nan without money than with? It is totally inredible to me why you should marry him at all: without the power over him which money ald give. Are you mad?"

Not in the least. When you find in your der as fine a gentleman as George Morley I all be glad to hear from you." "He must be an exception."
"Of course he is," said she. "There is anoth-exception coming to plague pa. Smy and see other exception, and finish what you were not to say."

Well, Rebecca, I only wanted to know this. some from me?"

aid Rebecca. "I am very much Some of your money may come Certainly, red to you. ry useful, if pa has been drawn dry by him, if we have not got any of it. We should be glad of some of yours under those circum-

A few thous ands," began Lord Ducetoy. Thousands: said Rebecca, laughing. can find us £150 some day, it is quite as George Modey more. He would only give wers going to say to me when you began?" Bless me, I thought you were going to talk

hase to me. You were not, were you? I assure you, Rebecca, that I had not the furention of doing so. Juice sure ?

atta not quite sure that you are sane in ning of suc a thing. Come, you are the last person on the face of the earth that I dare to tal nonsense to. How Mr. Mort into his present position with you I don't I would not have dared to say as much is dared. Cousin, I only wanted to try he you, and you are so very quaint and the that I had to beat about the bush. I a little in love with you once, but I have got over an little sentimental feeling of

to had come into the upper room out of decoy as he aid this, and she said, "Bend rour head, my lord." And he bent it to her and he kissed him, saving, "You good man, cousin, and we understand one dif any one thinks she was wrong, I hapdisagree with them. ce Rve kissed her first-born (unfortunately illustration, Cain, I believe, unless some ate papers have been grubbed out at Fetter or Simancas to the contrary) no purer kiss ven or received than Rebecca gave to Lord

And he being a gentleman, knew it. have spoken of Mr. Morley as a dissentnister. As if they were all alike. As if "Come and see what I have escaped,

CHAPTER XXXI.

BREAKING WINDOWS. do people break windows? Some do it locked up; but I do not mean them, people who do not want to be locked up abitually break windows? Who breaks Every one. You, and I, and Re-You and I me wise people, and hold our rom a window, unless we can get somebreaking it. Now Rebecca was a fool, ber bould keep her hands off a window. said she was nearly as bad as Hetty.

is something very exasperating to a dad of mind in a smooth square of plateone does not demand much, one only what nature will give, at any point, at of the year. Half and quarter tints, into one another, yet making a great and an "arrangement," as great as Heidelberg. That was all Rebecca hough she had never seen it, and could you exactly what she did want. She wever, that plate-glass with gas behind rated her. So she was given to window

ys she had never learned the subtle, ine delight and beauty of half tints. It She had learned it from Mr. Morded head and brown face. And now down stairs with Lord Ducetoy, of the

lordship on the stairs, my elephantine awk-wardness is somewhat ensier to bear. About the outrageous impropriety of the thing happening at all, and of Rebecca telling about it afterward, I say nothing. But from all I can hear, two very good people have kissed one another, and are not ashamed of it either."

Lord Ducetoy laughed aloud. "It was her, you know, Padre, mind that. She kissed me in the passage. You believe me, I am sure."
"My lord, I am bound to believe the statement

of any horeditary legislator, the more particularly in this case because I am perfectly certain that you would never lave obtained the favor on your carry sat afterly aghast. Lord Ducetoy had

Carty sat atterly aghast. Lord Ducetoy had tissed Becky by the passage, and they were all making fun of it. Her husband was laughing, and Becky and lord Ducetoy were smiling. She began to cry
Hagbut did not atterd to her at first, for his eyes were fixed on Mr. Turner. He turned suddenly on Carry and ordered her to run for the doctor.

"Rebecca, look at your titler," he said.
"Good heavens and earth, it can't be so, while we have been chattering nonsense here. Go away, Rebecca, go and fetch the landlady, or the surgeon, or the fire-engine, or some one. My lord, things have gone wrong here. Are you afraid of death?"

"Is he dead?" said Lord Ducetoy.

GENERAL PATRICK HENRY JONES

POSTMASTER NEW YORK CITY.

