@8.00; spring extra, $5.00@6.00. Wheat—Spring, No. 2, $1.11½@1.12. Corn—No. 2, 56½@56¾c. Oats—No. 2, 33½@34c. Rye—No. 2, 72@72½c. Barley—No. 2, 96@96½.

LUMBER.—First and Second Clear, $43.00@45.00; Common Boards, $10.50@11.00; Fencing, $10.50@11.00; "A" Shingles, $2.50@2.90; Lath, $1.75@2.00.

EAST LIBERTY.

LIVE STOCK—Beeves—Best, $6.50@6.75; medium, $5.25@5.75. Hogs—Yorkers, $7.90@8.15; Philadelphias, $8.00@9.10. Sheep—Best, $5.25@5.00; medium, $4.75@5.00.

Patch-Work.

WE pray to be saved from our enemies; it would be as well if we should pray once in a while to be saved from ourselves.

It takes a life-time to learn to play even a poor game of chess, and yet we expect to sit down and see clean through a man at the first sitting.

Most everybody wants to be praised for something they haven't got.

The sterling virtues are the growth of a strong and vigorous soil; very weak persons may be very innocent, but they can't be very virtuous.

Whipping a boy to cure him of fear is just about as sensible as whipping a beer barrel to keep it from working on Sunday.

Envy is probably the most common passion of the human heart, and yet it is the one which we all are ready to swear that we have got the least of.

It is often impossible to define happiness or unhappiness because it is the result of such a multitude of nameless little hings.

The miser works harder and for less pay than any man living.

I don't doubt the truth of the following saying: The more a man knows of himself the less he is surprised at the failings of others.

There are two men who need close watching; the one who is always praising and the one who is always condemning himself.

He who suffers the most, and endures it the best, is the hero.

Fortune and happiness are something alike in this respect—those who hunt for them the most find them the least.

We often see people who think they have got a good deal less than they deserve, but never see those who think they have got more.

One reason why there is not more happiness in the world is because there are so few who know how to enjoy what little they have got.

There are plenty of people lazy enough to die, but not quite dead enough to bury.

I never have known a man of genius but that found his indolence the strongest passion he had to contend with.

There is nothing so valuable to a man as his passions so long as he is master of them.

The first evidence we have that we are growing wise is when we begin to discover our ignorance.

I have known people who spend one-half of their time in repenting of their blunders and the other half in committing some more.

There may be a great deal of philosophy in laughing when you have got the jumping toothache, but there is no fun in it.

The reputation that a man gets from his ancestors often wants as much altering to fit him as their old clothes would.

I like to see a man practice what he preaches, even if he has to drink cold water once in a while to do it.

It is a great gift to know the real value of things when we have got them; after they are lost any third-rate fool can tell what they were worth.

Cunning men get caught as often as anybody, and the worst is, they have nothing nor nobody to console them.

Sudden wealth is very apt to make a man foolishly profuse; it is just so with a bear when he finds a hive of honey; he eats himself sick first and then wastes the rest.

As long as a man can blush there is hopes of him.

Young man, you can't outlive disgrace; it will follow you to the end of life, and, like a ghost, will appear to you when and where you least expect it.—*Josh Billings, in N. Y. Weekly.*

English Ivy.

THE *Journal of Horticulture* says that the use of English ivies for the purpose of decorating living rooms is more extensive every year, and cannot be too highly commended. Being very strong they will live through any treatment; but study their peculiarities and manifest willingness to gratify them, and they will grow without stint. Most houses are too hot for them, as, indeed, they are for their owners. Neither plants nor people should have the temperature over sixty-five degrees Fahrenheit. Take care not to enfeeble your ivies by excessive watering or undue heat, and you will see that they will not seem to mind whether the sun shines on them or not, or in what position or direction you train them. Indeed, so much will they do themselves to make a room charming, that we would rather have an unlimited number of them to draw upon than anything else in nature or art.

