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Poetry.

Too Late.

BY JOHN INGELOW.

Ay, I saw her, we have met,—
Married eyes how sweetly be.
Are you happier, Margaret,
" Than you might have been with me?
Silence! make no more ado!—
Did she think I should forget?
Matters nothing, though I knew,
Margaret, Margaret.

Once those eyes, full sweet, full shy,
Told a certain thing to mine;
What they told me I put by,
Oh, so careless of the sign.
Such an easy thing to take
And I did not want it then:
Fool! I wish my heart would break,
Scorn is hard on hearts of men.

Scorn of self is bitter work,
Each of us has felt it now,
Bluest skies she counted mirk,
Self-betrayed of eyes and brow;
As for me, I went my way,
And a better man drew nigh,
Fain to earn, with long essay,
What the winner's hand threw by.

Matters not in deserts old
What was born, and waxed, and yearned,
Year to year its meaning told;
I am come, its deeps are learned,—
Come, but there is naught to say,—
Married eyes with mine have met.
Silence! O, I had my day,
Margaret, Margaret. [Argosy.

The Little Maid and the Lawyer.

I.

They say, little maid, quoth lawyer Brown,
I'm the cleverest man in all the town.
Heigh-ho! says she,
What's that to me?
But they say, little maid, quoth lawyer Brown,
You're the prettiest maid in all the town.
Says she, If they do,
What's that to you?

II.

They say, little maid, quoth lawyer Brown,
I'm the richest man in all the town.
Heigh-ho! says she,
What's that to me?
But they say, little maid, quoth lawyer Brown,
You ought to be dressed in a finer gown.
Says she, if they do,
What's that to you?

III.

They say, little maid, quoth lawyer Brown,
That Johnny Hedge is an awkward clown.
Heigh-ho! says she,
What's that to me?
But they say, little maid, the lawyer said,
That you and Johnny are going to wed.
Says she, if they do,
What's that to you?

SAXE.

Miscellany.

Miss Katy-Did and Miss Cricket.

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Miss Katy-did sat on the branch of a flowering azalia, in her best suit of fine green and silver, with wings of point lace from mother Nature's finest web.

Miss Katy was in the very highest possible spirits, because her gallant cousin, Col. Katy-did, had looked in to make her a morning visit. It was a fine morning, too, which goes for as much among the Katy-dids as among men and women. It was, in fact, a morning that Miss Katy thought must have been made on purpose for her to enjoy herself in. There had been a patter of rain the night before, which had kept the leaves awake talking to each other till nearly morning, but by dawn the small winds had blown brisk little puffs, and whisked the heavens clear and bright with their tiny wings, as you have seen Susan clear away the cobwebs in your mamma's parlor; and so now there were only left a thousand blinking, burning water-drops, hanging like convex mirrors at the end of each leaf, and Miss Katy admired herself in each one.

"Certainly I am a pretty creature," she said to herself; and when the gallant Colonel said something about being dazzled by her beauty, she only tossed her head and took it as quite a matter of course.

"The fact is, my dear Colonel," she said, "I am thinking of giving a party, and you must help me to make out the lists."

"My dear, you make me the happiest of Katy dids."

"Now," said Miss Katy did, drawing an azalia leaf towards her, "Let us see,—whom shall we have? The Fireflies, of course; everybody wants them, they are so brilliant;—a little unsteady, to be sure, but quite in the higher circles."

"Yes, we must have the Fireflies," echoed the Colonel.

"Well, then,—and the Butterflies and the Moths. Now, there's a trouble. There's such an everlasting tribe of those Moths; and if you invite dull people they're always sure all to come, every one of them.—Still, if you have the Butterflies, you can't leave out the Moths."

"Old Mrs. Moth has been laid up lately with a gastric fever, and that may keep two or three of the Misses Moth at home," said the Colonel.

"Whatever could give the old lady such a turn?" said Miss Katy. "I thought she never was sick."

"I suspect it's high living. I understand she and her family ate up a whole ermine cape last month, and it disagreed with them."

"For my part, I can't conceive how the Moths can live as they do," said Miss Katy with a face of disgust. "Why, I could no more eat worsted fur, as they do—"

"That is quite evident from the fairy-like delicacy of your appearance," said the Colonel. "One can see that nothing so gross and material has ever entered into your system."

"I'm sure," said Miss Katy, "Mamma says she don't know what does keep me alive; half a dew drop and a little bit of the nicest part of a rose leaf, I assure you, often lasts me for a day. But we are forgetting our list. Let me see—the Fire-flies Butterflies, Moths. The Bees must come, I suppose."

"The bees are a worthy family," said the Colonel.

"Worthy enough, but dreadfully humdrum," said Miss Katy. "They never talk about anything but honey and housekeeping; still they are a class of people one cannot neglect."

"Well, then, there are the Bumble-Bees."

"O, I dote on them! General Bumble Bee is one of the most dashing, brilliant fellows of the day."

"I think he is shockingly corpulent," said Colonel Katy-did, not at all pleased to hear him praised;—"don't you?"

"I don't know but he is a little stout," said Miss Katy; "but so distinguished and elegant in his manners,—something martial and breezy about him."

"Well if you invite the Bumble Bees, you must have the Hornets."

"Those spiteful Hornets,—I detest them!"

"Nevertheless, dear Miss Katy, one does not like to offend the Hornets."

"No, one can't. There are those five Misses Hornets,—dreadful old maids!—as full of spite as they can live. You may be sure they will every one come, and be looking about to make spiteful remarks. Put down the Hornets, though."

"How about the Mosquitos?" said the Colonel.

"Those horrid Mosquitos,—they are dreadfully plebeian! Can't one cut them?"

