

MY KATE.

BY ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

She was not as pretty as women I know,
And yet all your best, made of sunshine
And snow,
Drop to shade, melt to naught in the long-
trodden ways,
While she's still remembered on warm and
cold days—

My Kate.

Her air had a meaning, her movements a
grace;
You turned from the fairest to gaze on her
face;
And when you had once seen her forehead
and mouth,
You saw as distinctly her soul and her
truth—

My Kate.

Such a blue inner light from her eyelids
outbroke,
You looked at her silence and fancied she
spoke;
When she did, so peculiar yet soft was the
tone,
Though the loudest spoke also you heard
her alone—

My Kate.

I doubt if she said to you much that could
act
As a thought or suggestion; she did not at-
tract
In the sense of the brilliant or wise; I infer
'Twas her thinking of others, made you
think of her—

My Kate.

She never found fault with you, never im-
plied
Your wrong by her right, and yet men at
her side
Grew nobler, girls purer, as through the
whole town
The children were gladder that pulled at
her gown—

My Kate.

None knelt at her feet, confessed lovers in
thrall;
They knelt more to God, than they used—
that was all;
If you praised her as charming, some asked
what you meant,
But the charm of her presence was felt
where she went—

My Kate.

The weak and the gentle, the ribald and
rude,
She took as she found them, and did them
all good;
It always was so with her—see what you
have!
She has made the grass greener even here,
with her grave—

My Kate.

My dear one! when thou wast alive with
the rest,
I held thee the sweetest, and loved thee the
best;
And now thou art dead, shall I not take
thy part,
As thy smiles used to do for thyself, my
sweetheart—

My Kate?

By Telegraph.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 20.—Hitchcock introduced a bill to transfer the Indian bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department; referred.

Davis introduced a bill making an appropriation of \$15,000 to continue the improvement of the Monongahela river in W. Va. and Pa.; referred.

Boutwell introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of the navy, and to promote the maritime interests of the U. S.; ordered to be printed and to lie upon the table.

Anthony, from the committee on printing, reported back the resolution to print extra copies of the President's message, and moved that its further consideration be indefinitely postponed, and it was so ordered. In making the report Anthony said it had been the custom to print extra copies, but the message had already been sent by telegraph and published all over the country, and he saw no use to print extra copies.

Dennis introduced a bill for the settlement of the claims of officers of the revolutionary war. It provides that officers of the army of the revolution who are entitled to half pay for life under the resolutions of Congress of Oct. 3d and 21st, 1780, January 7th and May 8th and December 31st, 1781, and March 8th, 1785, shall be entitled to receive the same though they may have received in lieu thereof, by certificate or otherwise, the commutation of full pay for five years under the resolution of March 2nd, 1781. The bill also provides that the benefit of the resolution of the 24th of

August, 1780, shall be extended to the widows and lineal descendants of all officers embraced therein who died in the service during the war of the revolution, and authorizes the accounting officers of the Treasury to adjudicate all such claims, and provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may issue stock of the U. S. for such claims, said stock to be redeemed twenty years from date, to bear interest at five per cent. per annum, and also pledges the faith of the U. S. for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of the stock which may be issued under the act; referred.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned until Wednesday, January 5th, 1876.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 20.—Washington dispatches say that the placing of Representative Morrison, of Illinois, at the head of the ways and means committee occasions very general surprise, both to the republicans and democrats, and is received by the majority of the democratic members with strong manifestations of disapprobation. Before the House assembled to-day, groups of three and four democratic members were congregated about the hall discussing Speaker Kerr's selection of a new democratic leader, and the opinion was almost universal that he would prove a failure and be an easy prey to the republican side of the house. Representative Cox, in conversation, alluded to the Speaker's choice in a sarcastic manner and said that so far as he could ascertain there was very general disgust among the democratic members; as for himself, he did not care now where he was placed on committee, as he was determined for the future to cut loose and act for himself. He had stood by Kerr when he needed strength, and he was now put aside for new men. It was now no secret that the Texas Pacific Railroad interests had had something to do with the formation of the committees. In brief, Cox said he was thoroughly disgusted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 20.—The chairman of the House committee on the Pacific railroad voted, last year, to suspend the rules to put Tom Scott's bill on its passage. Neill is Scott's Philadelphia representative; Throckmorton left the Texas Pacific Company's service to come to Congress; Walker is the author of an elaborate paper advocating Scott's project.

