

Let others chant the war-like fame of Sherman and of Meade. My hero's shield shines brighter far, stained by no bloody deed; I leave those chiefs to common bards, of common place the pride.

See how he rushes to the lists, and with his doughty lance, Pierces each partisan of cant, while, from his scornful glance Flies fast each shrinking, shadowy form of hollow, empty sham.

From him no beauty fears the sneer, the cruel biting jest, But 'neath his banner sails along, in all his armor drest; His feathered shafts of kindly wit for her, untippled, are found;

Medames! have we no guerdon for this bold knight of ours? Come wreath, with dainty finger-tips, the fairest fragrant flowers For him, call up your sweetest smiles, your most persuasive sighs.

XXXIXth Congress—First Session. SENATE.—The bill for the admission of Colorado was taken up. The question pending was upon the following amendment, offered by Mr. Sumner:

Resolved, That the Senate shall not take effect except with the fundamental condition that within the State there shall be no denial of the elective franchise or any other right on account of color or race, and all persons shall be equal before the law.

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Colorado had voted against the formation of a State government under the enabling act, subsequently they voted for admission as a State.

Mr. Sumner said the population of Colorado had decreased since 1851. In 1851 there were ten thousand and upwards of voters, in 1855 there were less than six thousand.

Mr. Doolittle (Wis.) said he voted for the enabling act, in the belief that there were at that time from forty to fifty thousand people, and that by the time of the formation of the State government there would be population enough to entitle them to a representation in Congress.

Mr. Grimes (Iowa) said the enabling act was not repealed because it expired by its own limitation the moment the people had refused to adopt a State Constitution.

Mr. Sumner withdrew his amendment and a vote was ordered on the bill, which simply recognized Colorado as one of the States of the Union.

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quire into the expediency of printing five thousand copies of the rolls of honor, and other lists of soldiers buried in the national cemeteries and national soldiers' homes, to be published under the direction of the Quartermaster General.

Mr. Baldwin (Mass.) by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to establish in the District of Columbia a school for boys. Read twice and referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Windom (Minn.) presented a petition of W. S. McGowan and twenty other soldiers of soldiers' bounties. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Wilson (Iowa) in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Fortification Appropriation bill.

Mr. Banks (Ill.) moved to lay the bill aside and take up one of the general appropriation bills. The motion was agreed to.

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all the different pursuits, the results of which might be exhibited. In this connection he mentioned Professor Agassiz as one who has discovered in natural science in South America would electricity the world, and as having mentioned to him his belief that in a few years the children of noble families in this country to be educated.

The middle States would be able to send some one who understands well what is necessary for the development of their mineral resources. Every known mineral product, would be able to present a man who understands its resources and can represent its power, and would be able in return to make it known to the people that the valley the improvements in industry elsewhere.

Thus in these ten groups we should be able to represent all our material wealth, present and prospective. More than that, it would show the people of the world the political character of the country in such a way as to attract the attention of the world; to represent the education and the habits of the people of the country.

Mr. Banks spoke of the unwillingness manifested by the Navy Department in regard to furnishing public vessels to transport goods to Paris, and said that the resolution had been amended so as to request the President, not the Secretary of the Navy, to furnish the vessels.

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and there cannot be, any act of the American people and government so important as this. I do not myself doubt that Louis Napoleon desires a war with this country. [Sensation.] He sits upon the bayonet, in a sharp seat and he cannot rest quiet long. But Louis Napoleon and the rulers of Europe must satisfy the people of their respective governments that in making war upon America, they have an easy task and an assured end.

The thin, false, almost infamous veil of diplomacy which has been hanging between the governments and people of the world, and which is responsible for all the wrongs that have been done, will be lifted. God Almighty, in His wise providence, has given to the democracy of America the opportunity to stand face to face in the theatre of nations with the democracy of Europe.

Mr. Banks then went on to discuss the great material interests of the country, showing its development in cereals, minerals, cotton, breadstuffs, the grape culture, the tea and coffee culture, population, railroads, &c. While engaged in this manner of the chairman announced that his hour for discussion had expired.

Mr. Banks was about to resume his seat, when several members appeared at once for leave for him to proceed, Mr. Conkling remarking that the House did not have an opportunity to hear such a speech every day.

Leave having been unanimously granted, and Mr. Banks being thus pressed to proceed, continued his remarks. He said that Mr. Oliphant, a member of the British Parliament, had said the other day that in religion and secular education the United States were ahead of the whole world.

He discussed the financial view of the question, taking the position that such a display of the resources of this country as would be made at the Exposition, would take from European capitalists all hesitation in investing in our securities at any cost.

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