"Well, dear Miss Katy," said the Colonel, "if you ask my candid opinion as a friend, I should say *not*. There's young Mosquito, who graduated last year, has gone into literature and is connected with some of our leading papers, and they say he carries the sharpest pen of all the writers. It won't do to offend him."

"And so I suppose we must have his old aunts, and all six of his sisters, and all his dreadfully common relations."

"It is a pity," said the Colonel, "but one must pay one's tax to society."

Just at this moment the conference was interrupted by a visitor, Miss Keziah Cricket, who came in with her work-bag on her arm to ask a subscription for a poor family of Ants who had just had their house hoed up in clearing the garden walks.

"How stupid of them!" said Katy, "not to know better than to put their house in the garden-walks; that's just like those Ants!"

"Well, they are in great trouble; all their stores destroyed, and their father killed,—quite cut in two by a hoe."

"How very shocking! I don't like to hear of such disagreeable things,—it affects my nerves terribly. Well, I'm sure I haven't anything to give. Mamma said yesterday she was sure, she didn't know how our bills were to be paid,—and there's my green satin with point-lace yet to come home." And Miss Katy-did shrugged her shoulders and affected to be very busy with Colonel Kate-did, in just the way that young ladies sometimes do when they wish to signify to visitors that they had better leave.

Little Miss Cricket perceived how the case stood, and hopped briskly off, without giving herself ever time to be offended. "Poor extravagant thing!" said she to herself, "it was hardly worth while to ask her."

"Pray, shall you invite the Crickets?" said Colonel Katy-did.

"Who? I? Why, Colonel, what a question! Invite the Crickets? O! what can you be thinking?"

"And shall you not ask the Locusts, or the Grasshoppers?"

"Certainly. The Locusts, of course,—a very old distinguished family; and the Grasshoppers are pretty well, and ought to be asked. But we must draw a line somewhere,—and the Crickets! why, it's shocking even to think of!"

"I thought they were nice, respectable people."

"O, perfectly nice and respectable—very good people, in fact, so far as that goes. But then you must see the difficulty."

"My dear cousin, I am afraid you must explain."

"Why, their *color*, to be sure. Don't you see?"

"Oh!" said the Colonel. "That's it, is it? Excuse me, but I have been living in France, where these distinctions are wholly unknown, and I have not yet got myself in the train of fashionable ideas here."

"Well, then, let me teach you," said Miss Katy. "You know we Republicans go for no distinctions except those created by Nature herself, and we found our rank upon *color*, because that is clearly a thing that none has any hand in but our Maker. You see?"

"Yes; but who decides what color shall be the reigning color?"

"I'm surprised to hear the question! The only true color—the only proper one—is our color, to be sure. A lovely pea green is the precise shade on which we found aristocratic distinction. But then we are liberal; we associate with the Moths, who are gray; with the Butterflies, who are blue and gold colored; with the Grasshoppers, yellow and brown;—and society would become dreadfully mixed if it were not fortunately ordered that the Crickets are black as jet. The fact is, that a class to be looked down upon is necessary to all elegant society, and if the Crickets were not black, we could not keep them down, because, as everybody knows, they are often a good deal cleverer than we are. They have a vast talent for music and dancing. They are very quick at learning, and would be getting to the very top of the ladder if we once allowed them to climb. But their being black is a convenience, because, as long as we are green and they black, we have a superiority that can never be taken from us. Don't you see now?"

"O yes, I see exactly," said the Colonel.

"Now that Keziah Cricket, who just came in here, is quite a musician, and her old father plays the violin beautifully; by the way, we might engage him for our orchestra."

And so Miss Katy's ball came off, and the performers kept it up from sundown to daybreak, so that it seemed as if every leaf in the forest were alive. The Katy-dids, and the Musquitos, and the Locusts, and a full orchestra of Crickets, made the air perfectly vibrate, insomuch that old Parson Too Whit, who was preaching a Thursday evening lecture to a very small audience, announced to his hearers that he should certainly write a discourse against dancing for the next weekly occasion.

The good Doctor was even with his word in the matter, and gave out some very sonorous discourses, without in the least stopping the round of gayeties kept up by these dissipated Katydids, which ran on, night after night, till the celebrated Jack Frost epidemic, which occurred somewhere about the first of September.

Poor Miss Katy, with her flimsy green satin and point lace, was one of the first victims, and fell from the bough in company with a sad shower of last year's leaves.—The worthy Cricket family, however, avoided Jack Frost by emigrating in time to the chimney corner of a nice little cottage that had been built in the wood that summer.

There good old Mr. and Mrs Cricket, with sprightly Miss Keziah and her brothers and sisters, found a warm and welcome home; and when the storm howled without and lashed the poor naked trees, the crickets on the hearth would chirp out cheery welcome to papa as he came in from the snowy path, or mamma as she sat at her work-basket.

"Cheep, cheep, cheep!" little Freddy would say. "Mamma, who is it says 'cheep'?"

"Dear Freddy, it's our own dear little cricket, who loves us and comes to sing to us when snow is on the ground."