GENERAL JONES, the new Postmaster of New York city, is an Irishman by birth. Twenty-five years ago he came to this country with his father. He was then a lad of ten years of age. He served with gallantry in the late civil war, entering the service as a private in the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers in May, 1861. He was soon elected second-lieutenant by his company, and from this post he was promoted to the firstlieutenancy, then to the post of major of the regiment, and in October, 1862, to the rank of colonel, assuming command of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New York. He went through all the campaigns under Pope and Burnside, up to the battle of Chancellorsville, where he was badly wounded and taken prisoner. On his recovery he managed to get out of the hands of the rebels, and was sent with his regiment to the Western army, then operating under SHER-MAN. He participated in the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and with such marked coolness and bravery that he was recommended by Generals Hooker and Howard for promotion to the position of Brigadier-General. dent Lincoln, on receiving these recommendations, immediately telegraphed General Sherman to know his opinion in regard to this promotion, and General SHERMAN replied that it was one eminently proper to be made, on account of his gallant services in the field; whereupon he was made a full Brigadier-General, which position he held through the war, participating from that time in all the campaigns of General Sher-He resigned his military rank June 15, The same year he was elected Clerk of the Court of Appeals on the Republican ticket, and served his official term. In 1868 he was ap pointed by Governor FENTON to the Registership of New York, to fill the unexpired term of General Charles G. Halpine. He was succeeded in this position by the election of MICHAEL CON-NOLLY. The proceeds of this office, after defraying expenses, he paid over to the widow of General HALPINE. General JONES was a Democrat before the war, is a lawyer by profession, and was Governor Fenton's law partner before the breaking out of the Rebellion.

HON. THOMAS H. NELSON, MINISTER TO MEXICO.

HON. THOMAS H. NELSON, of Indiana, recenty appointed Minister to Mexico, is a native of Mason County, Kentucky, and is about fortyfive years of age. He is brother of Colonel A. D. Nelson, and of the late General WILLIAM NELSON, United States Army. He removed early in life to Rockville, Indiana, and subsequently to Terre Haute, where he still resides; and in that State has for more than twenty years

Embassador more than to any other man does mi, and to the American the latter country attribute the correct understanding of, and consequent sympathy with, its own side of the struggle which contemporary governments displayed. His dispatches to the State Department are thoroughly American in tone, and are graphic in their delineation of the grave events and interests which came under his attention. Upon his return home in 1866 Mr. attention. Upon his return home in 1866 Mr. Nexson at once threw himself into the memorable canyass in behalf of the Fourteenth Amendment, and spoke, from Kentucky to Kausas, to him the candidate of people. Unanimously selected to head the Republican electoral ticket last year in Indiana, Mr. Nelson, "as is the custom of the country," canvassed and spoke in nearly every county in the State, until it was trisumulanely carried for Grant and Colear, himumphanely carried for GRANT and COLFAX, himsed bearing its electoral vote to the Capital. A few days ago the President nominated Mr. Nelson to succeed General Rosecrans in Mexico, and although contemporary appointments were critically scanned, his own was at once reported upon and confirmed by the unanimous vote of

OBSERVATORIES AT WASHINGTON AND PRINCETON.

both parties in the Senate.

THE National Observatory at Washington is situated southwest of the Executive Mansion, upon an elevated site overlooking the Potomac River. It was originally designed and used for a hydrographical office. The preparation of wind and current charts, the regulation of chronometers, and the other branches of hydrographical research, still occupy the principal care of those in charge, astronomical investigation being made secondary. The Transit instrument, shown in one of our cuts on page 317, is in the west wing of the building. It is a 7-foot achromatic, with an aperture of 5.3 inches, and was made by ERTEL & Son of Munich. and brass work of the instrument cost \$10,000.

The chronometer room is also shown in one of our cuts. All the chronometers of the Navy are here regulated by means of an electric clock. The Observatory is open to visitors between the hours of 9 A.M. and 3 P.M., and a courteous officer is always in attendance to render all needed assistance and to furnish information.

The Halsted Observatory, erected for the College of New Jersey at Princeton, is built of sandstone, and consists of a central tower of an octagonal form and of two smaller towers also octagonal in shape which are connected with the central tower in the manner indicated in our engraving.

