

## Selected Poetry.

## COMING PLEASURES.

Shadow-leaves of rugged elms,  
 Thrown on cool, green meadow plants:  
 Light beyond, and flowered realms,  
 Passing bees' deep organ-chants.

Plumes of air that touch the cheek  
 Like a rose, as soft and brief:  
 Happy thoughts that need not speak,  
 Lapped in rest and love's belief.

Rippling stream by sun and shade,  
 Golden-meshed and amber-drops;  
 Song of bird and tinkling blade,  
 Where the distant corn they reap.

Such an hour is coming, sweet,  
 Banishing the anxious frown—  
 Laming ache and troubles heat—  
 Bringing heavenly angels down.

Speech of the Hon. W. Mungen, of Ohio.

The speech of this Hon. W. Mungen, of Ohio, delivered in the House of Representatives at the late sitting of Congress, has been sent to us, says the *Champion*, by its author.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world. It is a noble speech, devoted to the rights of the human races, to the policy of the United States, and to the policy of the world.

they live, as by any anatomical or physiological differences, or by the color of the skin.

"The North American Indian never made a law or government—the white man never lived without law and government. Sixty-three cubic inches are insufficient. The Indian was created for a savage and barbarous life. He is even now, in following the instincts of his barbarity on the plains, hastening the extinction of his race—which race is being rapidly broken up to give place to a higher and better type of men—different physically, anatomically, intellectually, morally, socially—different in all that constitutes humanity.

"There is a natural antagonism between the races, called prejudices; but it is not prejudice; it is not a creature of class or caste; it is not confined to the low and ignorant, but it is found among the highly educated, cultivated and enlightened. It is the middle wall of partition between the races, set and built up there by the Almighty. This feeling or principle, called prejudice, is a part of type; a part of life; an evidence of different humanities and different creations, and of different and distinct races."

## The Iron-Clad Oath.

I, ——— of ——— County of ——— and State of ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States, against all enemies, foreign or domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

THE NEED OF RESTORATION.—The New Hampshire *Daily Union*, published at Manchester, in that State, says that never during the last thirty years, except a short time during the early days of the war, has the cotton and woolen manufacturing business been in such a depressed condition. The mills are running at a loss in Lowell, Lawrence, and most of the other manufacturing towns in Massachusetts, and throughout New England. The *Union* says that the Manchester mills and print works have goods on hand unsold to the amount of \$2,000,000. The same state of things exists in other establishments—one manufacturing having sunk \$10,000 within a few months.

In addition to this statement of the factories, it is said that the shoe business, at Lynn, and other large shoe manufacturing towns in New England, is in a very depressed condition, as compared with what it has been in former years, when orders for shoes came in thick and fast from the South and West.

The paper noticing this unfortunate condition of affairs, attributes it to the chaotic state of the political affairs of the country. North and South, East and West are all beginning to sorely feel the need of restoration and peace.

RADICALISM WEAKENING.—A convention of the "Union party" of Orange county, Indiana, was held the other day, by which some very significant resolutions were adopted. Two of them are as follows:

"Resolved, That while we rejoice at the downfall of slavery and the establishment of universal liberty throughout the Republic, we do not believe it possible or desirable to establish social or political equality between the whites and black races. As citizens of a loyal State in the Union, we claim the right to establish such laws in regard to suffrage as to us shall seem best calculated to secure the harmony and prosperity of our people.

"Resolved, That all attempts to establish either social or political equality by legislation tends to disturb the peace of society and corrupt the ballot-box. Therefore we are for the separation of the two races by colonizing the negroes of the United States in some locality congenial to their well being, as the means of a final settlement of this vexed question in American politics."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* describes the new invention of making furnaces consume their own smoke as follows: "The mouths of the short chimneys or cupolas of the blast furnaces are closed and the smoke and gas are carried down and brought round by means of iron pipes to the fireplace of the engine which keeps up the blast. These pipes discharge just in front of a small bright co's fire, in passing over which their contents get kindled, and so feed the engine. Thus the saving in fuel is immense, the fire in the smelting furnace being made to do almost double duty, and the consumption of smoke is a gain to all concerned. Probably the plan admits of extension, so that by-and-by acts for forcing manufacturers to consume their own smoke may not be quite such a dead letter as they have hitherto been."

