

Poetry.

[From the *Millennial Star*.]

MY LOVED ONES AT HOME.

TUNE.—"Flow gently sweet Afton."

Blow gently, ye wild winds with frost in your breath,
That smite the glad streams with the chill hand of death,
When shrieking and fierce o'er the mountains ye come,
Blow gently I pray on my loved ones at home!
Thou ice-crowned King Winter, with storms at thy side,
Thou white breasted Snowdrift, the stern monarch's bride,
While binding the sunshine and chilling the air,
Be gentle in Utah, my loved ones are there!
Fell Demon of Pain, with the merciless eye
Look not on my dwelling, pass hastily by;
Thou wrinkle-browed Want, keep away from my door,
That thy shadow may fall on my loved ones no more.
Go rosy-faced Laughter on pinions of light,
Take Health, thy companion, to share in thy flight,
Diffuse through my rude cot a life-giving bloom,
And dimple the cheeks of my loved ones at home!
Bright angel of gladness, so calm yet so strong,
Sweet Spirit of Hope, as thou glidest along
On thy mission of peace to the souls who are tried,
Oh! rest for awhile where my loved ones reside!
Bid Fear, Doubt and Sadness for ever depart,
And dry up the tear-drop that Mem'ry may start,
Then point to the time when the wand'rer shall come,
And press to his fond heart the loved ones at home!

CHARLES W. PENROSE.

By Telegraph.

Denver, 19.

The Colorado Legislature to-day elected John Evans and Jerome B. Chaffee United States Senators.

Omaha, 19.

The first forty miles of the Pacific railroad west from Omaha was completed yesterday; eight miles more will be finished this week.

New York, 19.

A message was received from the Senate, accompanied by a report from that body, proposing appropriate action consequent upon the death of President Lincoln; the report was unanimously concurred in.

Washburn, of Illinois, from the committee appointed to take action on the bill for the relief of Mrs. Lincoln, reported an appropriation of \$25,000, less any amount that may have been paid to Mr. Lincoln or his representatives, on account of his salary; the bill passed.

St. Louis, 18.

The loss to steamboat property by ice, on Saturday, including cargo, &c., is about \$250,000. The ice gorged again on Saturday night, and has not moved since.

Louisville, Ky., 18.

A fire in Owensboro, Ky., Friday, consumed the block of buildings on the corner of Second and Starr streets; loss \$230,000.

New York, 19.

Alley, of Massachusetts, offered the following resolution:—Resolved that the House cordially concurs in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the necessity of contracting the currency, with a view to as early a resumption of specie payments as the business interests of the country will permit, and we hereby pledge our co-operative action to that end, as speedily as possible; the resolution was agreed to, yeas 144, nays 6.

Ward, of New York, introduced a resolution declaring that, notwithstanding the law against polygamy, that abominable institution still exists and is on the increase in Utah; that it is the remaining barbarism of our age and country, and, like its twin sister slavery, should be swept from the Territories of this Republic, if it takes the whole power of the Government to do so, and to that end be it resolved that the Committee on Territories take the whole subject into consideration and inquire into the conduct of United States officials in that Territory, and report, by bill or otherwise, such law or remedy as the exigency of the case demands. There was no formal action taken on the subject, and, on motion of Stevens, of Pa., the House went into Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, Washburne, of Illinois, in the chair, on the President's annual Message, when Stevens submitted a

series of resolutions referring the various branches of the message to the committees, and so much of it as relates to reconstruction was referred to a select committee.

Washington 19.

Anthony called up the House resolution for the adjournment of Congress from Dec. 20 to Jan. 9, moved to amend by inserting Thursday instead of Wednesday and the 3d of January instead of the 9th; the amendment was adopted and the resolution passed as amended.

The *Post's* Washington special states that, while the President was preparing his message, the French Minister emphatically stated that the Emperor would much regret any expression in the message, which would make it impossible to recede from his Mexican scheme without humiliation. The Minister assured Seward that the French troops would soon be withdrawn from Mexico, and asked patience on the part of our Government.

New York, 19.

The Savannah *Herald* contains an order from Col. Bogart, putting the town of Thomasville, Georgia, under martial law, as the municipal government is unable to protect the lives and interests of the inhabitants, or to prevent attempts at the assassination of unarmed United States soldiers.