So when poor Miss Katydid's satin and lace were all swept away, the warm home talents of the crickets made for them a welcome refuge.—*Our Young Folks for May.*

A GOOD AND AUTHENTIC STORY about Mr. Lincoln, came to me the other day from a "reliable friend. Conversing with Hon. James A Briggs, formerly State Agent of Ohio in New York, one day at the White House, the late President said in reference to the rush of office seekers and their ingenious devices to secure his attention: "Why, Briggs, I believe there is even a system of female brokerage in offices here in Washington, for I am constantly beset by women of all sorts, high and low, pretty and ugly, modest and the other sort. Here yesterday, a very handsome young woman called; she would not take a denial, was admitted, and went straight to work soliciting a certain office for somebody supposed to be her husband. She plead his cause dexterously, eloquently, at times was almost successful by her importunate entreaties. By degrees she came closer and closer to me, as I sat in my chair, until really her face came so near my own that I thought she wanted me to kiss her. When my indignation came to my relief, and, drawing myself back and straightening myself up, I gave her the proper sort of a look and said: 'Mrs —, you are very pretty, and it's very tempting; but I won't.'"—*Corres. Cinn. Comm.*

THE COLORADO VETO.—The President's veto of the Colorado admission bill contains some strong arguments which the friends of that measure are bound to meet, before it can stand much chance of securing a two-thirds vote. It is a matter of doubt whether a clear majority of the people of Colorado really desire admission to the Union at this time. But a stronger objection arises from the small population of a Territory, and the uncertainty, to say the least, as to whether it is actually increasing or decreasing in numbers. The community does not yet seem to have assumed a settled, stable character, but is in great part composed of transient and migratory elements, according to surrounding circumstances. It is, therefore, no great injury for such a community to wait awhile and make some steady growth, before it is admitted to an equality with the great States of the Union.—*Boston Journal.*

The Free Press.

GEO. W. & G. G. BENEDICT.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

FRIDAY MORNING MAY 25, 1866.

Mr. Morrill for Senator.

The N. Y. *Tribune* says: "Vermont is considerably agitated by the necessity of electing two U. S. Senators next Fall—both seats being now filled by Executive nominees in place of Messrs. Collamer and Foot, deceased. There will be several candidates; but there is one man who may not be a candidate, yet who ought at all events to be chosen, because of what he has done and is able to do for his State and the Union. We need hardly add that his name is JUSTIN S. MORRILL."

The *Tribune* may be assured that Mr. MORRILL's ability and experience as a legislator, and his eminent worth as a man, are not wholly unrecognized at home, and that it cannot claim a patent on the suggestion of his name, by reason of prior invention. Mr. Morrill has been talked of for years in Vermont, as the fittest man for Judge Collamer's successor in the Senate, and but for the fortuitous circumstances which have taken Judge Poland from the Bench and placed him by the Governor's appointment in the Senate, there would be no question and probably no contest over the election. The last Legislature, if the election had fallen to them, would have chosen Mr. Morrill with substantial unanimity. And though Mr. Poland's position and popularity with certain classes, make him a formidable candidate, we do not see how any Legislature, properly representing the people of Vermont, can be made to reach a different result.

The President's Policy--North and South

The bad effect at the South of the course taken by Mr. Johnson in his attempt to settle the terms of readmission for the late rebel States without the co-operation of Congress, may be seen from the noticeable article which we copy from the Richmond *Whig*. The South is therein represented as a submissive people, which having fully complied with the terms offered by the proper authority as conditions precedent to representation, are kept out of the Union by corrupt and malicious politicians, who for selfish ends desire to postpone to another generation the final settlement of the differences between the North and the South, and in the meantime are educating that generation to hate their Southern brethren. Such is substantially the President's view of the situation as shown in his speeches, and is doubtless fully adopted at the South.

There is no need to argue over again the question as to what is the proper authority to decide upon the terms of readmission. The people might have been willing to have left that matter to Mr. Lincoln, for they knew and trusted him. But he did not claim it as his province. In Mr. Seward's official account of the interview between President Lincoln and Jeff. Davis' commissioners, furnished to Mr. Adams for the information of the British government, he says:

"The President assured the other party that while he must adhere to these positions, he would be prepared, so far as power is lodged with the Executive, to exercise liberality. His power is limited by the Constitution. And when peace should be made, *Congress must necessarily act in regard to appropriations of money and to the admission of representatives from the insurrectionary States.*"

This shows sufficiently what Mr. Lincoln's position was, and it is the deliberate, unalterable position of the Republican Union party. On this the loyal masses are substantially a unit. The two or three Senators who have apparently sold themselves to the President, body and soul, stand alone, or find their backers only in the Democratic ranks.

As to the temper with which Congress comes to the decision of this momentous question, and with which the people of the North await their decision, there is evidently a serious misunderstanding at the South. That Congress might have taken less time on some points, may be true; on some it is probable it would have made quicker work, but for the attempt to usurp its authority and crowd it into premature action. But it was the duty of our Representatives to look the ground over carefully and weigh well their course. There are many indications of the temper of the South, which certainly do not counsel overhaste. When Gen. Lee is announced as the Southern candidate for the next presidential campaign; when Gen. Wise finds applauding hearers for the vaunting speech—"If I had triumphed, I would have stripped them [the Yankees] naked—for myself, the boot being on the other leg, I take no oaths, ask no pardons;"—when ex-Gov. Holden of North Carolina states that he and other Union men must leave the State or find better protection from their rebel enemies; when outrages like those at Memphis occur; when agents of the Freedmen's bureau are insulted, and officers of the U. S. army shot down in the streets of Southern cities;—some hesitation in welcoming the authors of these acts to full political power may be pardoned.

