

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE HOUSE TAKES A RECESS

The Democrats Still Undecided.

They will Meet in Caucus This Evening.

Senator Boggs Excoriates Allende Bradley.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 3 p. m.—The House took a recess by a party vote, and the caucus will meet this evening at 7:30. There is much uncertainty among Democrats as to the future policy to be pursued.

DEMOCRATIC FEELING.

The First Shock Over, a Better Tone Prevails.

The St. Louis Mail Farce.

Grant's Apparently Fair Intentions in Regard to Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The vote on motion to take recess till Monday morning will not necessarily be an index of the strength of the programme of delay in the Democratic party in the House. Nearly all the Democrats will vote to take recess till Monday, but the final attitude of the party on the general policy of delay will not be determined until the caucus meets.

Probably if all the Democrats could be satisfied that dilatory tactics could be made successful to the point of forcing a new election, the entire party could be held to its work; but there is much doubt as to whether those tactics would not necessarily exhaust themselves in the comparatively long interim between now and the 4th of March.

The attempt is made by Kellogg, Pitkin & Co. to break the force of our exposures of their scheme. It is firmly believed here that the assassination of Packard was a put up job intended to be sprung upon the President to induce him to lend his countenance and the aid of the regular forces in sustaining Packard's desperate fortunes.

The President desires to act with entire fairness regarding Louisiana, and is anxious to know the exact facts concerning the assassination farce. He certainly feels very much aggrieved at even the suspicion that Kellogg, Packard & Co. should have had the effrontery to attempt to drive him by means of a disreputable put up job.

THE DEMOCRACY.

It Has Arrived As Yet at No Plan of Action.

Doubts Concerning the Policy of Delay.

Attitude of Southern Members.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The informal caucuses and consultations of Democratic leaders were prolonged to late hours last night, and developed nothing except a striking lack of harmony. The House will take a recess till Monday, and after recess the Democrats will hold a caucus, which is expected to be lively.

It is very doubtful whether the policy of delay over the 4th of March can command the full Democratic strength in the House. However, the present demoralized and disheartened condition of the Democrats cannot be taken as a fair index of its real feeling.

The discussions of the caucus may have the effect of harmonizing all discord, allaying all animosity, and bringing up all the lumber backbones, so that on Monday the party may present a solid front again. The disposition, however, of Southern Democrats to look out for the interests of their State governments above everything else, is very noticeable.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

After a Long Debate It Concludes Not to Pursue the Policy of Delay.

The Count Will Be Gone on with, and Hayes Inaugurated.

The Louisiana Case Will Depend on the Senate Committee's Report.

Grant Glad of a Pretext to Recognize Nicholls—If the Senate Committee Present a Radical Report He Will Continue the Status Quo.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—For three hours the Democrats of the House were in caucus to-night. Walling led off with a resolution that inasmuch as the Commission had acted in a partisan manner in its decisions, that the House permit no legislation that would give the verdict binding effect.

Cochran, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment to the resolution, that the House object hereafter to the vote of every State, as it comes up, and take a recess from day to day.

A sharp debate ensued. Payne, Bayard, John Young Brown and others counseled acquiescence in the Commission's verdict.

Finally, Bright, of Tennessee, offered a resolution to proceed with the count in order, as provided by the Electoral bill, which was adopted by a vote of 50 odd to 90.

The Democrats of New England, New Jersey and New York voted to go on with the count, and more than half of the Southern Democrats did so likewise. The Western members voted for delay, and the whole Ohio delegation, except Payne and Neal, voted to delay the count.

This action means that Hayes is to be fraudulently counted in as President. The Democrats in Congress have not the nerve to delay proceedings, and even if they had, there has been too much harlotry with the South by the agents of Hayes to impede his usurpation.

If the Democratic party is not dead now, it ought to die very soon, or reorganize on a more substantial basis, kicking out the place-seekers and trading jackanapes.

The Southern Democrats will do what they can to save the State governments of Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, and may succeed, although there is much uncertainty about South Carolina.

The fate of Louisiana depends almost entirely on the report of the Senate Committee which recently investigated the election in that State. It may be stated that if this report gives the President a fair pretext to recognize Nicholls, he will do so; but if forced to choose between Morrison's report and an ultra radical report from the Senate Committee, he will accept the latter, and either recognize Packard or maintain the status quo, and turn the case over to Hayes when the latter is inaugurated.