Do you wish the ugly plain doors that shut off your tiny entry to your parlor to be arched or curved like those in the drawing-rooms of your richer neighbor? Buy a couple of brackets, such as lamps for the burning of kerosene are placed on, and screw them in the sides of the door. Put in each a plant of English ivy, the longer the better, then train the plants over the top, against the sides, indeed, any way your fancy dictates. You need not buy the beautiful but costly pots the flower-dealer will advise; the common glazed ones will answer every purpose, for, by placing in each two or three sprays of Coliseum ivy, in a month's time no vestige of the pot itself can be discerned through heir thick screen.

JUST a drop too much—Being hanged.

THE CHILDREN'S BED-TIME.

THE clock strikes seven in the hall,
The curfew of the children's day,
That calls each little pattering foot
From dance and song and livelong play;
Their day that in our wider light
Floats like a silver day-moon, white,
Nor in our darkness sinks to rest,
But sets within a golden west.

Ah, tender hour that sends a drift
Of children's kisses through the house,
And cuckoo-notes of sweet "Good-night,"
That thoughts of heaven and home arouse;
And a soft stir to sense and heart,
As when the bee and blossom part,
And little feet that patter slower
Like the last droppings of the shower.

And in the children's rooms aloft
What blossom shapes do gayly slip
Their dainty sheaths and rosy run
From clasping hand and kissing lip,
A naked sweetness to the eye—
Blossom and babe and butterfly
In witching one, so dear a sight!
An ecstasy of life and light.

And ah, what lovely witcheries
Bestrew the floor! an empty sock
By vanished dance and song left loose
As dead bird's throats; a tiny smock
That, sure, upon some meadow grew,
And drank the heaven-sweet rains; a shoe
Scarce bigger than an acorn cup;
Frocks that seem flowery meads cut up.

Then lily-drest, in angel-white,
To mother's knee they trooping come,
The soft-palms fold like kissing shells,
And they and we go singing home—
The bright heads bowed and worshiping,
As though some glory of the spring,
Some daffodil that mocks the day,
Should fold his golden palms and pray.

The gates of Paradise swing wide
A moment's space in soft accord,
And those dread angels, Life and Death,
A moment veil the flaming sword,
As o'er this weary world forlorn
From Eden's secret heart is borne
That breath of Paradise most fair
Which mothers call "the children's prayer."

Ah! deep, pathetic mystery!
The world's great woe unconscious hung,
A rain-drop on a blossom's lip;
While innocence that woes our wrong,
And Love divine that looks again,
Unconscious of the Cross and pain,
From sweet child-eyes, and in that child
Sad earth and heaven reconciled.

Then kissed, on beds we lay them down,
As fragrant white as clover'd sod,
And as the upper floors grow hushed
With children's sleep and dews of God,
And as our stars their beams do hide,
The stars of twilight, opening wide,
Take up the heavenly tale at even,
And light us on to God and heaven.
—*J. E. Hopkens, in Macmillan's Magazine.*

WM. L. MARCY'S ELOPEMENT.

AN INCIDENT IN HIS EARLY LIFE.

Wm. L. Marcy was called to the bar in October, 1811. Acting under the advice of friends he opened an office in Troy, N. Y., and commenced the practice of his profession. He was surrounded by experienced and gifted lawyers, who controlled the honors and emoluments of their profession. Young Marcy, deficient in those brilliant and ready talents so attractive to the public, though possessing erudition and strong intellectual powers, did not at first meet with professional success, but, taking an appeal to the future, he patiently awaited the developments of time. With great labor and perseverance he perfected himself in those old acquirements which subsequently rendered him conspicuous before the world as a lawyer, Judge, diplomatist and statesman.

Among the characteristics that distinguished the early days of Mr. Marcy's professional life was carelessness in regard to dress. Though he was not, like Martin Grover, accustomed to appear in dilapidated attire, still he held fashion and her votaries in contempt. His boots were often left for weeks without polish, and his hair, to say the least, never appeared in Hyperian curls, and withal, by casual acquaintances, he was regarded as a very dull and inactive young man. But his personal appearance was in his favor. He was slightly above the ordinary height, "stout and masculine, but not gross; his forehead bold and full, his eyebrows heavy, his eye deep-set and expressive, his mouth and chin firmly molded. His manners were affable and courteous, free from pretense yet dignified." He was easy, pleasing and graceful in conversation. In really refined and cultivated circles young Marcy, notwithstanding his indifferent attire, was a favorite, though coxcombs attempted to make him the subject of raillery.

