

Literary.

A Story of Two Kisses.

I am an old man; so old am I that looking back, life seems very long, and yet so short that I do not know whether many things did not happen in a dream. many things did not happen in a dream. I am hale and hearty, and merry, for the matter of that; and when I laugh, my laugh rings out clearly and loud, they say; so much so that it makes the people around, especially my grand-children, and nephews, and nieces, laugh too. And when I laugh, the old times come back when others who are imes come back when others, who are silent now, laughed with me, and then I am suddenly still, and the laugh dies away; and when I think of it, its empty echoes fill my brain just as if it were sleep-laughter in a dream. When I stop laughing so suddenly—

for the merriment and enjoyment, and, for the matter of that, the grief and pain for the matter of that, the grief and pain of old men, are short and sudden, like those of children—my grandchildren, and nephews, and nieces, have a great difficulty to stop too; and they choke, and nudge each other, and say, "Ah! that is a good story, uncle; almost as good as the story you told us yesterday." Told yesterday; let me see what it was the L told yesterday. How Told yesterday; let me see what it was that I told yesterday. How long ago itseems; it must be longer ago than the time I was twenty years old, a stal-wart, brave fellow in yellow breeches, wart, brave fellow in yellow breeches, black leggings, a heavy brass-bound helmet, with a white plume tipped with red, and a clanking sword which I now could not lift with my two hands. I was a royal volunteer then, prepared to resist the French, and I and some of my companions were encamped in white tents on the east of Kent.

tents on the east of Kent. Yes; people think me very merry. And so bless heaven ! I am; for I try to stand upright, four squares to the world, as a man should; but steing an old man, I have blank places in my heart now, where no love grows; bar-ren spots in my memory, and chill and numbed parts in my feelings, whereto I cannot look back, and whereon I dare not tread and touch lest sudden pain should come back. like to the shooting

hot tread and tottch lest studen pain should come back, like to the shooting of an old, old wound. Been in love? Yes, I should think I have; how else could'I have grandchil-dren, those people who laugh so hearty when I haugh, and make me say how old form a worr of times and say how

which I had score of times, and say how well I am looking. Been in love? I think I was talking of that, was I not? Yes, been in love! Well, we just did love when I was a young fellow, and I recollect my Allee, and I recollect her as I loved her when she was very young, and as I love her now. I think that she could do anynow. I think that she could do any-thing but drink and smoke, or tell an untruth, or do a wrong action. Her face was a sweet oval face; her hair a very dark brown, hearly black; and her eyes a deep blue, full of merriment at one moment ave at all moments exone moment, aye, at all moments, ex-cept when she heard a sad story or was touched with pain for any one else, and then they grew deceper and deeper as they filled with tears. Not for herself. they filled with tears. Not for herself. She never cried for herself that I know of, for she never had a day's illness. But she was terribly cut up when her poor brother died, and that you see was how I knew her. Her brother was my right-hand man in my company. Many's the time that he stood shoulder to me good at dill groot et song grood many's the time that he stood shoulder to me, good at drill, good at song, good at anything. He used to live near the coast; and, indeed, he joined us, and I was one of his tent-fellows, and his

Well, he knew people that I knew, and we were soon friends : and he took me home to show me Alice. He was

yet sweetly too, took me beneath the Christmas bough and kissed me on the Ay, its many years ago, but I feel it now. My heart beat so fast that I hardly dared return it; but I put myarm around her and took her gently to the bay win-dow of the old hall, saying, as I pressed her hand, "Alice, dear Alice, did you mean that kiss?"

mean that kiss?" Well, I need not tell you what she answered. 'Tis fifty years ago, fifty years ago! and I am surrounded by Alice's dear grandchildren, and there is one, a little thing with light and golden hair that will deepen into brown, who plays around my knees and tells me her little stories, her sorrows and her joys; so quick, so hurried in their coming and their going that they are like my own, and, as we tak, we grow quite friends and companions, as my Alice was to me.

me. Bless you, she understands it all! She is a woman in her pretty ways; her

poutings, pettings, and quarelings. Bhe manages her household of one wax doll and two wooden ones, and tells me, for the wax doll is the lady and the two for the wax doil is the lady and the two wooden ones are the servants in the mob-caps and stuff gowns, when they gossip with a wooden pollceman, who belongs to her brother, little Joe. So we are fast friends, little Alice and

So we are fast friends, little Alice and I; and to-night, on Christmas night, I noticed that she would not dance nor play with the pink and shiny-faced little boys who were unnaturally tidy and clean and their new knicker-bockers, with red stockings; but she came and sat by me and talked softly in the firelight, as Alice did, and made me think of fifty years ago. And only think how old times came back and new times like the old; only just think that when her mother only just think that when her mother

told her she should choose a sweetheart, she got a little bit of mistletoe, and she got a little bit of lifetleve, and climbing slyly on my knee, and hold-ing me in talk as if to hide her purpose --though I guessed it soon, I'll tell you --she put her doll-like arm around my neck, and holding the mistletoe above my head, she kissed me again and again, ned weld T green bergener to have and said I was her sweetheart. So this child sweetheart brought the

old times back-the old times that are still so distant and so near-and the sweet kiss 'neath the rustling leaves made me think of my dead Alice in the grave.

A Fortunate Kiss.

The following pretty little story in narrated by Frederika Bremer, who vouches for its truthfulness : .

In the University of Upsala, in Swe den, lived a young student, a noble youth, with great love for studies, but without means for pursuing them. He was poor, without connections. Still be matter of importance—but this was fe-fused. Most of the leading and reflecting Ra-dicals in Congress take this view of the political future: If the Fall elections result in the choice of Northern Demo-crets enough to constitute, when added to the members from the Southern States, a majority of the House, they assume that this majority, thus consti-tuted, will claim to be the Congress, and will act accordingly. and that they studied, lived in great poverty, but keep ing a cheerful heart, and trying to look at the future, which looked so grim to him. His good humor and excellent qualities made him beloved by his com-rades. One day he was standing at the square with some of them, prattling square with some of them, prattling away an hour of leisure, when the at-tention of the young men became ar-rested by a young and elegant lady who, by the side of an older one, was slowly walking over the place. It was the daughter of the Governor of Upsala, buy the head was her living in the city, and the lady was her governess. She was generally known for her goodness and gentleness of char acter, and looked at with admiration by the students. As the young men stood gazing at her as she passed, like a grace ul vision, one of them suddenly exsition

claimed: "Well, it would be worth something ceal their purpose, in the event of such a collision, to appeal to force, and to "drive the rival Congress, with the President and his Cabinet and supportto have a kiss from such a mouth. to nave a Kiss from such a mouth." The poor student, the hero of our story, who looked on that pure, angelic face, exclaimed, as if by inspiration : "Well, I think I could have it." (Well) the state for the state of the s "Well," cried his friends in a chorus are you crazy? Do you know her 'Not at all." he answered ; but think she would kiss me if I asked her.' "What! in this place—and before al ur eyes ?'

