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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. IV.

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Sixty Thousand French in Switzerland!

Cramer's Confirmation—Hot Debate!

Cold Weather Everywhere!

Earthquake Felt in New Hampshire!

Etc., etc., etc.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Bill and Joint Resolution passed.

The substitute reported by the committee on commerce, for the bill for the preservation and protection of beacons, buoys, light-houses, piers, protection-boys, stakes, dolphins and their appurtenances, and other aids to navigation, passed by a vote of 24 yeas and 12 nays.

The bill for the protection of fishes for food on the coast of the United States, passed by a vote of 24 yeas and 12 nays.

HOUSE.

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NEW YORK.

Senator's delay—Cramer's confirmation.

WASHINGTON.

Income tax repeal again—Tadpole bureau investigation.

WASHINGTON, 6.—There is now no hope that a understanding can be arrived at by the income tax Conference. An attempt will be made in the House, Friday, to pass the bill for the repeal of the income tax.

The resolution by which the Senate bill was sent back. The appropriation subcommittee who have been engaged in the investigation of the charges made against the Board of Commissioners, will report on Saturday. They will now hear Gen. Parker for the other side. Some of the members of the committee have expressed no do state any conclusions they may have reached, or publish any testimony till the report is completed; so much, however, has been said as to cover the claims for candidates for vessels belonging to loyal parties in the North, taken by the government within the domain of rebellion, after the breaking out of the war. Passed.

The House bill for the protection of fishes for food on the coast of the United States, passed by a vote of 24 yeas and 12 nays.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BERLIN.

Cause of Bismarck's failure.

BRUSSELS.—The Independence Belge has a letter from Lyons, which says: One cause of Bismarck's failure was the absence of a strong coalition with large sum. General Kallier is at Lyons, and will probably take command of an Alsace regiment.

SWITZERLAND.

60,000 French in Switzerland.

BERNE, 4.—Sixty-six thousand French are in Switzerland. The men are badly clothed. Switzerland has asked France to send them clothing. The Germans on the 2d and 3d continued hostilities inward. There are 200 wounded at Neuchâtel.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Gambetta's nomination—New Paper—Candidates from Paris.

LONDON, 6.—A number of journals of the north of France denounce Gambetta's decision and urge peace with large sum. Rochefort announced a new paper entitled *Mot d'Ordre*, advocating republic.

The *Independence Belge* says the following candidates were named in Paris on Wednesday: Favre, Gambetta, Bion, Ferkard, Simon, Pellatier, Arago, Pagny, Ferry, Rochefort, Solmes, Roguet and Pithivier.

The *Chronicle Gazette* glowingly acknowledges Washburne's success, 1,700 Germans in Paris.

FRANCE.

BORDEAUX, 6.—The demonstration today was unanimous, and consisted of about seven hundred, headed by the Garibaldi Col. Middleton. The rest of the crowd were spectators. The prefect received the crowd, Gambetta being occupied. The prefect read the following declaration of Gambetta: "I am now occupied in a council of war, deliberating on means of profiting by the situation."

Congress left for Paris last night.

WASHINGTON, 6.—Official: The quality of France will apparently lead to Bordeaux to a non-observance of the convention which only looked for negotiators for a free Assembly. An arbitrarily constituted assembly, under Gambetta's dictation, will be little less than a sham. Favre has informed Bismarck that he will receive Gambetta's declaration of independence. The Canadian authorities are anxious in their desire that the Alsace claims be kept entirely separate in the negotiations, from the questions affecting that Dominion, and that these claims may be settled before the fishery question is taken up.

The debate in the Executive session of the Senate on Saturday, on the nomination of M. J. Cramer, minister to Denmark, was one of the most bitterly personal on record. Those opposed to the confirmation, were led, it is said, by Sumner. Cramer, who is a brother-in-law of President Grant, was originally an illiterate Methodist preacher in Kentucky, from which State he was appointed Consul to Leipzig, by President Johnson, about the time that Grant became Secretary of War, and at a later request, at the beginning of the present session, the Copenhagen mission being vacant, the President sent Cramer's name for the office, and it has been before the committee on foreign relations until last Thursday, when it was taken up in the Senate. The debate took an intensely personal turn; those opposed to the confirmation, led, it is said, by Sumner, Shurtz and Patterson, who argued that Cramer was not of the class of men who should represent the United States at European Courts, and that his career at Leipzig had proved a disgrace. The committee on foreign relations until last Thursday, when it was taken up in the Senate. The debate took an intensely personal turn; those opposed to the confirmation, led, it is said, by Sumner, Shurtz and Patterson, who argued that Cramer was not of the class of men who should represent the United States at European Courts, and that his career at Leipzig had proved a disgrace.

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BEAUTIFUL ALLEGORY.

Once upon a time a little leaf was heard to sigh and cry, and the twig said:

"What is the matter, little leaf?"

"The wind," said the leaf, "just told me that one day he would pull me off, and throw me down to the ground to die!"

"The twig told it to the branch on which it grew, and the branch told it to the tree. And when the tree heard it, it rustled all over; and sent word back to the leaf:

"Do not be afraid, hold on tightly, and you shall not go until you want to. And so the leaf stopped sighing; and went on rustling and singing. And so it grew all summer long till October. And when the bright days of August came, the little leaf saw all the leaves around becoming very beautiful. Some were yellow and some were scarlet, and some were striped with both colors. Then it asked the tree what it meant. And the tree said:

"All these leaves are getting ready to fly away, and they have put on these beautiful colors because of joy."

"Then the little leaf began to want to grow, and grew very beautiful in thinking of it, and when it was very gay in colors, it saw that the branches of the tree had no color in them, and so the leaf said:

"Oh, branch, why are you leaf-colored and we golden?"

"We must keep on our work clothes," said the tree, "for our work is not done yet, but your clothes are for a holiday, because your task is over."

"Just then a little puff of wind came, and the leaf let go without thinking of it, and the wind took it up and turned it over and over, and then whirled it like a spark of fire in the air, and let it fall gently down under the edge of the ferns among hundreds of other leaves, and it fell into a dream and never waked up to tell what it dreamed about."

—H. W. Beecher.

WILD BEES.

The bumble-bee comes singly, never in pairs, and only one sex—the female. In the bee-kingdom royalty is confined exclusively to the females. All females are queens. Where the large queen bees, which is the only one in the spring, comes from, is a mystery—apparently from a warmer region, like birds; but the books say a few escape the rigors of winter in a torpid state, and come out in the spring like the frogs, etc. At any rate, there is no doubt some special provision of nature. She is impregnated by the males in August, goes into winter quarters in the fall, in some snug retreat or other, and lies torpid till spring.

"When the fierce Northwestern blast cools sea and land so far and fast. They already wear their winter dress. Wee and wee which torments us. 'Tis their winter quarters."

After this long nap, the queen mother or appears frigid and new, hunts out some abandoned mouse-nest in the meadow bottom or in a stone heap, or some other place, and sets up her household gods, soldiers and slaves. A few rude cells or sacks are constructed, with deposited, and in due time, say early in June, the young appear. These are sent, neither males nor females, but workers. They proceed to build other cells, and fill them with honey, relieving the queen of all care but the laying of the eggs. The first honey is very delicate, being clear and white, like the clover honey in the hive, but of a different flavor. Ordinarily, the quantity found in a single nest is very small, scarcely more than sufficient for the needs of the colony.

One summer, when a boy, by making a point of it, I collected quite a boxful in a comb, making, when pressed out, about a quart of honey, and representing the labor of two or three dozen swarms.—Putman's Magazine.

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