But with these and all the wrongs of years past in view, we see no signs of prevalent hatred of the South on the part of our Northern people. The treatment thus far of the authors of the most wicked and causeless rebellion in History has been kind and magnanimous beyond all precedent—such as would be unthought of in any other nation. Having fought our misguided brethren to keep them in the Union, we desire to live with them in the Union, and to do so on terms of amity and so far as possible of mutual confidence and respect. But *is it unreasonable* that the conquerors in the war should desire to make sure the fruits of victory, won with three hundred thousand lives, and three billions of money? Is it not *right* that the North should exact of the South the guarantees which shall assure the future peace and homogeneity of our whole people? And this is all we ask. Nothing for vengeance, little penalty for outraged law, nothing for hatred; but everything for true union and peace

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WHAT WOULD THE SOUTH DO IN THE EVENT OF A FOREIGN WAR.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial*, intimates that "all parties and all sections may soon be called upon to join together to carry on war against a European power." We cannot consider such a war probable; but it is so far within the range of *possibility*, that it may be worth while to consider what part the Southerners would be likely to play in such an event. We are by no means sure that a foreign war would unite *all* sections. There are not wanting indications that many of the late rebels would be glad of a chance to fight again against the Stars and Stripes under a foreign flag. Ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, thought it necessary in a recent speech at Richmond, to warn his hearers against indulging such anticipations, saying "he had heard some young men talk flippantly about the prospects of a foreign war, such as might result between the United States and France in regard to Mexico, in which event, they said, they would take sides with the enemy," and this feeling is not wholly confined to the young men. "Bill Arp," the Georgian political humorist, whose letters, judging from their popularity at the South, represent the feelings of a large portion of the people there, says in one of them:

The South went out mighty unwillingly. Everybody knows that we didnt git along in peace, so we concluded to do like Abraham and his brother-in-law; to separate our households.—What they wanted to keep us for I never could see, and cant see it yit. I wouldnt have a nigger or a dog to stay 'round me that didnt want to. Some say they wanted us to strengthen em agin their enemies in case of a furrin war. Does any man in his senses expect us to help the black republicans whip any body? Have we got any worse enemies than they are? They cant make us fight I reckon if we dont want to. We've fout enuf and made nothin by it but glory, and we aint a goin to gine in another war to gratify other people. Dodds says before he'd pull a trigger for Thad Stevens, he'd have his soul transmigrated to a bench leg'd fice, and bark at his daddys mules 2000 years. I wonder if the experience of the last 4 years aint satisfied these fellows that our boys are a dangerous set to be turned loose in time of war. Wouldnt you think that as a matter of policy they would soft sodder us a little, and quit their slanderin. If we do fight for em, there will be one condition certain. They must be put where David put Uriah, and our boys must consent to make a charge or two behind em at the pint of the bagnet.

Another circumstance in point is the fact that all the leading Southerners who have gone to Mexico, have offered their services to the Imperial usurper, who is maintained there by foreign bayonets, not one of them joining the standard of the Republican President, who is fighting for the liberties of his country. These things show how seriously the sentiment of nationality and attachment to republican institutions has been weakened at the South, to be restored, we fear, only by slow degrees.

The New York World and the Democratic Party

"When the United States constitute a nation; when States become counties; when the Union becomes an union of individuals, not of States—the Democratic party will have no principle of cohesion, and will be disbanded. But not till then."—*N. Y. World.*

We have little space for extracts from the New York *World*. Its disloyal course during the entire continuance of the armed rebellion—and its intense eagerness ever since the rebel armies were broken up, to have the rebellious States, as States, and all the rebels within them, restored at once to place and power, just as if they had never seized a United States mint or fort, fired a gun or tortured a man to make war on the National authority—are now so widely known, that its influence over anybody whose leanings have not been essentially in the same direction, does not in our judgment, amount to much.

Our readers will observe that the political heresy of John C. Calhoun and his followers, that we have no United States Government, in any proper sense of the term—but only a partnership concern of States, which of course can be broken up at the pleasure of any of the partners, is just as thoroughly upheld now by the New York *World*, as it ever was by South Carolina. Of course, then, all the acts of the United States Government to preserve the Nation from destruction by the rebel armies, were without any proper governmental authority whatever, and not a man in arms against the national forces was guilty of any crime whatever, against the government. Still further, it follows, according to the New York *World*, that France, Great Britain, and other nations which have made treaties with the United States, have been guilty of ridiculous folly; for if there is no nation here, how can they make treaties with one?—They ought to have made them with South Carolina, with New York, with Maine, Connecticut, and so on, and then their treaties would have had some proper basis to stand upon. The practical harm of such pernicious talk is in its effect on the southern people, encouraging them in the belief that there is nothing wrong in treason and rebellion, and that it is outrageous oppression to talk of punishment for the past or guarantees for the future, in their case. The *people* have decided with sufficient distinctness, by votes and by bayonets, that the United States *is* a nation.

The Colorado Bill.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

To the United States Senate:

I return to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, entitled "An Act for the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union," with my objections to its becoming a law:

First. From the best information which I have been able to obtain, I do not consider the establishment of a State Government at present necessary for the welfare of the people of Colorado. Under the existing Territorial Government all the rights, privileges and interests of the citizens are protected.

Second. The qualified voters choose their own Legislators and their own local officers, and are represented in Congress by a Delegate of their own selection. They make and execute their own municipal laws subject only to revision of Congress, an authority not likely to be exercised unless in extreme or extraordinary cases. The population is small—some estimating it so low as twenty-five thousand—while advocates of the bill reckon the number at from thirty-five thousand to forty thousand souls.—The people are principally recent settlers, many of whom are understood to be ready for removal to other mining districts beyond the limits of the Territory, if circumstances shall render them more inviting. Such a population cannot but find relief from excessive taxation. If the territorial system, which devolves the expense of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the United States, is for the present continued, they cannot but find the security of person and property increased by their reliance upon the National Executive power, for the maintenance of law and order, against the disturbances necessarily incident to all newly organized communities.