Miscellaneous. content themselves with ignoring or denoancing it. If it should happen to be under the guidance of wise and patriotic counsels-if the Southern dele-The Badicals in Congress Preparing for Another Cruel War. be under the gates who may participate in its delib-gates who may participate in its delib-erations should proffer, in their words and their action, unmistatable evidence of the sincerity with which they accept the adverseresult of the war they waged, and of their readiness to adopt their laws, their habits and their whole po-litical action to the necessities which that result has created—if the Northern Democrats, who share its action, should cut loose from the men and the meas-ures which made them so justly obnoxious to public censure during the war, and should pledge themselves to the honor of the nation and to a liberal policy worthy alike of its history and its

Startling Developments.....Not Enough Blood Letting Yet. We print the principal part of the editorial letter of Mr. Raymond, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Republican party, and member also of the House of Representatives, published in the New York Times of Tuesday :

Times of Tuesday: WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 15. Political panics are quite as mischlev-ous in their way as panics in an army. Parties are demoralized, and sometimes routed, by the apprehension of dangers that prove to have been wholly imagin-ary. Sometimes, too, the fears create the dangers they dread, and thus fulfill their own predictions. The Union Party in Congress is just now experi-

Party in Congress is just now experi-encing a panic of more than usual severity, and its action under the cir-cumstances does more credit to its zeal than to its discretion. You may have noticed the passage in

the House, a few days since, of a resolu-tion offered by Gen. Paine, of Wiscon-sin, called on the States to organize discipline and equip their militia, and directing that two-thirds of the arms, ordnance and ammunition now under ustody of the General Government be distribution among the States,—the dis-tribution among the loyal States to take place immediately, and that among the States lately in rebellion to be postponed until further orders. The resolution and lurther orders. The resolution came up from the Committee on Mill-tary Affairs and was pushed to a vote, without debate or delay, under the pre-vious question. It attracted as little attention in Commerce at these the viola question. It attracted as non-attention in Congress as it has in the country: and the public will doubtless receive with incredulity the assurance that it was intended, by those who secured its passage, as the first step to-ward preparation for another civil war. Although no debate was had upon it Although no debate was had upon it by direct conversational appeals on the floor on the part of the few who were privy to its introduction. Some were told that it was necessary to enable the

deem a party organization solid and un-assallable merely because it looks so. A political party, like the ice of a frozen lake, melts away from beneath, and while at evening its surface may seem to be perfectly solid and untouched by rift or seam, the breeze of a single night may perfect the, work which weeks of silent, unseen decay have been prepar-ing. Doubts as to the continued neces-sity or usefulness of a party never begin with its leaders or active workers, but always with the silent masses who merely watch and think, while others act, and whose action, in a season of com-

act, and whose action, in a season of commotion, can never be predicted two weeks ahead. Nor must it be forgotten that the position of the Union Party to-day is one which it has never held be-fore. The issue to which it will stand committed are new to its organization and to the public mind. The people have never yet been called to vote upon them, and while they may seem to their

them, and while they may seen to their zealous advocates and authors to be very strong, others may prove to be still stronger than they. The Italian army suffered a sad re-verse the other day because, trusting in the goodness of its cause, it marched boldy, upon for trasses whose strength boldly upon fortresses whose strength it despised. The Union Party will conhands of the President: and others that The Union Party will con nands of the Fresident: and others that it was proposed at the instance of the Secretary of War. An appeal was made by Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, to allow debate upon it, as it seemed to be a matter of importance—but this was re-funed it despised. The Union Party will con-sult its own safety and the good of the country, by not throwing itself against the Philadelphia Convention until it knows a little more of the nature and strength of its armament.

Conversation with President Johnson. We find the following article in the Boston Commercial. It contains some facts for seriou thinking men: for serious consideration among

A gentleman who had a free conver-sation with President Johnson, a short time since, informs us that he found time since, informs us that he found him hopeful, in good spirits and unhesi-tating in the expression of his views. He does not anticipate anything like a democratic majority in the next House of Representatives, though the number of representatives of that party will doubtless be considerably increased. But he does count confidently on the return of a majority of moderate men, who will be prepared to deal with the and will act accordingly, and that they will be recognized by the President as the body to which he will send his mesage, and whose sessions he will, if the suce, and whose sessions he will, if the necessity should arise, protect by mili-tary force. They assert, on the other hand, that the Union members from the loyal States—if they constitute a majority from those States—will claim But ne does order. And in district and states where the republican party fail to nominate such men he thinks demo-cratic candidates will be likely in a to be the only legal Congress, and will, i necessary, invoke an insurrection of the people to maintain them in that po-They do not in the least con-

The Monkeys in Congress, and How They Take Their Food-Debate on the Tariff Bill. (Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.) - 4 WASHINGTON, July 7.

Your readers, doubtless, remembe Fonblanque's story of the monkeys in the old Zoological Gardens of London, which runs thus: "The monkeys in Exeter 'Change used to be confined in a row of narrow cages, each of which had a pan in the center of its front for the tenant's food. When all the monkeys were supplied with their messes it was observable that scarcely any one of them ate out of his own pan. Each thrust his arm through the bars, and robbed policy worthy alike of its history and its lestiny-if the platform of principles his right or left-hand neighbor. Half destiny—if the platform of principles which the Convention may adopt, and the action it may recommend, shall prove thus responsive to the enlarged and lofty aspirations of the national heart, what was so seized was spilled and lost in the conveyance; and while one monkey was so unprofitably engaged in biundering, his own pan was exposed to similar depredations. The mingled knavery and absurdity was shockingly

lofty aspirations of the national nearly, it may be found that no party organiza-tion, however compact it may seem to be, and however strongly fortlified by the memory of past services, can with-stand its influence upon the sentiments and the action of the great body of the American people. It is a mistake to human During the greater part of this week, while the tariff bill was in Committee of the Whole, an exhibition of this kind American people. It is a mistake to deem a party organization solid and uuwas going on in the House. To recount all the scuffles that took place in imita-tion of the monkeys of Exeter 'Change, tion of the monkeys of Exeter 'Change, would make this letter too long. I will select a few of the more noticeable jousts, where pans were upset and food plunder-ed and spilled. Mr. Morrill, of''Ver-mont; Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Pike, of Maine; Mr. Driggs, of Michigan; Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, and others, having their messes before them. proceeded to dine out of each them, proceeded to dhee out of each other's pans. Mr. Morrill is the tailest one in the menagerie, and has the long-est arms. He is a perfectly honest specimen. He believes that stealing out of your neighbor's pan is the proper mode of taking one's food. He wouldn't take big any other way' being the take his any other way! Being the patriarch of the monkey establishment, it is his business to see that each one gets his fair proportion out of his fellow's mess, and spills the proper gets his har properties of the proper quantity in conveying it to his pouch. Mr. Morrill decided that fifty cents per ton on coal was enough for Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, to steal out of the pan of Mr. Boutwell, of Massachu-setts. But Mr. Kelley had got his claws on a dollar and a half at on; so he called the whole menagerie to his assistance, and appealed to them to stand by the old principle of grabbing all you can out of the whole row of pans, and they voted by fifty-one to fifty, that he should have his dollar and a-half. But in the sorinmage with Mr. Boutwell, half the