TO PRESERVE HEN'S EGGS.—A lot of hen's eggs buried on the ranch of Mr. S. W. Johnson, near Sacramento, during the flood of 1862, were recently disinterred, and found to be perfectly preserved. They were undoubtedly enveloped in a fine clay mud, impervious to air. Any other impervious coating will answer the same purpose.

## Letter from Colonel Ould.

The following letter has been published from Colonel Robert Ould, late Confederate commissioner of exchange of prisoners of war, to Hon. Charles A. Eldridge, sustaining the statement of the latter, lately made in the House of Representatives, controverted by Gen. Butler, relative to the offer of the Confederates to return sick and wounded Federal soldiers without equivalent.—The letter says:

I have seen your remarks published. They are substantially correct. Every word that I said to you in Richmond is not only true, but can be proved by Federal officers. I did offer in August to deliver the Federal sick and wounded, without requiring equivalents, and urged the necessity of haste in sending them, as the mortality was terrible. I did offer to deliver from ten to fifteen thousand at Savannah without delay. Although this offer was made in August, transportation was not sent for them until December, and during the interval the mortality was perhaps at its greatest height. If I had not made the offer, why did the Federal authorities send transportation to Savannah for ten or fifteen thousand men? If I made the offer, based only on equivalents, why did the same transportation carry down for delivery only three thousand men?

Butler says the offer was made in the fall, according to the newspaper report, and that 7,000 were delivered. The offer was made in August, and they were sent for in December. I then delivered more than 13,000 and would have gone to 15,000 if the Federal transportation had been sufficient. My instructions to my agents were to deliver 15,000 sick and wounded, and if that number of that class were not on hand, to make up the number by well men. The offer was made by me in pursuance of instructions from the Confederate Secretary of War. I was ready to keep up the arrangement until every sick and wounded man had been returned. The 3,000 men sent to Savannah by the Federals were in as wretched condition as any detachment of prisoners ever sent from a Confederate prison. All these things are susceptible of proof, and I am much mistaken if I cannot prove them by Federal authority. I am quite sure that Mulford will sustain every allegation here made. General Butler's correspondence is all on one side, as I was instructed at the date of his letter to hold no correspondence with him. I corresponded with Mulford or General Hitchcock. Yours truly, R. OULD.

The New York *Sun* has an editorial headed "Turning over a new leaf," saying that although two years have passed since the war ceased, no perceptible progress has been made in the reorganization of the Southern States. It says this is owing to the fact that the North and the South have persistently refused to pull together. It asks, "Will the aspect of the case be any more encouraging one, two or ten years hence under such circumstances?" adding, "Time enough has been wasted, and this foolish quarrel should be continued no longer." The *Sun* continues: "Ultimately the North and the South must join hands, and march forward together, keeping step to the music of the Union. They cannot permanently be estranged as they now are. The Siamese twins, flesh as the North and South are in material interests. Then why not cease this hurtful wrangle on both sides, and come together at once, as good judgment and common sense demand. Both sides are to blame for the present political entanglement. The South is the more blameworthy, because it was the rash act of that section which brought all the present trouble upon the country; but the North is blameworthy, also, for the intemperate and exasperating manner in which the extremists act upon the question of reconstruction. Whatever the degree of culpability may be, however it must be admitted that it would be better for both sides, and the country generally, if animosity were now dropped, and its place supplied by that Christian maxim—'Charity toward all'; malice toward none. We have had enough of the past, let it now be forgotten. It can do no good to gaze upon or brood over it, and the best policy is to turn away, and henceforth look only to the bright and happy future."