HOPE FOR LOUISIANA.

Another Attempt to Persuade Grant to Recognize Packard Fails.

Bishop Wilmer Visits the President and Declares that Louisiana is Safe in His Hands.

A Stormy Session of the Democratic Caucus.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—Another effort to-day to induce the President to recognize Packard failed utterly. Later in the day Bishop Wilmer had a very gratifying interview with the President. The Bishop expressed the belief, after the interview, that the interests of the people of Louisiana are safe in the President's hands, as against all efforts that can be made to secure the recognition of Packard from him.

The Democratic caucus is now in session. Its proceedings are somewhat stormy. The session may last until midnight.

THE OREGON CASE.

The Democrats Will Argue the Legal Grounds Involved in It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Messrs. Merrick, Hooley and Green will manage the Oregon case. These gentlemen have confidence that they have the support of the law, in this case, in their favor, and are not without hope that the commission will obey it, notwithstanding it defeats the known will of the people of Oregon.

MR. KENNER'S TESTIMONY.

Wells' Half a Million Dollars Reward Again.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Before the Privileges and Powers Committee, Duncan F. Kenner testified that Gov. Wells told an untruth when he said that Kenner offered to bribe Wells to cast the vote of Louisiana for Tilden. During a long conversation Wells said he must be rewarded, but did not mention the sum, as he had to consult Tom Anderson.

At a subsequent interview Wells said Anderson wanted one-half million dollars. Kenner said this was ridiculous. Wells said, wait a few days longer. Subsequently Wells said they could not give a fair count, but would retain enough votes to save Nicholls for two hundred thousand dollars in hand.

Witnesses testified that he had not that sum. This closed the negotiations.

THE OREGON CASE.

An Inquiry into Tilden's Bank Account.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Cashier Jordan, questioned in regard to the money sent to Oregon, declined to answer questions until he could consult his lawyer. He had consulted only the president and directors of the bank, but refused to state their advice. The questions referred to the bank accounts of Tilden, Hewitt and Felton. The committee went into private session.

HONOR'S BOX.

All the Louisiana Election Returns in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Honor's box of papers—said to cover all the Louisiana election returns—is four feet long, two wide and two deep. The papers are useless now, unless they can be brought to bear on the State government of Louisiana.

Loss of an American Schooner.

KEY WEST, Feb. 17.—The American schooner S. J. May, Captain Blackman, from Bradstreet City for New York, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, struck on Tortugas reef on the 15th inst. She will be a total loss. Her cargo was partly saved by wreckers.

THE CHRONWELL.

Portions of Her Wreck Found on the Irish Coast.

GREAT PLACENTIA, Feb. 17.—Father Wheelan, who came from Bradstreet, seven miles from Placentia, reports seeing a life buoy marked Steamship George Chronwell picked up yesterday morning. Since Sunday provisions and cabin doors have been found.

FOREIGN.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Angry Debate on the Eastern Question.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon Mr. Gladstone asked the government's opinion regarding treaty engagements.

Mr. Gladstone, Secretary of State, for the War Minister, replied that the government did not consider itself free from the obligations of the treaties of 1856 and 1871.

Mr. Chamberlain, Conservative, declared that Mr. Gladstone's charge against the government, or test their truth by a debate motion.

Mr. Gladstone complained bitterly for having for the first time in his life been accused of disloyalty to meet his opponents fairly, but he declined to reveal his plan.

Mr. Sturt, Radical, Chancellor of the Exchequer, urged that the opposition were bound to admit that their accusations of liberals were made under a false impression. If they refrained from challenging the government's policy it was because that policy had undergone a change.

NEGOTIATIONS.

Turkey and Montenegro Again Trying to Patch Up a Peace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17.—It is stated that in consequence of a free dispatch from the Grand Vizier, urging the expediency of continuing negotiations between the Porte and Montenegro, Prince Nicholas has assented to the proposal, announcing that he will immediately send delegates to Constantinople.