rimmage with Mr. Boutwell, half the scrimmage with Mr. Bottwein, hai the plunder was lost and trampled in the dirt. Mr. Boutweil can get coal from Nova Scotia for, say, \$5 per ton. Mr. Kelley and Mr. Thomas make him buy of Pennsylvania and Maryland at \$6.50. But it costs Pennsylvania and Maryland The transport it to Messa. \$5.75 to mine and transport it to Massa-chusetts. So Mr. Kelly's constituents have robbed Mr. Boutwell's constituents of \$1.50 per ton, but have got only 75 cents into their own maws. The other 75 cents is lost to the monkey commu-

nity; but they have saved a great prin-ciple—the right of each monkey to steal out of his neighbor's pan. Mr. Bout-well all the while defended the princi-ple, but was opposed to the application of

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such favor

take it.

The Stevens Congress We commend to the earnest attention of all reasonably disposed members of the Republican party, the following remarks upon the course of this' Radi-

cal Congress, from one of their own

cal Congress, from one of their own leading organs, the N. Y. Times: The Radicals in Congress—What have iney done ? The wise men of Washington grow weary of their labors. Despite the frantic appeals of those who seem to fear a recess as a child fears darkness, the end of the sossion ap-proaches apace. Hot weather has come, providentially, to upset the proposal of the ultra of the ultraists, in regard to a perma-nent session, and there is a likelihood that in little more than a week hence the legis-láfors of the nation will have departed for their homes. The fronzy of the Forney tribe must give way to the vicissitudes of Nature and the political necessities of mem-bers who have yet to engineer their re-elec-tion.

tion. The excitement of the closing days of a session hardly admits of calm reflection. There are intrigues on the floor, intrigues in the lobby, intrigues in the caucus—in-trigue and bustle everywhere. The present has more calls than moments, and the future looms up so largely that the conscience has little chance of squaring accounts with

has little chalce of squares, in the case will be Away from Washington the case will be different. Brought face to face with their constituents, members will be unable to escape the reckoning that awaits them. Sins of omission and sins of commission will size in ludgment against them. Catechism and commentary will run close to-gether, and the gratitude which means a lively sense of favors to come will suggest more candid confessions than have been looked for in the columns of the Congression-al Globe.

l Globe. And how will the account appear? answer the inquiry we must see how the account stood when the balance was last struck, just before the opening of the Capi-tol doors in December. The war had then tol doors in December. The war had then been ended some months, and the country was congratulating itself upon the early consummation of the work of restoration. Much had been already done and gained. The policy indicated by Mr. Lincoln had been adhered to by his successor with the happiest results. The terms dictated by President Johnson had been acceded to by parerly all the concuerted States. If not with nearly all the conquered States, if not with alacrity at least with a completenness and an apparent sincerity that left little to be desired. It was felt that the States so lately an apparent sincerity that left little to be desired. It was felt that the States solately in rebellion, having given the required guarantees of future loyalty, only awaited the friendly action of Congress to resume their old privileges in the Union. The res-toration of the Union was held to be un ac-complished fact, so far as the power of the Executive could accomplished it; and the great majority of the American people were hearty in their approval of the President's course, as sound and pairtoite in principle and as affording evidence of signality and success in its application. It was expected that with the assembling of Congress would come the full and final process of restoration —the recognition of loyal Senators and Representatives from the South, and the spectacle of a reunited nation legislating constitutionally for the common interest di every part. very part. In December, then, the balance was largely

In December, then, the balance was largely in favor of the President and against Con-gress. The member who seeks re-election, therefore, must be prepared to show to what extent the balance has been adjusted, or, if not adjusted, why? And the catechizing will be sensible and sharp. Is the work of restoration one iota nearer completion than when it passed from the hands of the Presi-dent more than seven months ago? Has Congress done a single thing to advance or complete it? Instead of furthering the work, has not Congress obstructed it? Has it not evaded the question of Southern representation, and rudely repulsed South-erd Senators and members of unquestioned fitness? Has it not shirked its con-stitutional duty by referring the subject to a joint committee, appointed for purposes which each House was bound it-self to fulfil? Has not the labor of this Committee been abortive, amounting to no Committee been abortive, amounting to no than the preparation of a Co beared (likewise the plunder), and nobody could tell who or where he was. Mr. Pike protested against having to pay three cents a pound extra for chain-cables; he was willing to pay two cents, tional amendment, which passed only after tional amendment, which passed only after vital modification, with but a slight proba-bility of ratification by the States whose consent is essential to its validity? Another interrogatory will cover the case. Is not the prospect of a restoration more gloomy than it was seven months ago; and is not this unfortunate change attributable solely and entirely to the refusal or failure of Con-gress to perfect the task begun by Mr. Lin-coln, and carried forward by President Johnson? because he was accustomed to it, but three cents was a gouge! He didn't believe there was a monkey in the whole lot who would be benefitted by Mr. Morrill was sure there was one

Message of the President He Affixes His Signature to the Bill for the Admission of Tennessee.

The Besolution a Mere Beclaration Opinion, Conferring no Power Upon the States. Preliminary to the Admission of Representatives.

The Amendment not Constitutionally Sanctioned by Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

The President this afternoon, transm he annexed message namely : To the House of Representatives: The following joint resolution, restoring Tennessee to her relations to the Union, was

Tennessee to her relations to the Union, was last evening presented for my approval: *Whercas*, In the year 1881, the government of the State of Tennessee was selzed upon and taken possession of by persons in hos-tillity to the United States, and the inhabi-tants of said State, in pursuance of an act of Congress, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and *Whercas*, The said State government can only be restored to its former political rela-

Whereas, The said State government can only be restored to its former political rela-tions in the Union by the consent of the law-making power of the United States; and Whereas, The people of the said State did, on the 22d day of February, 1865, by a large popular vote, adopt and ratify a constitution of government, whereby slavery was abol-isbed, and all ordinances and laws of seces-sion and debt, contracted under the sauna sion and debt contracted under the same vere declared void; and

were declared void; and Whereas, A State government has been organized under the said constitution, which has ratified the amendment to the Constitu-tion of the United States abolishing slavery; also the amendment proposed by the Thirty; ninth Congress, and has done other acts pro-claiming and denoting loyalty; therefore be it

Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.) That the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her former proper practical relations to the Union, and is again entitled to be represent-ed by Senators and Representatives in Con-

The proper process relations to the Union, and is again entitled to be represent-ed by Senators and Representatives in Con-gress. The preamble simply consists of state-ments, some of which are assumed, while the resolution is merely a declaration of opinion. It comprises no legislation, nor does it confer any power which is binding upon the respective Houses, the Executive, or the States. It does not admit to their seats in Congress the Senators and Repre-sentatives from the State of Tennessee; for, notwithstanding the passage of the resolu-tion, each House, in the exorcise of the constitutional right to judge for itself of the elections, returns and qualifications of its members, may at its discretion admit reso-lution of this character were necessary and continue to exclude them. If a joint reso-lution of this character were necessary and binding as a condition precedent to the ad-mission of members of Congress, it would happen, in the event of a veto by the Exe-gitive, that Senators and Representatives could only be admitted to the halls of legis-lation by a two-thirds vote of each of the two houses.