In the Senate the following message from the President was received and read:—To the Senate of the United States. In reply to the resolution adopted by the Senate, on the 12th, I have the honor to state that the rebellion waged by a portion of the people, against the properly constituted authorities of the Government of the United States, has been suppressed. The United States is in possession of every State in which insurrection existed, and, as far as could be done, the courts of the United States have been restored, the postoffices re-established, and steps taken to put into effective operation the revenue law of the country.

As a result of the measures instituted by the Executive, with the view of inducing the resumption of the functions of the State governments, comprehended in the inquiry of the Senate, the people in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee have reorganized their respective State governments, and are yielding obedience to the laws and government of the United States with more willingness and greater promptitude than, under the circumstances, could reasonably be anticipated.

The proposed amendment to the constitution, providing for the abolition of slavery forever, within the limits of the country, has been ratified by each one of these States, with the exception of Mississippi, from which no official information has been received. In nearly all of them measures have been adopted, or are now pending, to confer upon freedmen the privileges which are essential to their comfort, protection and security. In Florida and Texas the people are making commendable progress in restoring State governments, and no doubt is entertained but that they will, at an early period, be in condition to resume all practical relations with the Federal Government. In that portion of the Union lately in rebellion, the aspect of affairs is more promising than, in view of all the circumstances, could well be expected. The people throughout the entire South evince a laudible desire to renew allegiance to the government, and to repair the devastations of war by a prompt and cheerful return to peaceful pursuits.

An abiding faith is entertained that their actions will conform to their professions, and that, in acknowledging the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States, their loyalty will be unreservedly given to the government, whose leniency they cannot fail to appreciate, and whose fostering care will soon restore them to a condition of prosperity.

It is true that in some States the demoralizing effects of war are to be seen in occasional disorders, but these are local in character and are rapidly disappearing, as the authority of civil power is extended and sustained. perplexing questions were naturally to be expected from the great and sudden change in the relations between the two races, but systems are gradually developing themselves under which the freedman will receive that protection to which he is justly entitled, and by means of his labor make himself a useful and independent member of the community in which he has his home.

From all information in my possession, and from that which I have recently derived from the most reliable authority, I am induced to cherish the

belief that personal animosity is surely and rapidly merging itself into a spirit of nationality, and that representation, connected with a properly adjusted system of taxation, will produce the harmonious restoration of the relations of the States to the National Union.

The report of Carl Schurz is herewith transmitted, as requested by the Senate.

No report from the Hon. John Covode has been received by the President.

The attention of the Senate is invited to the accompanying report of Lieut.-Gen. Grant, who recently made a tour of inspection through several States, where the inhabitants had participated in the rebellion.

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON,
President.

Gen. Grant, in his report accompanying the President's message to the Senate, says, I am satisfied that the mass of thinking men in the South accept their present situation in good faith. The questions which have hitherto divided the people of the two sections—slavery and State rights, or the right of a State to secede from the Union—they regard as settled forever by the highest tribunal of arms.

My observations lead me to the conclusion that the citizens of the Southern States are anxious to return to self-government within the Union, as soon as possible.

St. Louis, 19.

The steamer Roanoke sunk near Commerce; the total loss is valued at \$25,000. About a dozen boats are hard aground or caught in the ice between here and Cairo; much apprehension is felt for their safety.

New York, 19.

The Fenian Senate is in session today, and it is reported that 12 favor Roberts as President, and 3 are for O'Mahoney.

Fort Monroe, 18.

A fleet of upwards of 200 sailing vessels is in this harbor, wind bound.

Washington, 20.

The Senate has passed the bill for the payment of \$25,000 to Mrs. Lincoln.

The House concurred in conference report to adjourn over the holidays, from Dec. 21 to January 5.

Mr. Hall announced the death of Orlando Kellogg.

Manchester, N. H., 20.

This forenoon a fire broke out in the New Hampshire House of Reformation, near this city, and destroyed all but the brick walls. The inmates, 120 in number, were rescued, except 8 or 10 who made their escape; they were removed to Stark house, connected with the farm. The buildings were insured for \$20,000; loss about \$40,000.

New York, 20.

The *Commercial's* Washington dispatch says the President's action in restoring to the Southern States, which have adopted the constitutional amendment, the enjoyment of all their constitutional privileges, except representation in Congress, paralyzes the action of the radical republicans and produces an intense interest.

Davenport, Iowa, 20.