France and Germany on Friendly Terms.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—Semi-official journals declare that any serious variance which may have existed recently between Germany and France has passed off, as France has discontinued her efforts to form an alliance with Russia.

THE DEMOCRATIC SUICIDE.

Chief Justice Church Condemns the Folly.

[N. Y. Times.] ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Happening to be present the other evening when Chief Justice Church was drawn into a discussion of the subject with two Democratic Senators, it has occurred to me that a brief statement of the views of the highest judicial functionary of this State, himself a life-long Democrat, might be interesting to the public at this time.

In the first place, Chief Justice Church regards the whole scheme of a commission to decide the Presidency as unconstitutional, and to use his own words, "the greatest farce of modern times." The constitution, he thinks, gives in the clearest terms, either to Congress or to the President of the Senate (he did not express an opinion which), the right to count the electoral votes and declare the result; but it does not give Congress the right to delegate the power to any outside party or parties whatever, and any attempt to do so is, in his opinion, a direct violation of the Constitution, or an unauthorized evasion of a duty expressly imposed by it. As to the power of Congress, or of the commission created by it, to go behind the properly authenticated electoral vote of a State, he is equally positive and emphatic in his opinion that it has no such power.

In alluding to the case of Louisiana, he took this position: The constitution gives to every State exclusive control over the manner of electing or appointing Presidential electors. If Louisiana has seen fit to create a Returning Board invested with authority to declare who is elected to office in that State, and such returning board has acted in pursuance of law, there is no power in Congress or in any other body outside of Louisiana to go behind its action.

"It makes no difference whether in your opinion or mine," said he, "the board has done right or wrong. Congress cannot go behind it without annulling a right expressly guaranteed to the State by the Constitution, and practically putting an end to all elections." Illustrating this to the Democratic listeners, the Chief Justice said: "Suppose that in the Presidential election of 1868 Governor Seymour had got enough electoral votes, in addition to those of his own State, to make him President. The Republican party in this State charged the grossest frauds against the Democratic party in that election; they even claimed, and still claim, that the frauds were of sufficient magnitude to turn the scale in favor of the Democratic party in that State. Their party controlled both Houses of Congress, and with New York for Seymour he would be elected; without it, General Grant would be. Now, suppose under these circumstances the Republicans had prevailed upon Congress to go behind the electoral vote to investigate the alleged frauds in the election here. Suppose that in this investigation they became convinced that Grant actually carried the State by a majority of legal votes, and, acting on this conviction, had given the electoral vote to Grant instead of Seymour. What would the Democratic party have done? Why, it would

have been an end of Presidential elections in New York.

The Chief Justice expressed great surprise that Democrats, for the sake of gaining a temporary advantage, should be found willing to renounce the old-time Democratic doctrine of the rights of the States as guaranteed by the Constitution. "We had better," said he, "stick to the Constitution and laws. If, in so doing, we go down as a nation, there may be a possibility of resurrection; but if we go down, violating all constitutional and laws, there can never be a resurrection."

M. L. Byrne & Co. will offer this week a large lot of superior black grapes, at low prices.

CUSSEDNESS IN NEVADA.

A Story About the Original Innuence of the Author of "Innocents Abroad."

[Virginia Chronicle.] When Mark Twain lived in Virginia he roomed with Dan De Quille. All the miseries which Quille ever endured and all the bad characters he ever got dated from that time. They lived in several different lodging houses, and were turned out of them all, one after another, all on account of Dan, who soon acquired a bad reputation second to none in Virginia. No respectable family would harbor Dan who knew anything about him, and the very mention of his name would cause a landlady to hold up her hands in virtuous horror. One morning Mark woke up and heard the landlady's cat mewling about the door, which was open. Dan was fast asleep, and Mark, grabbing one of his heavy boots, threw it with fatal precision at the intruder. The cat leaped off with a broken leg (the boot weighed five pounds), and the landlady secured the missile and waited for the owner to appear. Mark got up, dressed, and went out with both boots on. The landlady greeted him with a pleasant smile, and when Dan got up and was walking about in his stinking feet hunting for his left boot, he received a scathing dressing down from the landlady, who, without allowing him to explain, ordered him to leave the house. Mark consoled himself in his trouble, and said, "I'll stick to you, Dan."