Third. It is not satisfactorily established that a majority of the citizens of Colorado desire or are prepared for an exchange of a Territorial for a State government. In September, 1864, under the authority of Congress, an election was lawfully appointed and held for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the people upon that particular question. Six thousand one hundred and ninety-two votes were cast, and of this number a majority of 3352 was given against the proposed change. In September, 1865, without any legal authority, the question was again presented to the people of the Territory, with the view of obtaining a reconsideration of the result of the election held in compliance with the act of Congress approved March 21, 1864. At this second election 595 votes were polled; and a majority of 156 were given in favor of a State organization. It does not seem to me entirely safe to receive this last mentioned result, so irregularly obtained, as sufficient to outweigh the one which had been legally obtained in the first election. Regularity and conformity to law are essential to the preservation of order and stable government, and should, as far as practicable, always be observed in the formation of new States.

Fourth. The admission of Colorado at this time, as a State of the Federal Union, appears to be incompatible with the public interest of the country, while it is desired that territories sufficiently matured should be organized as States. Yet the spirit of the Constitution seems to require that there should be an approximation to equality among the several States comprising the Union. No State can have less than two Senators in Congress. The largest State has a population of 4,000,000. Several of the States have a population exceeding two million, and many others have a population exceeding one million. A population of 127,000 is the ratio of apportionment of representatives among the several States. If this bill should become a law, the people of Colorado, thirty thousand in number, would have in the House of Representatives one member, while New York with a population of four millions, has but thirty-one. Colorado would have in the Electoral College three votes, while New York has only thirty-three. Colorado would have in the Senate two votes, while New York has no more. Inequalities of this character have already occurred, but it is believed that none have happened where the inequality was so great. When such inequality has been allowed, Congress is supposed to have permitted it on the ground of some high public necessity, and under circumstances which promised that it would rapidly disappear, through the growth and development of the newly admitted State. Thus, in regard to the several States in what was formerly called the "Northwest Territory," lying east of the Mississippi, their rapid advancement in population rendered it certain that these States, admitted with only one or two representatives in Congress, would, in a very short period, be entitled to a great increase of representation. So when California was admitted, on the ground of commercial and political exigencies, it was well foreseen that that State was destined rapidly to become a great, prosperous mining and commercial community. In the case of Colorado I am not aware that any national exigency, either of a political or commercial nature, requires a departure from the law of equality which has been so generally adhered to in our history. If information submitted in connection with this bill is reliable, Colorado, instead of increasing, has declined in population. At an election for members of a Territorial Legislature held in 1861, 10,580 votes were cast; at the election before mentioned in 1864, the number of votes cast was 6192; while at the irregular election in 1865, which is assumed as a basis for legislative action at this time, the aggregate of votes was 5905. Sincerely anxious for the welfare and prosperity of every Territory and State, as well as for the prosperity and welfare of the whole Union, I regret this apparent decline of population in Colorado, but it is manifest that it is due to emigration which is going out from that Territory into other regions within the United States which either are in fact, or are believed by the inhabitants of Colorado to be richer in mineral wealth and agricultural resources. If, however, Colorado has not really declined in population, another census, or another election under the authority of Congress, would place the question beyond doubt, and cause but little delay in the ultimate admission of the Territory as a State if desired by the people. The tenor of these objections furnishes the reply which may be expected to an argument in favor of the measure, derived from the enabling act, which was passed by Congress on the 21st day of March, 1864.—Although Congress then supposed that the condition of the Territory was such as to warrant its admission as a State, the result of two years' experience shows that every reason which existed for the institution of a territorial instead of a State government in Colorado, at its first organization, still continues in force. The condition of the Union at the present moment is calculated to inspire caution in regard to the admission of new States. Eleven of the old States have been for some time and still remain unrepresented in Congress. It is a common interest of all the States—as well those represented as those unrepresented—that the integrity and harmony of the Union should be restored as completely as possible, so that all who are expected to bear the burdens of the Federal Government shall be consulted concerning the admission of new States and that in the meantime no new State shall be prematurely and unnecessarily admitted to a participation in the political power which the Federal Government wields, not for the benefit of any individual State or section, but for the common safety, welfare and happiness of the whole country.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., May 15, 1866.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

When are Our National Differences to be Settled.

The differences between the North and the South will have to be made up sooner or later, now or hereafter, by the present or some future generation. Eleven States that grow the four chief staples; that originally came into the Union, not by force but consent; that have borne their ratable portion of the expenses of the Government; that have contributed ten of the seventeen Presidents; that, after a war of four years, have laid down their arms, accepting the issues tendered them; have abolished Slavery; repealed their ordinances of secession; repudiated their war debts; taken the oath of amnesty, and intend faithfully to observe it, *cannot be long kept out of the Union if the Northern people have not altogether lost their reason.* It is manifestly to the interest of both parties that their union and unity shall be perfected and made pleasant, since it is the decree of fate that they shall not be separated. To postpone to another generation what is the duty of the present generation is not only wrong, but the most unwise policy. There are hundreds of thousands of young beings born in both sections; there are hundreds of thousands of others whose minds are developing, and who are taking in new ideas and receiving biases and prejudices—ideas, biases, prejudices, that will last them through life. *Shall these young people at the North be educated to hate the South; and shall those at the South be trained to hate the North?* Such an education and training are easily acquired without the ordinary efforts of teaching. Shall their eyes open upon States discordant and belligerent, and their young hearts learn alienation and disunion as their first lesson? They will be indelibly impressed by what they see, and will never forget what they hear. Their parents may be too thoughtful and considerate to teach them deliberately to hate their brethren, but they will learn this hatred without such teaching. Children learn what is bad without being taught it. The longer the delay in restoration the more difficult it will become.

A speedy and final settlement of these differences is due to posterity. When the war was determined upon it was said that as it had to come it was due to posterity that the existing generation should fight it out, and not bequeath it to another generation. This was done, and now the duty of settling peacefully and forever all the questions arising out of it, must be discharged by those who made and fought that war.