His office was in a small one-story building, surrounded by a railing or veranda. Directly opposite his office there was a fashionable female seminary. In pleasant weather he would seat himself on the veranda, with his feet elevated on the top of it, and in this position watch the gambols of the young ladies on the playground of the school, or engage in pursuing his favorite studies. His unpolished boots thus conspicuously exhibited were often the subject of merriment among the fair students. Though young Marcy was wanting in those external qualities constituting what is called a "ladies' man," his society was by no means distasteful to the fair sex, especially to those who had the penetration to understand the real beauties of his character and to appreciate his abilities. Among the more advanced pupils of the seminary was a Miss Dubois, a young lady from Springfield, Mass., an heiress and very beautiful. Marcy had frequently met her at the residence of a lady friend in Troy. For some time a respectful friendship existed between her and the young lawyer. She was pleased with the graces of his mind, the variety and extent of his knowledge, the superiority of his intellect. There was a charm in his conversation which unconsciously revealed the mental resources of the future statesman, stimulating intelligence in others. Miss Dubois possessed that charming versatility that belongs of right to woman—the faculty of suiting her fine intellect to all whom it encountered—of so tempering her subtle wit with feminine grace as to exempt her from enmity or malice, and that pride which is the necessary result of superiority she wore easily and gracefully. There were those elements in the friendship between young Marcy and Miss Dubois which naturally ripen into deep attachment and ardent love; yet, singular as it may appear, there was no affair of the heart blended with it. But those who were aware of their intimacy, not understanding its nature, naturally put another construction upon it, and a report reached the ears of the faculty of the seminary that Marcy was an accepted suitor of Miss Dubois. The rules of the institution strictly forbade the young ladies from receiving any attention from gentlemen; and the parents of the lady had strongly enjoined upon the faculty the enforcement of this rule in regard to their daughter. Therefore, the report of her relations with the young lawyer caused an unpleasant sensation in the seminary, and Miss Dubois was strictly forbidden to have any further association with Marcy. The report even reached her father, who hastened to Troy, determined to remove his daughter from the seminary. But her explanation of the matter was sufficient, and he returned home satisfied that all reports connecting the name of his daughter with Mr. Marcy were groundless.

A few weeks after her father's visit Miss Dubois obtained permission to visit Albany with some friends. Some time after her departure it occurred to one of the pupils of the seminary, who had interested herself in the affair of Miss Dubois and Mr. Marcy to quite an extent, that, although the day was delightful, the young lawyer had not been seen in his accustomed place on the veranda of his office. On making proper inquiry she learned that he had not been there at all that day. This aroused her curiosity and excited her suspicions, leading her to make further inquiry, and she was informed that he had accompanied Miss Dubois to Albany. Without further consideration she believed that an elopement had taken place, and immediately informed the faculty that young Marcy and Miss Dubois had fled to Albany for the purpose of being clandestinely married. This aroused them to the highest pitch of excitement. The rumor ran like wildfire through the institution, reaching the city in a short space of time. There was a strange "hurrying to and fro" in the seminary—consternation was everywhere mingled with the silent mirth which the affair had created among many of the young ladies who really enjoyed the scene. Cupid had slyly found a lodgment within those walls, dedicated to science and study, though all thought the little winged god was sternly forbidden there—to many known only in the beautiful dreams of girlhood. Yet he had actually been a sojourner in that temple of science; one of its fairest inmates had yielded to his witchery—had fled to his enchanted bowers. Fearing that the wrath and influence of the young lady's father and other friends would be turned against the institution, and dreading the odium which an elopement would bring upon it, an immediate pursuit was decided upon. The Sheriff of the county, with a *posse comitatus*, was sent in pursuit and proceeded in hot haste to Albany. Learning that the lady was at one of the principal hotels in the city, he rushed thither eager to forbid the bans before it was too late. *Sans* ceremony he forced his way into the ladies' parlor. Miss Dubois was there enjoying herself with her friends, but, to the astonishment of the Sheriff, young Marcy was not present. The officer had entered the room sternly determined on breaking the chains that love had forged with the strong arm of the law. He had anticipated tears, cries and shrieks from the lady, mingled with deep curses from the lover. But no ardent lover was there—no priest about to pronounce the solemn but happy union could be seen.