The next house they moved into had a pantry close to the room consigned to them. Every night Mark would steal two or three mince pies and eat them entire without giving Dan a sight at them. In the morning the landlady would be brushing about near the door. Dan would be asleep and Mark would open out in a loud voice, as follows: "Dan, this business won't do. Those pies don't belong to you, in the first place it's petty larceny, and then, in the next place, it gets crumbs in the bed. We'll get notice to quit pretty soon. I'll quit the square this time on the landlady. I don't wonder you're nothing to say. Now this is the last time I propose to speak about this."

The landlady, who took in every word, would give poor Dan notice to quit and never hear a word of explanation. "Well, you go, I go, Dan," Mark would say, and his brotherly fidelity touched Dan to the core. The next place was an intensely respectable private family. When he expected to be out all night he would slip up to the room and strew a few hairpins around promiscuously, and scatter a few down in the foot of the bed, where they would be found when the landlady was making it up. It would all be laid to Dan, of course. "I've got a family here, and want to bring my daughters up respectable," would be the landlady's remark, as she ordered Dan to pack up. "When they fire you out, Dan, it means me, too," Mark would say in tones of brotherly affection that melted Dan's inner nature and caused him to think there were some true men in the world after all, and he used often to remark, in speaking of Twain: "A man who never shakes a friend in adversity is the noblest work of God."

REPUBLICAN TALK.

A Radical Roland Awaiting the Democratic Overture.

[Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1877. There is no lack of speculation as to what the Republicans will do if the 4th of March comes and Democratic delays have prevented the completion of the count. One project talked of is for the President of the Senate to finish the work of counting the vote under instructions from the Senate. It is proposed to place such instructions on the ground that the Electoral law has been made abortive by the factious and revolutionary action of the House, and that no legislation which results in a defeat of the constitutional requirement that the votes shall be counted is valid or binding. This plan goes upon the assumption that an extra constitutional proceeding on the part of the House tending to produce anarchy can properly be met and defeated by an extra constitutional proceeding on the part of the Senate tending to peace and good order.

The common view is, however, that it lies in the power of the House, under the Electoral law, to defeat a declaration of the result in a perfectly legal way by recesses from day to day, and that the Senate possesses no clearly lawful remedy. There would be nothing for the Senate to do, according to this theory, except to choose a new President before the fourth of March to administer the Executive office as a *locum tenens* during an interregnum of a year. Who would be likely to be selected for this important duty is an altogether open question. Custom requires that the presiding officers should be taken from the members of the body, but there is no law to prevent the Senate from going outside. It might elect Governor Hayes and give him a charge to show the country what kind of administration he could make before the voters would be called upon again to make a choice between him and Mr. Tilden. It might elect Gen. Grant on the idea that it would be best for him to hold over until a new administration could be regularly installed.

M. L. Byrne & Co. will offer this week an immense stock of fine and brown cottons and domestic goods, at special low prices.

Important to sugar planters. See Trouard's advertisement.

NEWS BY MAIL.

Nat McKay Purchasing the Delaware for \$5000—One of Robeson's Friends.

The United States frigate Delaware, which sank at the navy yard about two weeks ago, has been sold to "Nat" McKay of Boston, for \$5000. The sale was effected on Saturday last, but the manner is a mystery, except that it was "private." Mr. McKay has figured before in a financial way with the Navy Department, and it is possible that it was purely a transaction between himself and Secretary Robeson.

ILLINOIS.

A Proposal that the State Assume the Debts of Counties.

[Chicago Times.] A resolution was offered in the Illinois Senate, yesterday, providing that the outstanding debts of counties, cities, and other municipal corporations, to the amount of \$40,000,000, shall be assumed by the State, in order that the bonds may be funded at lower rates of interest, the debtor corporations being required to provide for the debts at maturity or to reimburse the State by taxation. The strongest plea in favor of such a measure is in the fact that the State is in some measure responsible for the creation of these municipal debts, through the utterly atrocious legal and constitutional provisions that permitted it. The chances are that this bill is intended quite as much for the benefit of the bondholders as for that of the debt-ridden people.

WRECKING A TRAIN.

Unspiking Rails on the Iron Mountain Railroad.