Without hypocrisy or cant, without reproaches or reservations, the Southern people are in favor of such a settlement. They know that they were conquered in war, not from superior courage, but the superior numbers and resources of their late adversaries. It was the victory of brute force, and did not, therefore, leave that sting, that mortification and shame which would have resulted, had the contest been more equal. *Not losing their self respect they can afford to hold up their heads while they submit to terms, as Gen. Lee did when he surrendered to Gen. Grant.* The feelings of those two Generals, and of the armies they commanded at the time of the surrender, should be the feelings of the people of the two sections. The Northern army showed feelings of generosity that will forever redound to its credit, and the Southern army showed all that it could—a noble appreciation of those feelings. Congress not being in session, the duty of tranquilizing the country and devising a permanent mode of settlement, devolved upon the President. The South had no power, no voice. She was at the mercy of the Government. In process of time the President gradually, cautiously and thoughtfully developed his policy. Remembering the generosity of the victorious Generals, poetical ideas of the knightly magnanimity of former periods took possession of some minds. They were soon dispelled. The President announced his policy—restoration upon conditions, stringent conditions. *The Southern States complied with all the conditions he prescribed, and they did so cheerfully; for although some of the conditions appeared onerous, the President manifested a kindly and generous spirit, and we all pretty soon came to understand that he not only had to please himself, but the great army of politicians who were much harder to satisfy than the one million of veteran soldiers under Grant's command, who had fought for peace, while the politicians were slang-whanging in Washington. The South did all that the President asked. What more could be expected of it?*

The settlement between the President and the South has been disturbed—has been set aside by politicians, and new and unheard of conditions are presented. This has reopened the whole controversy and revived all the old animosities. The Southern people are abused as impudent traitors for asking any conditions—and the effort is made to excite them to resentment, if not to insubordination, by a ceaseless stream of reproaches and insults. They were not in a condition to dictate terms, and did not attempt to do so. *They merely complied with the terms offered by the President, who, in closing the war and making a settlement, acted in pursuance of the Constitution as commander-in-chief.*

The most that the South now asks, if, indeed, she asks anything, is *the observance of this settlement made by the President of the United States.* It is binding in honor on the Government. She is not in a situation and has not the wish to attempt the enforcement of this agreement. If repudiated by the Government, she has nothing more to say. Subject to its power, she will submit in peace to its decisions. *May she not, however, appeal for moderation of temper and decency of speech on the part of those who claim the right to make bargains and then break them.* If her misfortunes and present weakness are no protection against oppression, they ought at least to be a protection against insult. But even if insult is continued to be added to injury, she will bear both with befitting dignity, and will be more encouraged to do so by the consideration that those who are neither generous enemies nor warm friends are worthy of no other feeling than that of indifference. If the dominant party choose to keep the question open, to make no settlement, and retain the Southern States in their present uncertain relation to the Government, or to impose conditions deemed degrading, and therefore not voluntarily to be complied with, the fault will not lie at our door. We may lament but cannot remedy so capital an error.

It is a dreadful thing to pursue a policy that will perpetuate discord and alienation between the people of the two sections, when a little generosity would suffice to harmonize and bind them together.

City Meeting.

The Legal voters of the City, in very moderate numbers, assembled at the City Hall this forenoon, pursuant to the warning of the Mayor. The meeting was called to order and the warning read by the City Clerk. G. G. BENEDICT was chosen Moderator.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman TAFT:

Resolved, That the City Council is hereby authorized to assess a tax, upon the Grand List of the City, of *seventy-five cents* on the dollar, to pay the indebtedness of the city and the expenses of the present year.

Mr. Taft explained that in view of the fact that no appropriation would be needed for a Cemetery this year, in consequence of the delays occasioned by the appeals taken from the awards of land damages, by the principal owners of the land, the tax proposed would probably be ample for the needs of the Treasury.

Mayor Wales being called on for information, said that no tax had been laid by the City Council, and that the tax now voted was expected to cover all the expenses of the current year.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and on motion of G. H. Bigelow, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

THE GRAND LIST.—The Grand List of the City of Burlington for 1866, just completed by the Assessors, is $24,359 44—which is about $3,500 larger than the Grand List of last year.

The 75 cents tax voted Tuesday will thus raise $18,519 58.

CHURCH CONSOLIDATION.—The two Methodist Societies of this city, have for some time past been contemplating a consolidation, and have recently taken the steps for a formal union under one official board. The new society voted last Sunday to occupy for the present the Pine Street church, under the pastorship of Rev. Isaac McAnn. As soon as practicable, however, they will erect a new and spacious church edifice, either in one of the two desirable locations now owned by the joint Society, or more probably on some new site.

VERMONT REFORM SCHOOL.—The formal inauguration of the Vermont Reform School at Waterbury will take place on the 14th of June. An address will be delivered at 10-30 A. M., by J. S. Adams, Esq., of this city, and there will be interesting after-dinner exercises at the Waterbury Hotel.

The clergy of all denominations, teachers, and friends of education and social and moral progress and improvement are invited to attend.

The railroads will carry passengers attending the dedication, to and from Waterbury, that day, for fare one way.

SOPHOMORE EXHIBITION.—The College Chapel was crowded to overflowing Thursday eveng and the exhibition passed off with distinguished success. The young gentlemen acquitted themselves very handsomely, and had their pieces remarkably well committed, there being no prompting whatever, with perhaps a solitary exception. An orchestra of five or six instruments, under Messrs. Fales and Holmberg, furnished very acceptable music. We subjoin the Programme.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Music.

1. Character of Modern Scepticism. Henry Clay Barnes.
2. "Purified by Fire." Edward Beech Loomis.

Music.