Among other reasons recited in the pre-amble for the declarations contained in the resolution, is the ratification, by the State government of Tennessee, of the umend-ment to the Constitution of the United ment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, and also the amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress. If, as is also declared in the preamble, the said State government can only be restored to its former political rela-tions in the Union by the consent of the law-making power of the United States, it would really seem to follow that the joint resolution, which at this late day has re-elved the senction of Congress should have ceived the sanction of Congress, should hav been passed, approved, and placed on the statute books before any amendment to the Constitution was submitted to the Legisla-ture of Tennessee for ratification. Other-wise, the inference is plainly deducible that while, in the opinion of Congress, the peo-ple of a State may be too strongly disloyal

because the call "should have appended such a very large majority of signers who are of little or no consideration either in military, political or social life." We didn't suppose for a moment that the sergeants, and corporals and privates, who signed the call, would possess any "consideration" in the eyes of the radicals. Their "love for the sol-diers" does not extend below the Gen-erals-enlisted men are of no account. erals—enlisted men are of no account. Our radical cotemporary inquires with great pertinence :

Don't Like It. The Disunion papers don't like the idea of a Johnson-Clymer Soldiers' Con-vention being held at Harrisburg, the first of August. The grow furious be-cause the great body of returned soldiers are opposed to the radical policy of Sumner, Stevens & Co. The Pittsburg Commercial and Gazette, are very sav-age over the call, signed as it is by sev-eral hundred returned officers and sol-diers. The latter journal is shocked

diers. The latter journal is shocked because the call "should have appended

great pertinence: "But why is it that none of our renowned military leaders from this State—and we have many of them—have signed it? There is not the name of one major general to the call, not one brigadier general, and but five brevets, but-there are forty-one sergeants and corporals, and one hundred and eleven privates,"

We can tell him why there is not the name of one "Major General" nor one "Brigadier General" signed to the call. Ours is to be a convention of soldiers, not one of shoulder-strap gentry; a meet not one of shoulder-strap gentry; a fueet-ing of the "white boys in blue," and not the should yites, whose only evidence of service's the pay they pocketed and the untarhished uniforms they wore. Then there is another reason: Pennsyl-wania soldiers were not made into generals unless they were base enough to degrade their manhood and sell them-Demoselves for a new commission.

selves for a new commission. Demo-crats were good enough to bear the heat and burden of the day, but when it came to making generals, they had to be cut from cloth of another color-more black than blue. The Johnson-Clymer Convention will be a convention of the rank and file, whose reputation and service will not whose reputation and service will not be overshadowed by shoulder-straps. For this reason it meets with abuse from the disunionists, and the brave soldiers who are getting it up are treated with ob-

loquy—for it is gall and wormwood to a radical to see a soldier of the Union vote as he shot.—Doylestown Democrat. How the Constitutional Amondment was

Ratified in Tennessee. We take from a Republican news-

paper the following account of the manner in which the pretended ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by Tennessee was procured :

At a cancus of the Union men held on the 1sth inst., each member mani-fested a determination to resist all opposition and accept the national terms of settlement. The day following the vote was to be taken. In the morning an unexpected accession was discovered in Messrs. Nunn and Sinclair, loyal men, who had arrived at the Capital, and with the two members under arrest, there were fifty-six members present, thus constituting just a quorum. After the organization of the House, the passage of the joint resolutions ratifying the amendment, was announced on the part of the Senate and the concurrence of the House requested. An unsuccess-ful attempt to close the doors was made by Representative Arnell. Represen-tative Gardner suggested that Messrs. Williams and Martin, the two members under arrest, could not be brought before the House in the absence of a orum. They were in an adjoining committee room, and were invited to

question on the adoption of the consti-

tutional amendment was called, 39 to 15, and the amendment was ratified, 43

to 11. The Chair decided there was no

quorum present. Representative Arnell appealed from the Chair to the House

So after all that could be done by

always talking about her, and sn always taiking about her, and she about him; and, when he was there, scarce a look did she give me. Her brother----his name was Joe, and mine too--could do everything, and was the be-all and end-all of the world, I used to think, and so one day I tried to run with Joe, and Joe beat me, and Allee laughed; and he Lebet grainst Joe and he and then I shot against Joe, and he beat me too, and she laughed the more and I wrestled with him and threw him; and she didn't laugh then, bu ran to see whether he was hurt, and said it wasn't fair for Joe to tackle a big fellow like me, although he was nigh an inch taller. In short, I could not please her anybow. Well, it was one day when we heard

that the flat-bottomed boats of old Boney were not coming over, and that the army of Boulogne had melted bit by bit like a snow drift, that we made a night of it. Ay, it was a night, too! and being hot and in the summer time, we must needs keep up the fun till the sun came up over the sencoast, looking red and angry at our folly. Well, Joe and I-the two Joes, as they called usran down on the beach and washed our hot faces, and plunged in the fresh, salt waves, and were in a few moments as waves, and merry as larks. And, after dressing, Joe must needs take a walk with nne—who was loth, you must know —along the edge of the cliff. The seas for centuries have been washing that chalkbound coast, and at intervals there etcord up pillars of chelk with seas stand up pillars of chalk, with seas around them. The people call such a place "No Man's Land," and no man can own it, truly. Well, Joe came to can own it, truly. Well, Joe came to one of these, within a few feet-say twelve-from the cliff, and turning to me, sad "Joe, Junior," said he-1 me, sand "Joe, Junior, one-" think I see his bright face now-" to jump on 'No Man challenge you to jump on 'No Man's Land,' 1 do."