The Emperor of China has issued a decree for the establishment of a European college at Peking. The Minister Ouojen, it seems, opposed the founding of this college, and the decree argues with him and disposes of his hostility. The memorial of Ouojen says that "in a country so vast as China every talent can be found. If astronomy and the other sciences are necessary, Chinese letters will be found by means of which they can be taught." Thereupon the decree rejoins: "Let Ouojen, then, seek for the letters of which he speaks. We hereby entrust him personally with the duty, and give him authority to open a school, over which he will preside and teach the things taught in the European school. The examinations will show at a later time the relative merits of the two schools."

During a severe thunder storm which passed over Memphis last Friday, a leak from a gas pipe was set on fire by a flash of lightning, and some workmen engaged repairing the streets were badly burned. The gas continued to burn after the explosion, until nearly a cart load of earth was thrown on the flame.

Colonel Charles S. Venable, who was on General Lee's staff, has accepted a Professorship in the University of Virginia.

## The New Bankrupt Law.

The following hints to practitioners are understood to have been prepared by the New York board of Registry:

First.—Make up your petition with the eleven forms of schedules A and B in duplicate; swear to both; file one with the clerk of the court, and ask to have the case referred to a registrar.

Second.—At the hour specified in the order referring the case to a registrar, appear before the registrar to whom the case is assigned, and make oath before him that the duplicate petition and schedules which you then present to him is a true duplicate original of the petition and schedules on file with the Clerk, and move that it be certified correct in form. This being done, move that the petitioner be declared a bankrupt. This is done by an order made by the registrar, of which he will give you a certified copy, you will then move for the warrant. Some time will be required to make this out. At the time appointed call upon the registrar for the warrant and take it to the marshal. The marshal will require satisfactory security for his fees and disbursements for the newspaper publications, &c., which you will arrange with him. You have nothing more to do till the return day of the warrant.

Third.—Be very careful that your petition and schedules are written out plainly, free from all erasures, interlineations or abbreviations. As the whole proceeding is strictly statutory, the statute and rules made under it must be most strictly complied with.

Fourth.—In case the registrar refuse to certify your petition to be correct in point of form, you will take a certified copy of the points wherein your papers are certified to be defective, and proceed to prepare amendments, or an amended petition, as may be most convenient, in duplicate. When this is done, have such amendments or amended petition, &c., sworn to in duplicate; then apply to the registrar, upon an affidavit excusing the errors, for an order to amend. Such order being allowed, obtain from the registrar a certified copy, and file this with one of the duplicates with the clerk. Carry the other to the registrar, who will examine it, and if correct, certify it; and you then proceed as above.

## What Will be the Effect.

The New York *Herald*, of Friday, believes that negro Congressmen will be elected from the South, and says:

We are called then to inquire what will be the moral effect in the political world of this startling innovation upon the old order of things? We may be sure that negro equality, proclaiming itself through negro voices from both houses of Congress, will make a profound impression upon the public mind throughout the North. We apprehend that the result will be a general reaction against the Republican party in the Northern States, for we know that there is a stronger wall of white prejudice against the negro in the North than exists in the South. This prejudice elected Buchanan, in 1856, and would have elected Douglas or Breckinridge, in 1860, had the Charleston Convention consented to unite upon them. We may expect, then, when the blacks assume the political balance of power in the reconstructed Southern States, and send up their black representatives to Congress, that there will be a revolutionary reaction against them among the whites of the North, which will upset the Republican party. This may be the real object of those leading Southern white politicians who are urging their people to the extermination of allowing the radicals and the blacks all the rope they may desire in this business of Southern Reconstruction. Let us push this thing of negro equality, say these Southern leaders, into Congress, and the laboring white masses of the North against this Southern negro political balance of power will take the alarm, and a Northern reaction of the whites against the blacks will be the inevitable result; and thus the Republican negro party will be destroyed by its own weapons.