Mitchell introduced a bill, in the Senate to-day, to reimburse the State of Oregon for the moneys paid by the State in the suppression of Indian hostilities during the Modoc war in 1872 and 1873; it was referred to the committee on military affairs. The bill for the relief of G. H. Patterson was referred to the committee on claims.

After the House adjourned on the announcement of the committees, there was quite a general interchange of opinion among the members in regard to the selections; those who had been well provided for commended the Speaker's judgment or said nothing, but expressions of dissatisfaction were prevalent. His friends account for this by the paucity of prizes and the preponderating number of competitors for them; on the other hand there are many of the democrats who severely criticize his selections for a considerable number of prominent positions as unsuitable or as unfair to congressmen of extended service who have been passed over, in the distribution of chairmanships and important committee places, to make room for men without legislative experience. Of the forty-seven chairmanships twenty-four are given to western members, ten to southern, and thirteen to the middle and eastern States; of the latter thirteen six are of third rate importance, being committees on the expenditures in the various executive departments, &c.; and of the chairmanships given to western members, four are of the same descriptions; four or five of the southern chairmanships are also unimportant; the west therefore, holds the first place in the number of chairmanships of the first and second class committees. Ohio and Missouri have each five chairmanships; Illinois and Kentucky four each; Indiana, North Carolina and Tennessee have two each; Virginia and Pennsylvania three each; no other State has more than one.

Senator Boutwell's bill, introduced to-day, to increase the effi-

ciency of the navy and to promote the maritime interests of the U. S., proposes a system of bounties on ship building, as follows—The Secretary of the Treasury is to offer a bounty of not more than eight dollars per ton, to be paid each year, for a period of five years, for the construction in the U. S. of iron steamships of not less than 1,000 tons each, nor exceeding 500,000 tons in the aggregate, and not more than 100,000 tons to be authorized in any one year; said ships to be employed exclusively in foreign trade. Proposals are to be received and the preference given the first year for 50,000 tonnage on the Atlantic coast, 25,000 upon the great lakes and the Mississippi river, and 25,000 on the Pacific coast. The vessels are to be constructed on models approved by the Navy Department and the government is to have the right to purchase or employ them upon the appraisement of a disinterested commission. The bill also provides for the payment of bounties on vessels hereafter launched, as follows—Six dollars per ton for sailing vessels of 400 tons and upwards, employed in foreign trade, and between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the U. S.; and four dollars per ton for sailing vessels of not less than 200 tons burden, authorized to engage not more than three months in the year in the coasting trade; provided that if the vessels of the two last named descriptions are afterwards enrolled for the coasting trade the bounties shall be refunded to the government, less ten per cent. per year. A bounty of four dollars per ton for a period of five years is provided for vessels employed in the cod or mackerel fishery not less than four months each year. All vessels employed in foreign trade or fisheries may purchase supplies in bond, without the payment of duties. The bill finally provides that vessels hereafter built by the navy department for open sea service shall not exceed 1,000 tons each.