[Special to Chicago Times.] St. Louis, Feb. 14.—An attempt at train-wrecking and robbery was made on the Iron Mountain railroad at an early hour this morning, at a point twelve miles this side of Little Rock. The rails were unspiked for some distance on one side of the track and raised on the other. A passenger train, consisting of two sleepers and four passenger coaches, full of people, one baggage and one express and mail car struck the break about two o'clock in the morning.

The rails spread and part of the train went down the embankment. The fireman was instantly killed, and the engineer was injured internally and had both legs broken. The engine was wrecked. The baggage and express cars were carried out into the timber, several rods from the track. Master, the mail agent, was badly bruised, but he had no bones broken. Fortunately the passenger cars and sleepers remained in their positions on the track, and the passengers escaped with a severe jolting. It was undoubtedly the expectation of the wreckers that the passenger cars would be broken up, and that in the confusion consequent the train and the people could be easily robbed.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Legislature Invaded by Women, Claiming their Rights.

[Special to Chicago Times.] Boston, Feb. 13.—The hall of the House of Representatives was densely packed this forenoon with a very large crowd of women suffragists. Perhaps two-thirds were women. It was noticeable that the large majority of the ladies present were middle-aged matrons. There were not as many pretty young ladies as were present at the hearing given in 1876. The first person heard by the committee was Mrs. William S. Bowditch, of Brookline, who presented the general argument of the suffragists in a brief address. Rev. Jesse K. Jones, of Abingdon, the eccentric representative of that town in the last Legislature, was heard. He said he appeared for a town which had petitioned that its women might vote in town matters. He then proceeded to develop his argument for the granting of universal suffrage to women. Miss Beebe, in a long address, cited English views regarding the success of the extension of municipal suffrage to woman in Great Britain.

COMBINING TO DEFRAUD.

The Discovery of a Swindling Ring in the Treasury Department.

[N. Y. Sun.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—An extensive swindling combination has been operating for several years in the Treasury Department, whereby many persons have been defrauded of unclaimed interest on Government bonds. The department has been aware of this combination for some time, but until very recently the names of the persons implicated in it have not been discovered. The work of forcing them out of the hands of the Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury Department, and by him intrusted to an energetic Special Agent, who has about succeeded in exposing the entire conspiracy.

The names of several lawyers and collectors in New York and a number of Treasury officials and clerks are positively known, and in a few days the evidence against them will have accumulated sufficiently to justify their arrest. These operations are carried on through collusion with parties in the employ of the department, who inform persons outside of such unclaimed interest as may have accrued. The persons entitled to this unclaimed interest are hunted up, and enormous fees are exacted of them. In some cases which have come to light, false powers of attorney have been made and presented at the department by these so-called claim agents, and the money paid over to them. In some instances the persons actually entitled to the interest subsequently presented their claims, when it was discovered that they had previously paid to other persons. In this way innocent parties have been defrauded out of thousands of dollars.

MOLLY MAGUIRE TRIAL.

Secrets of the Murderous Molliés Revealed by "Kelly the Bum."

[N. Y. Herald.] BLOOMSBURG, Feb. 12.—The first startling feature of the great Molly Maguire trial was developed to-day as soon as "Kelly the Bum" took his place on the witness stand. It was a request by Colonel J. G. Freeze, one of the counsel for the defense, that the jury leave the room, as he had an important motion touching the case which he did not wish them

to hear. The jury accordingly withdrew to an ante-room, and Col. Freeze made his motion to the effect that the court discharge the jury from further consideration of the case, because at the church at which they attended service on Sunday the subject of murder in all its various bearings was discussed by the minister in their hearing, the special subject being the

MURDER OF JOHN THE BAPTIST BY HEROD. And that the tenor of the discourse tended to give credit to the testimony of Daniel Kelly, the witness. The counsel spoke strongly in favor of his motion, claiming that the Rev. Dr. McCron, pastor of the Bloomsburg Lutheran Church, where the jury attended service in a body, had, in direct violation of propriety, taken occasion to deliver a sermon calculated to warp their judgment in this matter.