The following anecdote of Governor Morris, which we extract from a book, recently published by Richardson & Co.: "Pleasantries about Courts and Lawyers of the State of New York," will serve as illustration of perhaps the very *ne plus ultra* of self-possession, not to call it impudence. Years ago toasts were given after dinner and during the dessert. At the table of the elder President Adams, Gouverneur Morris, then a Senator in Congress from the State of New York, was one of the invited. It was at the time of the feud existing between the President and General Hamilton, arising from the animadversions of the latter upon the sudden compromise of our differences with the French Republic. Mr. Morris was called on by Mr. Adams for a toast. 'Madam,' said he, 'I will give you the health of my friend Hamilton.' The lady indignantly replied: 'Sir, that is a toast never drunk at this table.' 'Suppose, then, madame,' was the cool rejoinder, 'we drink it now for the first time.' 'Mr. Morris,' exclaimed the excited hostess, 'if you persist, I shall invite the ladies to withdraw.' 'Perhaps,' retorted the importunate Senator, 'it is time for them to retire.' The signal was given, and, as the ladies rose in obedience to it, the Senator sprang from his seat and stamped on his wooden leg to the door, threw it wide open, and, with his constitutional boldness, fairly bowed Mrs. Adams and her lady guests out of the room. Who was wrong in this case?

THE FOLLOWING ANECDOTE OF GOVERNOR MORRIS, WHICH WE EXTRACT FROM A BOOK, RECENTLY PUBLISHED BY RICHARDSON & CO.: "Pleasantries about Courts and Lawyers of the State of New York," will serve as illustration of perhaps the very *ne plus ultra* of self-possession, not to call it impudence. Years ago toasts were given after dinner and during the dessert. At the table of the elder President Adams, Gouverneur Morris, then a Senator in Congress from the State of New York, was one of the invited. It was at the time of the feud existing between the President and General Hamilton, arising from the animadversions of the latter upon the sudden compromise of our differences with the French Republic. Mr. Morris was called on by Mr. Adams for a toast. 'Madam,' said he, 'I will give you the health of my friend Hamilton.' The lady indignantly replied: 'Sir, that is a toast never drunk at this table.' 'Suppose, then, madame,' was the cool rejoinder, 'we drink it now for the first time.' 'Mr. Morris,' exclaimed the excited hostess, 'if you persist, I shall invite the ladies to withdraw.' 'Perhaps,' retorted the importunate Senator, 'it is time for them to retire.' The signal was given, and, as the ladies rose in obedience to it, the Senator sprang from his seat and stamped on his wooden leg to the door, threw it wide open, and, with his constitutional boldness, fairly bowed Mrs. Adams and her lady guests out of the room. Who was wrong in this case?

THE FOLLOWING ANECDOTE OF GOVERNOR MORRIS, WHICH WE EXTRACT FROM A BOOK, RECENTLY PUBLISHED BY RICHARDSON & CO.: "Pleasantries about Courts and Lawyers of the State of New York," will serve as illustration of perhaps the very *ne plus ultra* of self-possession, not to call it impudence. Years ago toasts were given after dinner and during the dessert. At the table of the elder President Adams, Gouverneur Morris, then a Senator in Congress from the State of New York, was one of the invited. It was at the time of the feud existing between the President and General Hamilton, arising from the animadversions of the latter upon the sudden compromise of our differences with the French Republic. Mr. Morris was called on by Mr. Adams for a toast. 'Madam,' said he, 'I will give you the health of my friend Hamilton.' The lady indignantly replied: 'Sir, that is a toast never drunk at this table.' 'Suppose, then, madame,' was the cool rejoinder, 'we drink it now for the first time.' 'Mr. Morris,' exclaimed the excited hostess, 'if you persist, I shall invite the ladies to withdraw.' 'Perhaps,' retorted the importunate Senator, 'it is time for them to retire.' The signal was given, and, as the ladies rose in obedience to it, the Senator sprang from his seat and stamped on his wooden leg to the door, threw it wide open, and, with his constitutional boldness, fairly bowed Mrs. Adams and her lady guests out of the room. Who was wrong in this case?