There is almost universal dissatisfaction with the Speaker's committee selections, and this discontent is heard in a marked degree by the California delegation. Piper's appointment on the committee of commerce and Luttrell's on the Pacific Railroad are acceptable, but Wigginton's on the Territories and Page on Indian affairs are not considered suitable. Luttrell, by length of service, was entitled to a chairmanship of some committee, and wanted also to be on Naval or Indian affairs. The Pacific Railroad committee are Scott's friends and strongly in favor of the Texas Pacific project. The chairman, Lamar, and Messrs. Throckmorton and O'Neill, voted against Holman's anti-subsidy resolution. Walker, of Va., who refrained from voting on this resolution, is known to be in favor of Scott's bill, and the same thing is considered certain of Atkins and Pratt, who also dodged the vote. Phillips, of Kansas, who voted for Holman's resolution, is likewise considered quite certain to vote for the Texas Pacific Bill. Lane, of Oregon, is the only one from the Pacific Coast, besides Luttrell, who has more than one committee position, being assigned to public lands and Indian affairs. Woodburn, of Nevada, goes on the mining committee. The majority of the new members are given one place.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter in answer to an inquiry as to whether it is his purpose to make a reappointment to clerkships in the Treasury Department among the States and Territories, on the basis of population, states that he does not construe section 2 of the act of March 3d, 1873, as directing reappointment to the extent of dismissing clerks from the States which now have an excess of appointments, but only as a direction to the Secretary with reference to future appointments.

The concurrent resolutions which Senator McDonald, of Ind., will offer after the holiday recess, as a substitute for those recently submitted by Morton, of which he gave notice to-day, have not yet been perfected, and could not be presented, but the following is a rough draft of them, containing their substance—

"Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the people of the U. S. constitute a nation, and are one people, in the manner only and to the extent provided for in the Federal Constitution and its amend-

ments, and the Federal Constitution was formed and adopted by the several States formerly comprising the confederacy called the U. S. of America, their chief purpose being to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and to provide for the common defence; and the powers not delegated by the U. S. nor prohibited by it to the States were reserved to the States respectively and to the people.

"Resolved, that as the States were, at the time of the formation and adoption of the federal constitution, each sovereign, free and independent, except in so far only as such sovereignty had been expressly delegated to Congress by the articles of confederation, the rights reserved to the States and to the people in the formation of the Federal Government were sovereign rights, which cannot be impaired without usurpation, and the only safe rule by which to administer the Federal Government, as to the rights of States and people, is by a strict construction of the Federal Constitution and amendments, and the assumption of no doubtful powers.

"Resolved, that in the formation of the Federal Government it was clearly designed to leave each State, and the people thereof, sovereign as to all matters of local or domestic concern, and to confer on the Federal Government sovereign powers as to such matters as might affect the general welfare of all the States, or as might be necessary to secure domestic tranquility, which powers are defined in the Federal Constitution and its amendments. The people of the U. S., therefore, from the nature and character of their governments, State and national, and from their relation to each other, are not a national unity in the ordinary sense of that term.

"Resolved, that it being the design to make the government formed under the Federal Constitution perpetual, the right of any State or any number of States to secede from the Union was not reserved, and so far as the right has been claimed to exist it should be deemed forever settled against it by the results of the late civil war."

LITTLE ROCK, 20.—The Gazette block was burned to-day. The fire caught in the rear of the building from a saloon owned by Haas, who dropped a match on the floor, which ignited some liquor, when the whole building became enveloped in flames. Loss on saloon, \$11,000, on the Gazette building \$42,000, insurance \$18,000. J. M. Hazell lost his library, valued at \$2,500; parties in the building lost property valued at \$3,000, uninsured.

MILWAUKEE, 20.—In the U. S. circuit court, to-day, Burback, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the revenue, was sentenced to eight months imprisonment and a fine of \$2,000, and to pay one half of the costs of the trial.

DENVER, Col., 20.—The convention, to frame a constitution for Colorado, assembled and temporarily organized to-day; the permanent organization will be effected to-morrow. The republicans have a large majority, but give a share of the offices to the minority.

SAN FRANCISCO, 20.—Several streaks of good ore have been passed in the Sutro tunnel during the last few days; the rock is softer and the progress more rapid.