The lady and her friends, taken by surprise at the sudden entrance of the Sheriff and his assistants, started to their feet in alarm. One of the ladies present summoned courage enough to demand of the officer what he meant, by this intrusion. Confused and embarrassed by the awkward position he found himself in, he said:

"We—we—have—that is—we want to find Lawyer Marcy and Miss Dubois. We are told—"

"I am Miss Dubois, sir. As for Mr. Marcy, I have not seen him to-day. What do you mean, sir?"

"Why, the people at the seminary said that you and he had gone off together to—to—get married, and——"

"And so they sent you in pursuit of us, I suppose. You will not arrest me on mere suspicion, will you?"

"We had to obey orders, madam. I have a warrant against Mr. Marcy for abduction—that is, for carrying you off—for they made that out before the Justice," said the officer.

The deep, clear, silvery laugh of Miss Dubois—in which her companions joined—rang through the room at this announcement, while the Sheriff and his assistants, finding themselves "sold," as the saying is, retired, greatly chagrined at their singular adventure. It happened that shortly after Miss Dubois and her friends left Troy Mr. Marcy, having business in Albany, proceeded to that city alone by stage. Having transacted his business he returned home alone, as he came, to the surprise of the citizens and his friends, who verily believed he had eloped with the pretty heiress. His own astonishment was unbounded when informed of the commotion and excitement he had unconsciously caused at the seminary, especially when he learned that, during the day, it was believed throughout the city that he had absconded with a clandestine marriage in view; that for the time being he had abandoned the law for Gretna Green. Nothing could exceed the mortification of the seminary at the useless and ludicrous excitement they had produced. For a long time this elopement made much merriment in all circles both at Troy and Albany. None, however, enjoyed the joke with a keener relish than Marcy and his fair friend.

At length she graduated and returned to her friends, leaving the young lawyer to plod on toward the fame that awaited him. In the course of time Miss Dubois married a highly-respectable citizen of Boston, with whom she lived in great happiness and prosperity. With the lapse of time honors accumulated upon William L. Marcy. He was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. He occupied the gubernatorial chair, and afterward became a member of the United States Senate, and then Secretary of State in the Cabinet of the President of the United States, gaining honors as Minister of State which few of his predecessors had attained. While a Senator in Congress he attended one of those splendid receptions given by a distinguished official to the heads of departments, Senators, members of Congress and other eminent persons entitled to an invitation. In the course of the evening a lady whose beauty, accomplishments, fascinating manners and reputed wealth attracted much attention in the fashionable circles of Washington approached Mr. Marcy. She was leaning on the arm of a dignified and courtly gentleman. "Senator," she said, with a graceful salutation, "I cannot resist my desire to renew an acquaintance with you, once the source of great pleasure and profit to me. Do you not recognize in me an old friend?"

"Certainly I do. You are, or rather were, Miss Dubois. I am delighted to meet you again; nothing could give me greater pleasure," said Mr. Marcy, after a moment's hesitation.

"Permit me to introduce to you my husband, Mr. D——, of Boston," said the lady. "Mr. D——," she continued, "this is the Hon. William L. Marcy, whom you know so well by reputation. He is an old friend of mine. I once eloped with him; but I trust you will forgive him, as you have me, for it was only an indiscretion of our youth."

"Such elopements are easily forgotten, Senator," said Mr. D——, "especially since the one Mrs. D—— alludes to has afforded us a fund of amusement from our first acquaintance."

"It was so well managed that neither of us knew anything about it until it was all over," said Marcy.