THE FOLLOWING ANECDOTE OF GOVERNOR MORRIS, WHICH WE EXTRACT FROM A BOOK, RECENTLY PUBLISHED BY RICHARDSON & CO.: "Pleasantries about Courts and Lawyers of the State of New York," will serve as illustration of perhaps the very *ne plus ultra* of self-possession, not to call it impudence. Years ago toasts were given after dinner and during the dessert. At the table of the elder President Adams, Gouverneur Morris, then a Senator in Congress from the State of New York, was one of the invited. It was at the time of the feud existing between the President and General Hamilton, arising from the animadversions of the latter upon the sudden compromise of our differences with the French Republic. Mr. Morris was called on by Mr. Adams for a toast. 'Madam,' said he, 'I will give you the health of my friend Hamilton.' The lady indignantly replied: 'Sir, that is a toast never drunk at this table.' 'Suppose, then, madame,' was the cool rejoinder, 'we drink it now for the first time.' 'Mr. Morris,' exclaimed the excited hostess, 'if you persist, I shall invite the ladies to withdraw.' 'Perhaps,' retorted the importunate Senator, 'it is time for them to retire.' The signal was given, and, as the ladies rose in obedience to it, the Senator sprang from his seat and stamped on his wooden leg to the door, threw it wide open, and, with his constitutional boldness, fairly bowed Mrs. Adams and her lady guests out of the room. Who was wrong in this case?

THE FOLLOWING ANECDOTE OF GOVERNOR MORRIS, WHICH WE EXTRACT FROM A BOOK, RECENTLY PUBLISHED BY RICHARDSON & CO.: "Pleasantries about Courts and Lawyers of the State of New York," will serve as illustration of perhaps the very *ne plus ultra* of self-possession, not to call it impudence. Years ago toasts were given after dinner and during the dessert. At the table of the elder President Adams, Gouverneur Morris, then a Senator in Congress from the State of New York, was one of the invited. It was at the time of the feud existing between the President and General Hamilton, arising from the animadversions of the latter upon the sudden compromise of our differences with the French Republic. Mr. Morris was called on by Mr. Adams for a toast. 'Madam,' said he, 'I will give you the health of my friend Hamilton.' The lady indignantly replied: 'Sir, that is a toast never drunk at this table.' 'Suppose, then, madame,' was the cool rejoinder, 'we drink it now for the first time.' 'Mr. Morris,' exclaimed the excited hostess, 'if you persist, I shall invite the ladies to withdraw.' 'Perhaps,' retorted the importunate Senator, 'it is time for them to retire.' The signal was given, and, as the ladies rose in obedience to it, the Senator sprang from his seat and stamped on his wooden leg to the door, threw it wide open, and, with his constitutional boldness, fairly bowed Mrs. Adams and her lady guests out of the room. Who was wrong in this case?

THE FOLLOWING ANECDOTE OF GOVERNOR MORRIS, WHICH WE EXTRACT FROM A BOOK, RECENTLY PUBLISHED BY RICHARDSON & CO.: "Pleasantries about Courts and Lawyers of the State of New York," will serve as illustration of perhaps the very *ne plus ultra* of self-possession, not to call it impudence. Years ago toasts were given after dinner and during the dessert. At the table of the elder President Adams, Gouverneur Morris, then a Senator in Congress from the State of New York, was one of the invited. It was at the time of the feud existing between the President and General Hamilton, arising from the animadversions of the latter upon the sudden compromise of our differences with the French Republic. Mr. Morris was called on by Mr. Adams for a toast. 'Madam,' said he, 'I will give you the health of my friend Hamilton.' The lady indignantly replied: 'Sir, that is a toast never drunk at this table.' 'Suppose, then, madame,' was the cool rejoinder, 'we drink it now for the first time.' 'Mr. Morris,' exclaimed the excited hostess, 'if you persist, I shall invite the ladies to withdraw.' 'Perhaps,' retorted the importunate Senator, 'it is time for them to retire.' The signal was given, and, as the ladies rose in obedience to it, the Senator sprang from his seat and stamped on his wooden leg to the door, threw it wide open, and, with his constitutional boldness, fairly bowed Mrs. Adams and her lady guests out of the room. Who was wrong in this case?