A dispatch from Tucson says, on the authority of two reliable and well informed gentlemen, just arrived overland from Guaymas, that the people of Sonora are in a destitute condition, from interference during the recent revolutionary troubles with agricultural pursuits. The people are outspoken in favor of the revolution, and these gentlemen say that three hundred disciplined troops could march successfully through the country despite the State troops. The Mexican federal authorities are entirely neutral in the contest now going on, though they recognized the elections last summer as legal. The prefect of Guaymas informed them that if a battle should occur between the State troops and the revolutionists, the federal forces there would take no part. They describe the country as an easy route for a railway.

The Pacific Jockey Club met to-day. All owners of the horses entered for the thirty thousand dollar four mile race were present. By unanimous agreement the race will come off February 22nd. The Jockey Club guarantee to give a certified check for thirty thousand dollars drawn to the order of the judges of the race to be paid to the

winners. All the original entries, nine in number, remain in. The best feeling prevailed in the club and the owners of the horses were in perfect harmony.

OTTAWA, 20.—The Premier has notified the Montreal deputation that all work on the Lachine canal possible to be done in winter would be contracted for at once, and thus provide work for one thousand men.

FOREIGN.

NANTES, 20.—The examination of the Greek sailors, for complicity in the Lennie mutiny, has been suspended for the present, by the request of Earl Derby, the English foreign minister.

PARIS, 20.—The Assembly balloted, to-day, for senators, without result.

M. Magut, a radical leader, introduced a motion that an amnesty be granted to the Communists, and requested that it be declared urgent. The tumult which followed was indescribable; the previous question was almost unanimously carried, the Left considering the motion, which cannot pass, an electioneering trick. The affair causes a complete rupture between the extreme radicals and the Left.

LONDON, 20.—A dispatch from Governor Jervois states that there is a Chinese riot in Malacca, and he has sent troops there to restore order.

A letter to the Times, from Berlin, says that Fuchs, the mechanic, had not delivered to Thomassen any of the twenty additional machines.

The Daily News is informed that Thompson positively denied that he had any accomplice in his plot.

The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the grain trade, says that the prices in several of our markets have declined a shilling. In Paris flour has been dull. The markets in Holland, Germany, Hungary, the Danubian Principalities and Egypt, generally, show no change. At Dantzic fine old wheat is a shilling higher, and the best new firm. St. Petersburg quotations have fallen a shilling.

The steamer Faraday, having finished her preparations for repairing the direct cable, has cleared for New Providence, Bahama.

ROME, 21.—Signor Blane, Italian minister to Washington, has been nominated Centennial Commissioner.

PARIS, 21.—The following were elected members of the French Senate to-day—Admiral De Montaignac, the minister of marine, and M. Leon Maleville, member for Tarn-et-Garonne, of the Left Centre. This completes the list of senators so far as the National Assembly is concerned, 75 members having been elected by that body; other members, 225 in number, are to be elected indirectly by the people of the several departments.

BORDEAUX, 21.—The steamer Louisiana sank in ten minutes after she was struck; the steamer Gironde rescued 140 of her passengers and crew. All the persons drowned were passengers except the captain.

MADRID, 21.—The statement that General Ceballos will go to Cuba, proves to be untrue; he will succeed General Jovellar as minister of war.

General Caballos de Rodas, formerly Captain General of Cuba, is dead.

BEECHER ON DANCING.—Some persons, when they join a church, think they must put all the glee and mirth and music out of their lives. Don't do it. If a love-song ripples up to the surface of your heart, sing it! sing it! Don't let it die. My second mother, for I remember no other, was my ideal of womanly gentleness, propriety, and elegance. She was not, however, very demonstrative. She used, before marriage, to be quite a belle, and was often known to trip the light fantastic toe. One evening, as my father played on the violin, my mother arose and in the most graceful manner possible to conceive, commenced to dance around the room. I did not know what to make of it; I was speechless with consternation and delight. My father looked on with surprise. Never in the whole course of my life had I seen such a thing attempted in my father's house. It was delicious, and I got a lesson then which has lasted me ever since. I think to this day that if my mother had danced oftener and said my catechism a little less, it would have been better for all of