AN OLD SERMON OFTEN REPEATED. Mr. Buckalew, for the Commonwealth, refuted the assertions of Col. Freeze, and contended that the sermon was written in 1852, and delivered by Dr. McCron at that time, and at various periods since. "Doubtless," he said, "the preacher had referred to King Herod, Calatine, and the ghost of a party named Barquo, but from what he had ascertained no special reference had been made to this case."

Mr. Ryan favored, and Hon. F. W. Hughes opposed the motion of Colonel Freeze, which was finally overruled by the Court and the jury recalled.

The sermon of Dr. McCron has occasioned a good deal of discussion, owing to the stress which the speaker laid on the power of a guilty conscience over the will and in making men confess their sins. A good many think the delivery of the sermon was decidedly indiscreet at this particular time and under the circumstances.

SECRETS OF THE MURDEROUS ORGANIZATION. The redirect examination of the witness Kelly continued to reveal a revolting record of rascality for himself and his Molly Maguire associates, including Hester McHugh and Tully, the men on trial for the Rea murder. Kelly stated that on one occasion he helped them to steal whisky, draw it off in other barrels and burn the stolen ones. The name of Donohue, in which the murder of Rea was planned, was a great resort for the Molly Maguires, and it was there that Hester told them to make a clean job of it and put Rea out of the way.

AN OFFER OF DAMAGING PROOF. After some sharp fencing on the part of the counsel, Hon. F. W. Hughes, for the Commonwealth, made a written offer proposing to prove the criminal character of the Molly Maguire organization and to show its infamous workings. This elicited a written objection from the counsel for the defense. Mr. Hughes spoke vigorously in favor of his offer, and said the secret society known in the coal field of Pennsylvania as the Ancient Order of Hibernians, was nothing else than the Molly Maguire organization, whose mission is murder, robbery, arson and crime of every kind, and whose great aim was to protect its members in their murderous designs. Its record was black and damning; its leaders were reckless ruffians, such as Hester, the prisoner at the bar, who they could prove planned the murder of Rea and got his minions to consummate the crying crime.

Mr. Hughes' address was interrupted by the adjournment of the court until to-morrow morning.

AN EXPERIMENT.

Which Did Not Turn Out According to Theory.

[Journal of Commerce.] An experiment has been successfully tried recently by a young gentleman of Columbia. You will remember the extracts which have been going the rounds, from an article by Bayard Taylor. Mr. Taylor asserts that the fiercest of domestic animals learn the meaning of words, understand, and be influenced by them. He relates several instances where he has quieted ferocious dogs by addressing to them simple and bold explanations of his intentions. Incredible as this may seem, the experiment related below was actually tried, and the result was as stated.

Mr. R. was impressed with the idea and resolved to try it on the first opportunity. The chance soon came. On stopping at the gate of a young lady whom he had been in the habit of visiting, on Tuesday evening, a very large and fierce bull-dog, recently purchased by the young lady's father, came rushing down the walk. Mr. R. was delighted; here was his chance. The dog was delighted too, for he knew there was a hole in the fence through which he could get at Mr. R. if he wanted to, but he preferred to play with him for awhile. Mr. R. boldly opened the gate and addressed the dog: "My friend, you have mistaken your man; I am neither a tramp nor a book agent, but a visitor. I want to see Miss —, and you will see that I am welcomed in the house."

The dog sat back on his haunches and stared. Here was a complete success. The dog was conquered. Mr. R. turned to him again, with the light of the glad discovery in his eyes. He had discovered that Mr. R. wore low quarter shoes.

Mr. R. concluded to extend the experiment. He would try the effect of rational and simple conversation upon the animal. Accordingly he began: "The news from Washington looks bad, but you see if Hayes'—"

He made no further remarks at the time. As soon as four strong men had come and forced open the dog's mouth with a crow bar, they laid him upon a stretcher and started to take him home. He raised himself feebly upon one elbow and remarked: "Bayard Taylor is a black-hearted assassin and a sneak thief, and I can lick the everlasting liar that says he ain't."

The dog retired to the back yard with his pound of flesh, and had a nice little supper all to himself. While he licked his chops and picked the pieces of pantaloons' leg out of his teeth, he chuckled and said:

"I'm sorry for Bayard Taylor." "Bring in another horse."

M. L. Byrne & Co. will offer this week fine black grenadiers, at low prices.