3. Jacob Collamer. Leslie Munson Platt.
4. Distinguishing ideas of ancient and modern society. Albert Dana Tenney.

Music.

5. Moral effects of the Rebellion. * Joseph Dudley Denison.
6. "Reading maketh the full man; writing, the exact man; conference, the ready man." Mason Bill Carpenter.

Music.

* Excused.

POLICE COURT.—Before Recorder Read today Peter King, Joseph Langlois and Joseph Bacon were fined $10 and costs each for selling liquor. John McAuliffe and Chas. Blanchard $5 for intoxication, and Joseph Laplante $20 and costs for assault on Henry Shiotte. James Durand was also fined $7 and costs for tearing boards off a private fence.

POLICE COURT.—Before Recorder Read, to-day Wm. Maher was fined $5 and costs for intoxication.

The Vermont and Canada Railroad has declared a dividend of four per cent.

THE REMOVAL OF TREASURY AGENT ROBERTS.—Walton's *Journal* is authorized to say that nobody asked for the removal of Mr. Roberts; that the Treasury Department has no occasion for any dissatisfaction with him; and that it is not dissatisfied with him. Furthermore that no member of the Vermont delegation had anything to do with it," and in fact that there has been no 'removal' at all, but the Department has simply stopped or completed a service, which Mr. Roberts, at the time of his employment, was informed would be temporary.

Mr. Walton mistakenly attributes the remark that Mr. Roberts is "a decided Poland and Edmunds man," to the *Times*. It was the *Sentinel* which made that remark, and which is still asking for light on the subject of the removal. We have had from Washington information similar to that given by Mr. Walton; and have only to say in regard to it, that though the Treasury Department may not consider that there is any need for Mr. Roberts' services, we are satisfied that it is greatly for the advantage of the public Treasury to have some such capable and honest agent to look after the conduct of the public service, in some of the Frontier districts.

ANOTHER DECISION BY JUDGE SMALLEY.—Judge Smalley, in the United States District Court at Rochester, N. Y., has ordered an indictment quashed against a party for making false income returns, on the ground that the act of 1864 does not make this an indictable offence. The act of June 30th, 1865, does, however, make the offence indictable; but all who made false returns prior to that date escape under this decision.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—At North Royalton, Monday night, the house of Lyman Burbank was burned, having caught fire it is supposed from a defective fire-place. The hired men jumped from a window and escaped, but Mr. Burbank, his adopted daughter, and a Miss Dickerman of Cambridge, were burned to death. Mr. Burbank's body was saved. The two girls were burned to ashes, nothing being found of them after the fire except the bones. The fire extended to the outbuildings of the premises, and resulted in the total loss of the buildings, cattle, sheep, horses and hogs. Mr. Burbank was by occupation a drover, and was quite well known.

It is expected that 3000 Mormon emigrants will arrive at New York this spring, on the way to Utah. There are 1000 coming from Sweden and Norway, and 1700 from England. It is said that there are nearly one hundred Mormon missionaries now in Europe.

The following letter, written by a freedman, appears in the South Carolina *Leader*, the organ of the colored people of the State:

SUMMERVILLE, S. C., April 25, 1866.

EDITOR LEADER—Dear Sir—I desire to write you a few lines to express unqualified approval of the just and conservative tone of your paper. It is my own opinion that some of our people are capable of being intrusted with the ballot; while others among us, I must confess, are not. Whether the franchise is a right or a privilege, I am not prepared to say; but I incline to the opinion that we should bide our time. I dread the consequences to our people if measures are forced upon the South. It is far more desirable, in my opinion, that the Southern States themselves should, of their own accord, and through our intelligence and sensible bearing, be led to see the advantage and propriety of raising us to civil and political equality.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN BROWN.

A Southern journal suggest that the prohibition of suffrage to Presidential elections to ex-rebels, recommended by the Reconstruction Committee, would be obviated by devolving the choice of electors on the Legislature, which it is competent for each State to do.

Hon. Horace Maynard of Tennessee, says:

"The question of negro suffrage in Tennessee, will be settled by and by in favor of the black man, and I should not wonder if Tennessee gave the black man the right to vote before Connecticut does. And the black man will probably vote sooner in North Carolina than in Pennsylvania."

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—We find the following in a city journal:

The Secretary of the Treasury has received three hundred and forty-six packages from Wm. Clapp, Esq., Collector of Customs at Burlington, Vermont, containing the facts concerning nearly four hundred seizures made by that officer during the past year. It is estimated that the amount involved in these transactions, reach some four million dollars.

We suspect that this last sum, if it is meant to be the sum total of the seizures, is somewhat exaggerated. But if we allow $300 as the average proceeds of each seizure, which probably is not a very extravagant allowance, we have a sum total for the year of $120,000. As the Collector gets about a quarter of the proceeds, it will be easily seen that the collectorship is a pretty lucrative office.

A DEMOCRATIC MARK TAPLEY.—The *Sentinel* is jolly under the reflection that "the Black Republican fever in Vermont has had its day." It doubtless also thinks it was "not much of a shower after all."

WILLISTON ACADEMY.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the High School and of the citizens of Williston, on the 12th inst., the following resolutions prepared by a committee previously appointed for this purpose, were reported, duly considered, adopted, and forwarded for publication:

Resolved 1st, That the healthfulness of this community; the absence of those dangerous temptations that are found in almost every town and village; and the presence of a healthful public sentiment touching the care and conduct of youth, make it a very favorable locality for a good High School or Academy.

2d. From an experience of eight years with Mr. Joseph Cilley in our High School, we have a large and increasing confidence in his ability, faithfulness and success as a teacher and guardian of children and youth.