Land,' I do." "Joe," said I, hurriedly, "don't be a fool! It may be it would give way at the top, and, if it did not, how could you jump back without a run? You'd be stuck on the top there like a mad sentinel or a pillar saint. I'm not going to jump it "

to jump it." "But I am," said he. And before I could stop him, if indeed I had tried,

he took a run and jumped. It was so sudden that I could only stand aghast when I saw him there. He stood, indeed, but for a moment, and then he took a back step, and would have jumped back, when I heard a rumbling sound, and half the top of the "No Man's Land" parted and the chalk and earth, and Joe, too, fell down with a crash on the rocky

coast below. I ran round the little creek to the other side of a small bay, and throwing myself down on the turf, stretched my neck over, looked over and cried out "Joe! Are you hurt, Joe!" A faint voice came up, and I could

A faint voice came up, and I could see the poor fellow struggling under a huge piece of chalk, which seemed to hold him down in agony. He smiled in a ghastly way with his whitened face, and sgid, "Run, Joe, run! the tide's coming in!" Well, T did run, and we got ropes from the tents, and a few strong fellows held these as I swung over the cliff, just reaching noor Joe as the cold water was

reaching poor Joe as the cold water was lap, lap, lapping up to his mouth, taking away his breath, and then running back, crawling over him and leaving bubbles of salt foam, as if in sport. I got him out, but he could not stand. me hones were broken and he was Some bones were broken and he was badly bruised, so that I was forced to tie him to a rope, and they hauled him up, and afterward pulled me up, and we took him home.

Well, well! to make a long story well, well to make a long sorry short, poor Joe died, with my praises on his lips, and Alice bowed her head like a broken lily. It was a long time before she got over it, and summer had grown into winter, and winter to summer, to autumn, and to winter again The threatened invasion was all over our swords were getting rusty, our un forms dirty, and when the holiday came I left the firm in which I had jus

came I left the firm in which I had just become a partner, and went to epend a fortnight at my old friend's in Kent. Alice was there, well and cheerful now, and reconciled to her loss, though we often talked of poor Joe, and as the days, wore on we grew close together, and she called me by my name and seemed to have transferred her brother's love to me. She never told me so nor let others see it till one merry Christ-mas night, when she rejected all her cousins and her other friends, and would only dance with me.

would only dance with me. We had the mistletoe, too. At last one mad cap fellow proposed that the ladies should kiss the gentlemen all the gentlemen all Ations should play, too; and she, in a solemn, quiet way, smiling isadly and November.

"Freely ?" 'Yes, freely."

"Well, if she will give you a kiss in that manner, I will give you a housand dollars!" exclaimed one of the party. "And I," "and I," exclaimed three or four others, for it happened that sev-eral rich men were in the group, and the bets ran high on so improbable an event. The challenge was made and received in less time than we take to

tell it. Our hero (my authority tells not whether he was plain or handsome; I have my peculiar reasons for believing that he was rather plain, but singularly good looking at the same time,) imme-diately walked up to the young lady

and said : "Mine fraulein, my fortune is now in your hands." She looked at him with astonishment

but arrested her steps. He proceeded to state his name and condition, his as-piration, and related simply what had passed between him and his

comrades. The young lady listened attentively and at his ceasing to speak, she said, blushingly, but with great sweetness: "If by so little a thing, so much good can be effected, it would be foolish for me to refuse your request;" and publicly, in the open square, she kissed

nim. The next day the student was sent for by the Governor. He wanted to see the man who dared to seek a kiss from his

daughter in that way, and whom she consented to kiss. He received him with a scrutinizing

bow, but after an hour's conversation was so pleased with him that he ordered him to dine at his table during his studies at Upsala. Our young friend pursued his studies such a manner that it soon made

in such a manner that it soon made him regarded as the most promising student in the University. Three years were now passed since the

Three years were now passed since the first kiss, when the young man was allowed to give a second kiss to the daughter of the Governor as his wife. He became, later, one of the most He became, later, one of the most noted scholars in Sweden, and was much respected for his character. His will endure while time lasts, among the works of science; and from among the works of science; and then this happy union sprang a family, well known in Sweden at the present time, whose health and high position in society are regarded as trifles in com-parison with its goodness and love.

An Eloquent Lawyer Touches His Own Client.

The Baton Rouge Advocate tells the

following : Last week a case came up before the jury, and the District Attorney had exjury, and the District Attorney hau ex-hausted all his eloquence in the attempt to convict a darkey for stealing a goose. The judge was tired, the jury wearled, and the bar officials and spectators, all and the bar officials and spectators, and hoped the case would be speedily closed, but they were doomed to disappointment. Up rose the old Major, the hero of a thousand contests at the bar, and for two hours a flow of eloquence poured forth upon the ears of the jury, evidently convincing them of the prisoner's inno-rence. Shrugs and gestures denoted

convincing them of the prisoner's inno-convincing them of the prisoner's inno-cence. Shrugs and gestures denoted that all they wanted was a chance to get out of the jury corner, and the goose, darkey,, prosecutor and all concerned might go to Guinea if they could be re-leased. The Major piled it on thick; he showed them law after law, read Supreme Court condensed decisions, referred to everything relative to geese, from the Roman time down to the present, and closed his brilliant appeal by calling their attention to the honest countenance of his client; "could such a man steal—the Heavens forbid; look at his face, you perceivesterling honesty at his face, you perceivesterlinghonesty in every lineament—could you steal, prisoner at the bar, could you steal agoose?" "Yes, sir, I did steal um, but I didn't eat um," was the unexpected response, and the gallant Major, thun-derstruck and exhausted, caved.

The Fall Elections.

The first election this fall takes place

majority of cases to be elected over radiers, into the Potomac," to use the lan-guage of one of the ablest and most als.

The President is unhesitatingly of the sincere of their number. If you will recall the remarks of Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, in last week's first cau cus, you will see this movement clearly foreshadowed—indeed avowed. He deopinion that the only safety of the nation lies in a generous and expansive plan of conciliation, and the longer this is delayed the more difficult will it be to bring the North and the South into har-mony. If the suspicious, tyrannical clared his belief that an issue of force clared his belief that an issue of *Jorce* was rapidly approaching, and that we must be prepared to meet it. His acts, and all who co-operate with him in these measures profess to act under the ap-prehension that the President intends policy is too long pursued, the popula-tion of the South will become as hostile in time to the North as the people of Ireland are towards England, adding to this evil of hereditary and growing nimosity an ability for revenge a hunpresents of that the resident money to resort to force—that he means to dis-perse the present Congress on its re-assembling in December if it refuses to admit the Southern members; and Mr. Farnsworth ascribed to Mr. Seward the declaration, that this Congress should dred fold greater than Ireland possesses In regard to the blacks, the President In regard to the blacks, the President says they will find work enough, and for many years to come probably better remuneration than any other class of agricultural laborers in the country. The competition of capitalists and landnever reassemble unless the Southern members were admitted—in support of this belief. I need scarcely say that Mr. Seward never made any remark of owners will insure good treatment and good pay from the planters. That there will be much disorder is to be expected ; Mr. Seward never made any remark of the kind, nor that the project ascribed to the President is purely an invention, or at best the orazy dream of a political nightmare. But in either case it serves the same purpose. It covers, and is held to justify, the determination to arouse the North and proper for a recent ont there will be no more than there ould be at the North were the number of black laborers sufficiently numerous coenter into serious rivalry with the