The story of the elopement soon found its way into Washington society, where it was the subject of much merriment.

"Marcy," said President Jackson at one of his receptions at which Mrs. D—— and her husband were present, "Marcy, by the Eternal, if I had been in your place I should have given full occasion for the report of an elopement with that splendid woman. Why did you not?"

"Because, Mr. President, I had my eyes on a still lovelier woman—the future Mrs. Marcy," was the reply.

"Ah, that was all right; an excellent explanation," said the President.—*Buffalo Courier.*

—The average contributions per member for foreign missions in the Presbyterian Church were, in 1870, about eighty-seven cents. In 1875 they appear to be but seventy-eight cents, a falling off of nine cents per head.

—Icicles have begun to sprout in Canada.

SENSE AND NONSENSE.

TONS of peaches have been dried in Utah this season and are now awaiting shipment.

THE Wisconsin Indians prophesy a mild winter, because the bears are not seeking their winter sleeping-places.

IN Ceylon large apes are now regularly employed to pull cocoanuts. They are said to select suitable fruit with great discrimination.

A MAN can carry $500 in his vest-pocket, but a woman needs a morocco portemonnaie, as large as your fist and too heavy to be carried in a pocket, to escort a fifty-cent scrip.

"THE fashion of putting welts on the sides of pants is revived," says a fashion exchange, and little Charley says he hopes the fashion of putting welts on the seats of boys' pants will soon go out.—*Detroit News.*

THIS is the roughest conjugal experience on record: In a Brooklyn divorce suit, the husband, who was Superintendent of a horse-car line, alleges that his wife is employed as a "spotter," and that through her influence he was turned out of his berth.

STUMBLING into his room he sat down on the edge of the bed and soliloquized thus: "Feet wet, tight boots, a sore on one hand an' a felon on t'other, and no boot-jack in a' house. Sings got to be dif'rent. E'ther I mus' get married, else get a boot-jack; which shall I do?"

A WOMAN in Minneapolis recently astonished a crowd who were trying to start a balky horse by thrusting a handful of dust and sand into the animal's mouth, exclaiming: "There, he'll go now." To the surprise of every one the horse started immediately without showing the least stubbornness or excitement.

WINTER is approaching, and the weary householder, the last thing he does before he goes to bed, stands in the kitchen door, and, looking out into the gloomy night, wonders whether he had better put his trust in Providence and go to bed, or sit up all night out on the back fence and watch his wood-pile.

A HARTFORD man recently got a piece of tough meat lodged in the lower part of the esophagus, making breathing difficult and threatening inflammation, and was treated by Dr. Ellsworth, of that city, who killed a number of dogs, and with the gastric juice of their stomach coatings succeeded in dissolving the piece in the course of the day.

A NAVAL Board of Inquiry, in session at Washington, is said to have discovered gross frauds in the contracts for furnishing shoes to the Marine Corps. The soles of the shoes are filled with a mince-meat of broken felt and chip, covered with leather about the thickness of blotting-paper. The shoes last only fourteen days. The joke on the enlisted men is that in case the shoes do not last well one dollar is deducted from their scanty pay.

THAT fat baby in Milford, Conn., has had his photograph taken. The picture shows him naked, and seated—too fat to tumble over. His legs and arms are huge collops of flesh, and his abdomen is a sight to see. His big cheeks and firmly-lifted head complete a face which wears an expression like a man's. He was six months old when the picture was taken, and his weight then was thirty-six pounds—a weight determined not even "in his stockings."—*Hartford Times.*

AN Oregon exchange lately came out with the assertion that all the ladies in town were wearing "Government socks." The agonized editor tore all the hair out of his head, shot seventeen holes in the compositor and chased the proof-reader into the mountains with a shot-gun. He then slipped back in the night and barricaded himself in his office, where he spent three days in talking through the key-hole to the enraged females, trying to convince them that he wrote "Garibaldi sacks."

IT is difficult to say what good results may not come from the successful experiment made in shipping peaches from this country. If we can ship peaches, why not other perishable fruits? This fact established, our fruit-growers find a