3d. We pledge our continued and hearty co-operation to sustain our High School, and make it the pride and confidence of the village and town, and of all that shall resort to it for instruction and improvement.

CONGRESSIONAL.—The West Point Academy bill was passed in the Senate on the 7th, with an amendment prohibiting the appointment of men who have served in the rebel army or navy.

In the House the tax bill was further discussed and a tax of $100 on grinders of coffee and spice added.

The President sent a message to the House enclosing a communication from General Grant, asking for the immediate passage of an army bill, assigning as a reason for this request the fact that more troops are needed on the frontier and at the South. He also expresses the opinion that the troops cannot be withdrawn from the South with safety for some time to come.

Political and Reconstructionary.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, predicts that Missouri will give 60,000 majority against President Johnson at the next election.

The people of West Virginia will vote on the 24th of May, 1866, on the proposition to amend their State constitution, *forever disfranchising* all who voluntarily gave aid and comfort to the rebellion, or at least until another convention is called that will repeal this restriction.

Governor Holden of North Carolina has addressed a letter to a prominent member of the United States Senate, stating that hundreds of loyal people are daily leaving North Carolina for the Northwest; and that unless some protection is speedily afforded them by the Government, every loyal man yet remaining in the State will be compelled to leave, himself among the rest.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says:

The political movement of electing General Grant as the next President has met with wonderful success. The Republicans of all shades accept the proposition as the best if not only mode of securing their desired end. That is the compromise to be offered to the eleven Southern States; the Republicans are to have the Presidency for the next term, and the South may have restoration and representation.

The Republican Central Committee of St. Louis met recently and adopted the following among other resolutions:

That we regard it as the only true policy, not to admit any representatives of the late rebel States into the national Legislature until they have given ample guaranties for a truly republican form of government in the future, and we are entirely opposed to the repeal or modification of the so-called Congressional "test oath."

That we hold it the duty of Congress not to adjourn before the 4th of March, 1867, unless the reconstruction of the Union has been settled before that time in the sense of the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence.

AN ENGLISHMAN ON THE U. S NATIONAL DEBT.—Lord Gladstone in his address to the British House of Commons, on the 3d inst., said:

"The chapter of national debts is assuming, *I think, a painful and a baleful prominence as a social and political fact of modern experience.* (Hear.) I do not know whether the House is aware to what extent this mischievous and injurious process is going on; but I will refer first to what I do not hesitate to declare I contemplate *with the least anxiety, and that is the debt of the United States.* The debt of the United States is in itself something wonderful—wonderful as the creation of four years, strictly of four years, and no more, and yet amounting to nearly 3,000,000,000 dollars, or £600,000,000, and the rate of growth of the debt in the last year exceeded, I think, $200,000,000. That is a wonderful debt, and its charge is enormous. It is not possible in the present state of the financial arrangements of that country to ascertain with precision but I believe I am not wrong in saying that the charge of that debt *is considerably heavier than ours*, though the capital is less. (Hear, hear.) The smallest sum at which I can estimate the charge is thirty one or thirty-two million sterling; and if upon the back of that sum we lay the necessary cost of raising the revenue, which in America is much heavier than it is here, I do not think the effective amount of taxation incumbent upon the nation at this time in consequence of the Northern debt (*I do not include one farthing of the Southern debt*) cannot be taken at less than nearly thirty-five millions sterling per annum. Well, now, looking at these figures, one would be struck with struck with something like despair; but if we look *at the position of the country which has to bear the burden I must confess that I think the future of America, as far as finance is concerned—will not be attended with any embarrassment. I do not believe that that debt will constitute any difficulty for the American people* (Cheers.) I am confident that if they show with respect to finance any portion of that extraordinary resolution which on both sides alike they manifested during the war, and of that equally remarkable resolution with which on the return of peace they have brought their monstrous and gigantic establishments within moderate bounds—(hear, hear)—I won't say that this debt, according to an expression which was once fashionable in this country, will be a fleabite—(a laugh)—but that in a moderate time it will be brought within very small limits, and may, within the lifetime of persons now living, be effaced altogether. (Hear, hear.) At this moment America is, I believe, paying war taxes, and the amount of the revenue of the United States is not less, I apprehend, than about eighty millions of money, the largest sum ever raised in any country for the purposes of a central government. The estimated surplus is from twenty to thirty millions sterling a year, and I believe at present only about ten millions of their taxation are menaced by the natural impatience of the people with respect to some of the taxes that have been imposed. Mr. McCulloch, the finance minister of that country, strongly urges the policy of reducing the debt, and I am quite certain that from this side of the water *we shall send him a hearty expression of good wishes for his success, both on account of our interest in the well being of a friendly nation, and because it may be hoped that the example of America will react beneficially on this country.*

Agricultural.

SHEEP.—We are strong advocates for shearing sheep unwashed. They may thus be sheared much earlier; there is little danger of their taking cold; the coolness of the weather is supposed to influence a more rapid renewing of their covering, and by the time the summer's heat beats down hot and scorching upon their backs, they are sufficiently protected not to be blistered, as sometimes happens in late shorn sheep. All flocks ought to be dipped after shearing. Unless the ticks or lice are very thick, the dipping should be postponed till warmer weather than we usually have in May. The gradual accustoming of sheep to grass is quite as important as the same treatment for neat cattle. Do not withhold the grain, but keep it up until the flock is well established upon grass. They should also be turned to grass gradually, two or three hours a day, in addition to their full regular feeding of hay, etc. No one should overlook the great value of his stock as manure makers. This will in many parts of the country make it very remunerative to have the cows all yarded and stabled at night, and the sheep folded.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

A secesh matron in Missouri has named her last baby Veto, in honor of Andy.