The length of the whole building is 101 feet, and the height of the middle tower up to the girdle of the dome is about 40 feet. The girdle is about 4 feet wide, and the dome surmounting this is hemispherical in form and 40 feet in diameter, so that the entire height from the ground to the top of the dome is 65 feet. Each of the small octagonal towers is surmounted by a metallic dome, and their dimensions are about onehalf of those of the great tower. These smaller towers, or wings, will contain an astronomical library and offices for the use of the observer. The walls of the whole edifice are about 2 feet thick, and built in the most substantial man-

The telescope will be supported by the solid pier of sandstone, thoroughly grouted with cement, already constructed within the main tower, and which itself rests upon the solid rock, from 14 to 18 feet below the surface of the ground. Its dimensions are about 31 feet by 26 feet at the base, on which the structure is carried squarely up to within 4 feet of the surface, whence it tapers gradually to the top, where it is 11 feet square, upon a level with the main floor of the Ob-servatory, and 18 feet above the ground. Upon this pier is placed a granite base 10 feet square and I foot thick, from which rises a solid column of Quincy granite, weighing 32 tons, and some 15 feet high, so that when the telescope is mounted on it the centre of motion of the telescope will be as high as the middle of the girdle of the dome. The dome itself, which is of wrought iron, covered with a bright composite metal, like the smaller domes, rests upon 40 pulleys arranged in a ring upon a circular railway, and so fixed as to obtain great ease of motion for the revolving dome, and security against derangement of any part of this apparatus. The dome has the usual

STED and Dr. VAN RENSSE It is under the charge of ALEXANDER, LL.D., the di of Astronomy at Princeton and especially his extension pothesis of La Place, have position among scientific m science as well as of the Co that the Observatory be ar ment such as has been d must be a very costly one ble delay.

HOME AND FORE

"Spirit Photography" conti lic mind last week-but the m Blunt, counsels for the prosecutions on the stand to sho made." One winess—Mr. Bogs. more ways of producing these graphs than he could count up picture of an angel flying over norns on his head without h might find out the trick; but he good ones; he could take an implate, put the plate aside, either where and then there where and then being the could take an implate, put the plate aside, either where and then being the cut are where, and then bring it out an ture on it. When the plate is tures will be developed together. ever, sometimes does not call u For example, an artist once to man surrounded by the majestic ster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, and sitter desired the disembodied 1 ton, and this was not to be ev having made the necessary prepa

Mr. Mason, Secretary of the P of the American Institute, testif photographs" could be made by and making a positive from it, wh ly used to make a spirit picture. ccive any one. He produced a sm and explained the matter practic also one of his own processes in used was a piece of transparent nupon it. He showed how by man dexterity the impression of the fl made on the sensitive plate and th His exposition of the matter create Testimony was also rendered the some of Mr. Mumler's pictures, w ed, could not have been in front of same time with the sitter, becaused where oppose In regard to the alleged likenes

to deceased friends, it was in evid had been honestly deceived by the the same "spirit" having appeared and been recognized (!) as that of The dimness of the portraits aided occasionally an extraordinary like ceased person happened to exist, o

The Princess Louise is to be marri Queen Victoria will have only one ur the Princess Beatrice.

Hall's Journal of Health gives a ti to put on thinner under-clothing too son; also, that when clothing is to should be done in the morning wh At this time of year housekeepers sh much of a hurry to put their tire-pla-der. The comfort and health of a often seriously disturbed by sitting mornings and evenings. In order should avoid exposures during the cl

The Evening Post gives what it cabill" of \$4639 32, incurred by a legis who visited this city to "investigat who visited this city to investigate items being largely such as "brandy gars," "dinners," "livery," "theat The bill contains at least thirty sepatickets to theatres. The Post remark seen that this committee was obliged deal of brandy, whisky, and wine; the great many cigars; that it visited man t gave a number of dinners; that it many carriages; and had only fifty d medical attendance—all which shows er selected for members of this commi vigorous men.

Miss Van Lew, the new Postmistres is reported to have made many postal city. She has placed two ladies in ladies' delivery; has increased the fac tration and money orders, and she intablish street letter-boxes, and distri throughout the city promptly on arrive

Piltsburg, Pennsylvania, was last woof a singular execution. Executions enough, and all kinds of criminals—th the hardened, the weak and frightened ically indifferent—mount the scaffold. often that one against whom the blacke been proved goes cheerfully to an ignor even smiling upon the gallows. Such the been the conduct of Louis Lane, a neg