to justify, the determination watches the North, and prepare for a resort to force upon the assembling of the Fortieth Congress in extra or in regular session; and this determination is avowed. And the resolution to which L have rewhite laborers. The President is confident that nothing can be safely and permanently done in regard to restoring the currency, di-minishing taxation, and establishing the prosperity of the country on a sound And the resolution to which I have re-ferred, for an organization of the militia and enduring basis until representatives from all the States are present in Connda distribution of arms in the Northern States, is the initial step to its execu-The idea of legislating for onegrese. third of the population of the country, and passing constitutional amendments without allowing them any voice in the I do not propose to comment upon the result of such a movement. It is obvi-ous that if any such contingency should ous that if any such contingency should arise, the war would not be sectional, as was the last. It would be a war of po-litical parties and of neighborhoods. Not only have the great body of the Union party in Congress no sympathy with these views and purposes, but they are in the main ignorant and incredu-lous of their existence. That the ex-treme Radicals entertain them, how-ever, there is not the slightest doubt, matter, or paying any attention to their wishes, is full of danger to the future peace and welfare of the nation. They cannot be treated as a subjugated people or as vassal colonies without a germ of hatred being introduced, which will some day or other, though the time may be distant, develop mischief of the most

serious character. With regard to the basis of represen-tation, he denounces this as a mere bug-bear. It cannot and it will not be perever, there is not the slightest doubt, and we know, from the experience of Secession in 1861, how few men it somemanently settled until all the States are times requires to plunge a great party represented, and no increase in the number of representatives in consetimes requires to pringe a great party or a great nation into war. The Philadelphia Convention is an-other source of panic to the Union Party. The Union Party must not for-get, however, that the Philadelphia Convention is due entirely to its own quence of the emancipation of the slaves can in any event occur until the census of 1870 is taken, until which time of course the three fifths provision is in force under the last census. There is. failure to comprehend and meet the necessities of the hour. When the war was over and the rebellion suppressed, therefore, ample time to settle this mat-ter between now and 1870, and it is unwise to agitate it until other matters which cannot be delayed are settled. The President does not admit that he was over and the technical suppressions a powerful public sentiment, pervading all parties, demanded the prompt restoration of *national action* under the Constitution and in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Govern-ment. If the Union Party had responded to that each imment which was very has been inconsistent. He is as much

opposed to treason and traitors as ever he was, and for punishing them severely. But there is no treason and no trai-tors now. The enemy has fully and fairly surrendered and is powerless, and to that sentiment, which was very to that sentiment, which was very powerful in its own ranks—If it had co-operated with the President, who did comprehend and sympathize with it—and had made the restoration of union, peace and concord the first object of its endeavors, it would have been foundations a foe thus situated should be magnania foe thus situated should be magnani-mously treated. A generous and self-reliant warrior always restores his dis-armed enemy his sword and trusts his parole of honor. The idea of muzzling the press and tying the tongues of the people of the South, after the manner of the suspi-cious tyrants and the Holy Inquisition

first object of its endeavors, it would have broadened its own foundations and left neither motive nor excuse for any such movement as that which is now on foot. If Congress had, two months ago, admitted to their seats loyal members from Southern States, who could take the oath prescribed by law—in other words, if they had admitcious tyrants and the Holy Inquisition of the Old World, he denounced as absurd. A people should be allowed to grumble who have suffered so much, and they would be unworthy the name who could take the oath pleathout of law—in other words, if they had admit-ted the members from Tennessee and Arkansas, the only States which have sent such men, the Philadelphia Con-vention would never have been heard of. Unfortunately the Union Party, of unfortunately the Union Party, of men if they did not respect the brave officers who have suffered with them, and honor the memory of their gallant dead who sleep on a hundred battle-fields around their homes.

Practical and Studious Hen.

of. Unfortunately the Union Party, contrary to the judgment of very many of its own members, surrendered itself to the guidance of men with whom other things were more important than the peace and harmony of the country. It followed the lead of men who insisted mon "reconstruction" the Govern-Those who call themselves practical men are too apt to undervalue the thoughtful and studious men, and to It followed the lead of men who insisted upon "reconstructing" the Govern-ment from its foundations, instead of restoring the Union which the rebellion had for the time destroyed, and repair-ing the breaches which the war had made. It listened to tales of the pro-vinces it had conquered, the new rights it had acquired, the absolute, unchecked power it now enjoyed; and while it was indulging its dreams of subjugation, of confiscation, of universal suffrage and the elegration of the negro race, the sneer at them as mere bookmen. The practical navigator, with a little skill in the use of instruments and a knowlmeer at them as mere bookmen in the use of instruments and a knowl, edge of common arithmetic, by the help of certain printed formulas and tables, can guide his ship safely through the perils of the pathless deep. But he should not sneer at booklearning, for those charts and tables and instruments by which his observations and solves his problems, were the result of deep and profound study and thought. It is wrong to class among the nonproducers connscation, of universal surfage and the elevation of the negro race, the enemy quietly stepped in and took pos-session of the stronghold of the Union, and Constitution where all its victories had been won, but which for the 'mo-ment it seems to have deserted. wrong to class among the nonproducers all who do not labor with their hands. But for studious men what would be the present condition of agriculture? "It would indeed be blind and tollsome. ment it seems to have deserted. To produce great results the brain and

These defaults of its own have given These defaults of its own have given the Philadelphia Convention a degree of strength which it is not wise for the leaders of the Union Party to ignore or underrate. By judicious counsels at the outset they might have prevented it; at a later stage they might controlled it; it is not yet too late. to save them-selves from being ruined by it. But arm move together—the ideal to be wedded to the practical. The world has as much reason to bless the memory of the inventor as that of him who reduced the invention to practice. Those only who live upon the profits of labor without an equivalent are to be regardwithout an equivalent are to be regard-ed as stale and unprofitable.