THE FOLLOWING ANECDOTE OF GOVERNOR MORRIS, WHICH WE EXTRACT FROM A BOOK, RECENTLY PUBLISHED BY RICHARDSON & CO.: "Pleasantries about Courts and Lawyers of the State of New York," will serve as illustration of perhaps the very *ne plus ultra* of self-possession, not to call it impudence. Years ago toasts were given after dinner and during the dessert. At the table of the elder President Adams, Gouverneur Morris, then a Senator in Congress from the State of New York, was one of the invited. It was at the time of the feud existing between the President and General Hamilton, arising from the animadversions of the latter upon the sudden compromise of our differences with the French Republic. Mr. Morris was called on by Mr. Adams for a toast. 'Madam,' said he, 'I will give you the health of my friend Hamilton.' The lady indignantly replied: 'Sir, that is a toast never drunk at this table.' 'Suppose, then, madame,' was the cool rejoinder, 'we drink it now for the first time.' 'Mr. Morris,' exclaimed the excited hostess, 'if you persist, I shall invite the ladies to withdraw.' 'Perhaps,' retorted the importunate Senator, 'it is time for them to retire.' The signal was given, and, as the ladies rose in obedience to it, the Senator sprang from his seat and stamped on his wooden leg to the door, threw it wide open, and, with his constitutional boldness, fairly bowed Mrs. Adams and her lady guests out of the room. Who was wrong in this case?

THE FOLLOWING ANECDOTE OF GOVERNOR MORRIS, WHICH WE EXTRACT FROM A BOOK, RECENTLY PUBLISHED BY RICHARDSON & CO.: "Pleasantries about Courts and Lawyers of the State of New York," will serve as illustration of perhaps the very *ne plus ultra* of self-possession, not to call it impudence. Years ago toasts were given after dinner and during the dessert. At the table of the elder President Adams, Gouverneur Morris, then a Senator in Congress from the State of New York, was one of the invited. It was at the time of the feud existing between the President and General Hamilton, arising from the animadversions of the latter upon the sudden compromise of our differences with the French Republic. Mr. Morris was called on by Mr. Adams for a toast. 'Madam,' said he, 'I will give you the health of my friend Hamilton.' The lady indignantly replied: 'Sir, that is a toast never drunk at this table.' 'Suppose, then, madame,' was the cool rejoinder, 'we drink it now for the first time.' 'Mr. Morris,' exclaimed the excited hostess, 'if you persist, I shall invite the ladies to withdraw.' 'Perhaps,' retorted the importunate Senator, 'it is time for them to retire.' The signal was given, and, as the ladies rose in obedience to it, the Senator sprang from his seat and stamped on his wooden leg to the door, threw it wide open, and, with his constitutional boldness, fairly bowed Mrs. Adams and her lady guests out of the room. Who was wrong in this case?

THE FOLLOWING ANECDOTE OF GOVERNOR MORRIS, WHICH WE EXTRACT FROM A BOOK, RECENTLY PUBLISHED BY RICHARDSON & CO.: "Pleasantries about Courts and Lawyers of the State of New York," will serve as illustration of perhaps the very *ne plus ultra* of self-possession, not to call it impudence. Years ago toasts were given after dinner and during the dessert. At the table of the elder President Adams, Gouverneur Morris, then a Senator in Congress from the State of New York, was one of the invited. It was at the time of the feud existing between the President and General Hamilton, arising from the animadversions of the latter upon the sudden compromise of our differences with the French Republic. Mr. Morris was called on by Mr. Adams for a toast. 'Madam,' said he, 'I will give you the health of my friend Hamilton.' The lady indignantly replied: 'Sir, that is a toast never drunk at this table.' 'Suppose, then, madame,' was the cool rejoinder, 'we drink it now for the first time.' 'Mr. Morris,' exclaimed the excited hostess, 'if you persist, I shall invite the ladies to withdraw.' 'Perhaps,' retorted the importunate Senator, 'it is time for them to retire.' The signal was given, and, as the ladies rose in obedience to it, the Senator sprang from his seat and stamped on his wooden leg to the door, threw it wide open, and, with his constitutional boldness, fairly bowed Mrs. Adams and her lady guests out