A fire last night destroyed the building in which the postoffice was lately located; loss from \$4,000 to \$5,000, partly insured.

Callao, 28.

There is but little change in Chilean war matters. The people are daily becoming more united against Spain. Some 40 ports are yet open, and steamers now touch at a port forty miles from Valparaiso, which is connected with the latter place by a good road; passengers and mails are regularly carried. A Chilean privateer will soon be on the seas.

In Bolivia affairs are quite unsettled; the revolution is still going on. A disturbance had taken place at Cobija, with some Chilians, owing to Spanish vessels being allowed to coal there.

Advices from Peru are quite important. Gen. Cansico, after partially organizing a new government, was deposed by a public meeting, and Gen. Strado, one of the leading Generals in the late revolution, declared dictator, he being pledged to call a Congress as soon as possible. It is supposed that Strado will declare an alliance with Chili against Spain.

New York, 20.

Gen. Hooker to-day obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* issued in the case of Martin, the alleged confederate spy and hotel burner, and brought him into the Supreme Court under guard. United States District Attorney D. S. Dickinson and his assistant G. Courtney appeared for Gen. Hooker, and Mr. Larroche for Martin. For hearing the arguments of counsel on both sides, Justice Leonard adjourned further hearing, until Thursday of next week.

Buffalo, 21.

The heaviest gale experienced for sev-

eral years prevailed here last night, accompanied by snow and sleet; considerable damage was done.

Washington, 21.

In the House, Hubbard, of Connecticut, offered a resolution that the government of the United States ought never to recognize any government imposed upon any nation on this continent by the arms of any European power; referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Orders have been issued for the discharge of nearly all the volunteer medical officers on the 1st of January; only about 50 will be retained.

New York, 21.

A French transport had arrived at Vera Cruz, bringing 615 soldiers. The Imperialists boast that the attack of the Liberals on Matamoras was a failure, and that confusion prevailed among them. Everything is quiet; no attack has lately been made on vessels going up the river.

Washington, 21.

The following is the proclamation by Seward, declaring slavery constitutionally abolished:—

Whereas, the Congress of the United States, on the 1st of February last, passed a resolution which is in words following (the slavery amendment;) and whereas it appears, from official documents on file in this Department, that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as aforesaid has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maryland, New York, West Virginia, Maine, Kansas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, Nevada, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Vermont, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina and Georgia, in all 27 States; and whereas the whole number of the States of the United States is 36; and whereas, as before specially named, the States whose Legislatures ratified the said proposed amendment constitute three-fourths of the whole number of the States of the United States, therefore be it known that I, William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress, approved April 20, 1818, entitled an act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States and for other purposes, do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD.

The House went into Committee of the whole on the President's annual message; after debate the committee rose when resolutions referring the various branches of the President's message were passed.

Montreal, 21.

Nine inches of snow fell during the night, and it is still snowing and blowing heavily.

Washington, 21.

On motion of Howard, the President was asked to report to the Senate upon what grounds Jeff. Davis is confined, and why he is not brought to trial.

The Chair announced the following committee on reconstruction; Fessenden, Grimes, Harris, Howard, Johnson and Williams.

St. Louis, 21.

Numbers 2 and 3 city building on the levee between Market and Walnut streets, occupied by Underhill and Eaton, grocers, Horace Halton, sail loft, and Greer & Co., commission merchants, was burned last night; loss on buildings \$75,000; Halton's loss \$75,000; insured \$50,000. Number 4, occupied by Jones & Co., liquor dealers, Sherwood, Kearns & Co., commission merchants, was also nearly destroyed; loss not ascertained, said to be insured. Number 1, occupied by Alkire & Co., grocers, and Cole Bro's, commission, was sadly damaged. Loss unknown. The two latter buildings were owned by S. W. Wiggins, valued at \$75,000, were insured. The 2 and 3 were owned by Robert Campbell.

New York, 21.

There has been a severe gale in the harbor, lasting all day and doing much damage to shipping.

A Washington letter says confederate bonds are being bought up by parties who are willing to risk the chance of their assumption by the United States.

While the United States will espouse the cause of Chili, the Paris papers are strictly forbidden to speak of American affairs.

There were only 6 new cases of cholera and 4 deaths in Paris, Nov. 30; Dec. 1, there were 4 new cases and deaths. The total number of deaths from cholera in Paris, from its first outbreak to Nov. 30, were 6077.