Johnson? There is, perhaps, a ready answer. The questioned may say to his questioners that Congress has a policy of its own, differing radically from the policy of the dead and the living President; and that Congress has preferred adhesion to its own policy to the completion of that which was initiated and applied successfully by another. The com-mon sense which prompted the former set of queries may be expected to originate it. Mr. Morrill was sure there was one somewhere. He might be in Maine, or he might be in New York, or he might be in some other State. If there was none, there ought to be one, and Mr. Pike's pan ought to be robbed for the ohnson? e of starting a new one in business. These views were received with such favor that Mr. Pike did not even call for a division on did applied successfully by another. The content mon sense which prompted the former set of queries may be expected to originate others, suggested by the member's response. Let us see flow they will improve the mat-ter. Thus: Since Congress has obstructed the President's policy, what has Congress done that the country should applaud its policy? It objected to the President's plan of restoration; what feasible plan has been substituted? What step of apy kind has Congress taken in the direction of restora-tion? It resists the application of President Johnson's principles; to what other princi-ples has it given effect? It asserts that the States which Grant, and Sherman, and Sheridan and Thomas restored to the Union; has it passed any measure dealing with them as territories? Has it thrown into the torm of law any one of the purposes the question. His constituents are to pay three cents a pound extra for chain-cables to hold their ships, while chain-cables to hold their snips, while they are out for herring, in hopes of getting it back by robbing the rest of the community fifty cents a barrel on what they catch. It is agreed on all hands that nobody is to get the three cents which Mr. Pike's constituents lose, until some one can be drummed up to take it. Meanwhile the rest of the Meanwhile the rest of the monkeys are to lose fifty cents on their herring. Mr. Pike's constituents will not gain it, because while they have to suffer a loss of three cents on their cables and a dollar and a half on their coal, they can not afford to catch herthe form of law any one of the purposes which its leaders have avowed, or given ring for less. Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, having any sign of carrying out what is represent-ed as its will? Has it enacted the punishany sign of carrying out what is represent-ed as its will? Has it enacted the punish-ment of the Southern people? Has it pro-vided for the confiscation of Southern prop-erty? Has it conferred upon the negro the right of suffrage? These are all Radical ideas—all parts of the great Radical plan, which members of the House will tell their constituents has been deemed preferable to the President's plan. But the difference between them is this: The President's plan, whatever are its defects, is practical; he has applied it practically and with good results; while the Radical plan is impracticable, and has a monited to nothing, except as an obstruc-tion. The inquiring clitzen will, them, com-plete his catechism by asking: If the ma-jority in Congress were resolved to hinder and cripple the President's scheme of resto-ration, were they not in duty bound to commit themselves definitely to some coun-ter-scheme? Having evaded this duty, must not the inference be that the Radical policy has been a a cocasion of disappoint-ment, and sorrow, and shame to those who have struggled, and waited, and hoped for the restoration of the Union ? **Electioneering Tactics.** done a good thing in company with Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in getting off with a dollar and a half a ton for coal, kept a good watch on his own pan, and when he found Mr. Driggs, of Michigan, when he found Mr. Driggs, of Michigan, making a drive for twenty per cent. on copper ore, he fought quite furiously. Mr. Thomas' constituents use a vast deal of copper ore, and they want to get it as cheap as they can. But Mr. Driggs' constituents, being exposed to a good deal of plundering in the clothes they wear and the toolsthey work with, cannot afford to mine copper unless they are allowed to rob their proportion. Mr.

Electioneering Tactics.

"up to a thing or two," and has a keen appreciation of life and beauty, when about to set off on an electioneering tou recently, said to his wife, who was t ccompany him for prudential reasons "My dear, inasmuch as this election

s complicated and the canvass will be lose, I am anxious to leave nothing un done that would promote my popularity, and so I have thought it would be a good plan to kiss a number of the handsomes ing forty cents a bushel on maxseed as part compensation for his losses, and even then his constituents would not be made whole by a long way. If he were not allowed to do this, he should go for a new system—that of each one feeding out of his own pan. Mr. Morrill said that he had no doubt whatever of the general expediency of feeding out of girls in every place where I may be hon-ored with a public reception. Don't you think that would be a capital idea?' "Capital," exclaimed the devoted wife, "and to make your election a sure thing, while you are kissing the hand-somest girls, I will kiss an equal numgeneral expediency of feeding out of your neighbors' pans, but that on the question of flaxseed he differed in toto ber of the handsomest young men." The distinguished candidate, we believe, has not since referred to this pleasing from the gentleman from Iowa. Nobody should feed out of his pan that way, or means of popularity.

Miss Hosmer and Her Fast Horses. A paragraph in relation to the habits of this artist which has been going the rounds of the American papers has elicited the following comment contained in a letter sent from Rome to a friend in thi

ity : I have been a good deal amused at a I have been a good deal amused at a curt sketch of me, which seems to be going the rounds of the American papers —the opinion of Rev. Mr. Farfield, of Hillsdale College, Michigan, who says: "Harriet Hosmer is a fast Massachusetts girl, making \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year by her chissel, but never succeeds in living within her income, while she has long since exhausted her patrimony. She drives the fastest horses in the place, and she makes the most beautiful mardrives the fastest her particular in the place and she makes the most beautiful mar and she makes the most beautiful mar-bles ever looked upon." Now, so far as the patrimony goes. In spite of its having been long since exhausted, it is all at the present moment safely invest-ed in America; and, so far as the fast horses go, (which is never very far.) it is quite true that I drive them, when I am not in a hurry; when I am, I walk; and—and, as to the marbles? Ahem l-well, we will let them go I perhaps it f comes nearer the truth than any state-ment in the paragraph.

ple of a State may be too strongly disloyal to be entitled to representation, they may, nevertheless, during the suspension of their practical relations to the Union, have an equally potent voice with other, and loyal States in propositions to amend the Constitu-tion, upon which so essentially depends the stability, prosperity and very existence of the Union. enter the chamber and take their seat for the purpose of making up a quorum, but they declined. They were next in-vited at the request of the House, 50 to 3, but again they refused to enter unless for the investigation of the cause of their arrest. A motion was then made that Unior they be brought in nolens volens, but it

Union. A brief reference to my annual message of the 4th of December last, will show the steps taken by the Executive for the restoration to their constitutional relations to the Union of the States that had been affected by the rebellion. Upon the cessation of actual hos-tilities, Provisional Governors were appoint-ed, conventions called, Governors elected by was not pressed to a vote. Representa-tive Arnell requested that the Clerk show upon the record that Messrs. Martin and Williams are present, but refuse to vote. The Speaker told the Clerk to do so, and directed the Sergeantat-Arms to bring the two gentlemen in. The Sergeant-at-Arms reported that they refused to come. Representative

tilities, Provisional Governors were appoint-ed, conventions called, Governors elected by the people, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. At the same time the courts of the United States were reopened, the blockade removed, the custom houses re-established, and postal operations resumed. The amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery forever within the limits of the country, was also submitted to the States, and they were thus invited to, and did, participate in a ritifica-tion, thus exercising the highest functions pertaining to a State. In addition, nearly all of these States, through their Conventions and Legislatures, had adopted and ratified the amendment to the Constitution, whereby slavery was abolished, and all ordinances and laws of secession and debts contracted under the same were declared void. So far, then, the political existence of the States and their relations to the Federal government had been fully and completely meconical and active protect by the order Arnall raised the point of order, that a quorum is present; and that members in the committee rooms are, to all inthe House sustained in opposition to the decision of the Speaker, 42 to 11. The

to sustain the decisions, ayes 11, nays 43. Representative Smith asked that the names of Messrs. Martin and Wiliams be recorded as present, but refusng to vote. The Speaker directed the Clerk to make the record. The Chair government had been fully and completel government had been fully and completely recognized and acknowledged by the execu-tive department of the government, and the completion of the work of restoration, which had progressed so favorably, was submit-ted to Congress, upon which devolved all questions pertaining to the admission to their seats of the Senators and Representa-tives chosen from the States whose people had engreed in the rebellion. then announced that the joint resolution from the Senate ratifying the con-stitutional amendment was adopted. The announcement was greeted with loud applause.

tives chosen from the States whose people had engaged in the rebellion. All these steps had been taken when, on the 4th day of December, 1865, the Thirty-ninth Congress assembled. Nearly eight months have elapsed since that time, and no other plan of restoration having been proposed by Congress for the measures in-stituted by the Executive, it is now declared in the joint resolution submitted for my ap-proval that the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her former practical relations to the Union, and is again entitled to be repreforce of bayonets it stands confessed that the ratification of the Amendment by the Legislature of Tennessee was only a base fraud perpetrated by less than a legal quorum. Of course it can not be regarded as binding, but it serves to show the desperate straits to which the rapidity dissolving radical party is now reducted. he Union, and is again entitled to be repr ented by Senators and Representatives Congress. Thus, after the lapse of near Congress. Thus, after the lapse of nearly eight months, Congress proposes to pave the way to the admission to representation of one of the eleven Status, whose people ar-rayed themselves in rebellion against the constitutional authority of the Federal gov-ernment. Earnestly desiring to relieve every cause of further delay, whether real or imaginary, on the part of Congress, to the admission to seate of loyal Senators and Representatives from the State of Tennessee, I have, notwithstanding the anomatums character of this proceeding, affixed my sig-nature to the resolution. My approval, however, is not to be construed as an ac-knowledgment of the right of Congress to pass laws preliminary to the admission of The Senate Chamber to be Remodeled. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: It is probable that important and radical changes will ere long be made in the interior arrangments of the Senate wing of the capitol. The Senate Hall has been a constant, complaint from the first day that the Senators moved in it, and its massive proportions, magnificent appointments and splendid decorations are considered no compensation for the defective light pass laws preliminary to the admission duly qualified representatives from any the States. Neither is it to be consider and imperfect ventilation. It reminds one, as was remarked by Senator Trumbull to-day, of a glittering cage. The external air is entirely shut out from it

the States. Neither is it to be considered as committing me to all the statements made in the preamble, some of which are in my opinion without foundation in fact, espe-cially the assertion that the State of Ten-nessee has ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress. No official notice of such ratifica-tion has been received by the Executive, or filed in the Department of State; on the contrary, unofficial information from most reliable sources induces the belief that the amendment has not yet been constitution-ally sanctioned by the Legislature of Ten-nessee. The right of each House under the Constitution to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members is undoubted, and my approval or disapproval and the iron walls and glass roof combined render it anything but a pleasant place in these dog days. During the heated term the thermometer often ranged as high as 125 degrees. Mr. Buckalew offered an amendment to a pending appropriation bill to-day, appropriating something over a hundred thousand dollars to make such improvements as are necessary, not only for the comfort, but the health of the Senators. indoubted, and my approval or disapproval of the resolution could not in the slightest Mr. Sumner stated that this would be but a "drop in the bucket" towards legree increase or diminish the authority in his respect conferred upon the two branches putting the hall in a proper state. He

Congress. In conclusion, I cannot too efficaciously thought the Senate chamber should be In conclusion, I cannot too efficaciously repeat my recommendation for the admis-sion of Tennessee and all other States to a fair and equal participation in national legis-lation, when they present themsories in the persons of loyal Senators and Representa-tives, who can comply with all the require-ments of the Constitution and the laws. By this means, harmony and reconcilation will be effected, the practical relations of all the States of the Federal government re-estab-lished, and the work of restoration inaugur-ated upon the termination of the war sucmoved to the outer walls, where they could have the air of Heaven blow upon them. For himself he would prefer to go back to the old hall, for plain though it was, it had its grand historic recollections clinging around it. So it seems that after all the millions expended, gaudy splendor avails nothing, and the plain old hall where the intellectual ated upon the termination of the war giants of the past assembled to make

Washington, D. C., July 24, 1866.

Gold. ty, was the scene of considerable excite-ment on Saturday evening last, caused by a fight between Mr. C. Hazzard, edi-tor of the *Republican*, and Geo. Potts, a veteran soldier, Hazzard was severely handled, and surrendered on easy terms. The difficulty grew out of an article, in the *Republican*, written by Hazzard, maligning the Democratic soldiers' Convention, in Washington county. The editor will doubtless be more cau-tions hereafter.—*Pitteburg Post*. tious hereafter.-Pittsburg Post.

laws would have sufficed for the deliberations of those who have come after them. A Political Fight.

The New York World states that a combination of capitalists in New York have bought \$6,000,000 in gold, and intend to buy more, in order to run up the price when there is a favorable opportuprice when there is a involution opportu-nity. These combinations are frequently made, but they fall in their object quite as often as they succeed. Gold specula-ting, like any other kind of venture, frequently ends in breaking those who in-dulge in it.

essfully completed. ANDREW JOHNSON. Monongahela City, Washington coun-ty, was the scene of considerable excite-

to that extent. The suggestion of the lowa member, that he might possibly abandon the old method of taking food was looked upon in the light of an in-surrectionary movement, and Mr. Mor-rill was consequently sustained by a large majority. And so the game went on. Occasion-ally a knot of monkeys would agree to break out of their cages and make a raid on all the pans in the garden. Now and then a voice was heard suggesting that inasmuch as there was a given amount inasmuch as there was a given amount of food for all, each should feed out of his own pan, and let his neighbor's alone; but these Radicals, who were mostly from the West, were put down instantly. Mr. Morrill would defend

the principle of dining out of one an-other's pans to the last extremity. Mr. Stevens would inform them that the idea Stevens would inform them that the lues of eating out of your own pan was per-fectly ruinous—no menagerie could exist on any such method of taking food. Mr. Kelley was sure they would all starve to death if they were restricted to their own pans-he could prove to any monkey, by facts and figures, that steal-ing out of each other's pans, and spilling half, increased the aggregate amount of provender in the establishment.

are allowed to rob their proportion. Mr. Morrill decided that their fair share was Morrill decided that their fair shale was fifteen per cent., and when Mr. Thomas demurred and said five per cent. was enough, he was reminded by the for-mer gentleman that, after getting a doi-lar and a half a ton on coal, he had bet-lar and a half a ton on coal, he had better hold his tongue; and this was the opinion of a majority of the menagerie.

opinion of a majority of the menagene. So, Mr. Thomas' constituents and their customers are robbed of fifteen per cent. of their copper. Mr. Driggs' constituents do not get more than five per cent. A distinguished candidate, who i

it into their mouths, because they are so unmercifully robbed themselves that they cannot afford to mine copper for they cannot afford to mine copper for what it is worth. An Iowa member said that he had been accustomed to feed in the old-fash-ioned way, out of his neighbors' pans, though he had misgivings both as to the economical advantages and the good manners of the system. His own pan having been exposed to heavy depreda-tions on all sides, he must insist on tax-ing forty cents a bushel on flaxseed as part compensation for his losses, and