

CARLISLE, PA., JUNE 29, 1865

WM. BLAIR & Son. - Tyre Iron at 5 cents per lb.; Nails, \$5 65 per keg-6 cents per lb.: Horse Shoes, \$7 50 per keg.



VICTORIOUS SOLDIERS. The Citizens of Carlisle, desiring to testify their appreciation of the services of our Citizen Soldiers, propose a Celebration of the ena cordial and enthusiastic WELCOME HOME to

TO OUR BRAVE AND

our returned Volunteers. All Citizens of Carlisle and vicinity there-Armies of the Union during the last four pointed at the recent Town Meeting, have solution of the Union, and had always advoadopted the following

PROGRAMME: On the morning of the 4th a National Salute will be fired on the Public Square.

After the Salute the Bells of the verious Churches will be rung in joyous peals.

A Procession will be formed on the Public Square at 10 o'clock, A. M., under the direction of the Chief Marshal and Aids.

The Returned Soldiers, Fire Companies

will be duly organized as a public meeting, to cases in which the whole people of an exand the further exercises will be as follows: string governmentmay choose to exercise it

1. Music by the Band. Prayer. Flayer.
 Singing of a National Hymn.
 Reading of Declaration of Independent

6. Address-"Welcome and Congratulations to the Soldiers.'

7 Music. National Address.

9. Music. 10. Benediction.

In the evening a beautiful display of fire-works will take place from the Square.

also requested to elect their Marshals and re-lideas on which the human liberty is based." port their names immediately. Citizens are earnestly requested to join in

By Order of the Committee.

delightful showers on Monday last. Altarding the gathering in of the hay crop, still | rinned to another by bayonets."-Tribune, the corn and potato crops will be much benefitted thereby. These summer showers are among the choicest and richest blessings which a kind and bountiful Providence deigns to enrich earth's inhabitants.

Harvest is almost at hand. The wheat and rye are ripening rapidly, and the conclusive alienated from the Union, and latter is almost ready for the sickle. The crop of the present season is said to be unusually heavy-a cause of gratification among the farmers. Hay making is progressing as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The force of hands is somewhat limited, although laborers are not as scarce as during last sea-

MAD Dogs .- We notice by our exchanges that mad dogs are beginning to make their appearances in different parts of the State .-One was killed recently in Chester county, and another near Philadelphia last week .-There are in this borough hundreds of veloing curs and some of larger growth, running The loss of the life of one citizen by hycanine family.

OUR MARKETS .- For several of our last a pound; eggs, 25 cents per dozen; chick- the people's sufferings. Let them, we repeat, ens, 50 cents, and spring chickens 25 to 30 be punished. cents each; old potatoes 15 and 20 cents and new ones 35 cents per half peck; peas and string beans 20 cents per half peck; boets from 5 to 10 cents per bunch; cabbage from | intend to celebrate the 4th in a proper man-10 to 15 cents per head; tomatoes 20 cents | ner. From all we can learn the celebration per dozen; cherries 4 and 5 cents, raspber | will be an imposing affair. The chairman ries 20 cents and currents 5 cents per quart; of the committee of invitation requests us to choice cuts of beef, mutton and yeal 25 cents | publish the following: per pound, and down to 12 for inferior pieces; hallibut 20 cents per pound.

FESTIVAL AND FAIR .- The members of Letort Lodge, No. 63, I. O. of G. T. purpose by invited to join us upon that occasion. holding a grand Festival and Fair in their Lodge Room, in Rheem's Hall, on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday evenings next, July 1st, 3d and 4th. Their efforts for good in our community have not been in vain, and they should receive a generous portion of public patronage. Object—the refitting of their

ALEXANDER II. STEPHENS.

Among the petitions received by the President, asking for a special pardon, is that of Alexander II. Stephens, late Vice-President of the Confederacy. Mr. Stephens enters at length into an apology or vindication of the action he has taken. Among the reasons which led him to espouse the cause of the rebellion, he refers to the fact that the New York Tribune, known to be a powerful and influential supporter of the Republican and influential supporter of the Republican Administration, openly advocated the right of the Southern people to independence. Mr. Stephens inferred from this that independ-ence would be conceded to the South without war. He acknowledged that the question as been decided forever, and he desires hereafter to be, and to be considered a good and loyal citizen of the United States. Mr. Stehens' document covers some seventy pages.

New York Times (Republican paper.) The document received by the President from Mr. Sternens, is said to be a paper of great power, and places the Jacobin-Republican Negro-Equality party in a most humiliating position. He shows and proves that se-Southern statesmen were induced to think that they could secede with safety and without war. Mr. Sternens says in his petition to President Jourson, that the people of the South were educated into the belief of the right of secession by Northern men, and he refers to numerous able articles that appeared in the New York Tribune (GREELY's paper, and the acknowledged mouth-piece of the Abolition party,) to show that secession was not a Southern but a Northern idea. More suing Anniversary of American Independ- than this, he mentions a fact known to all ence, which shall have for its leading feature men, that the Abelitionists of the New England States had been in the habit, for a quarter of a century, of sending petitions to Congress praying for a dissolution of the Union, fore who have served in any capacity in the and that these petitions were considered and defended by Abolition members and opposed yearr, are earnestly and cordially invited to by Southern men. He shows that SEWARD. participate in the exercises of the day, and Chase, Hale and Burlingane, four distinto partake of a collation to be prepared for guished men holding high positions under them. The Committee of Arrangements ap- Mr. Lincoln, had repeatedly voted for a dis-

cated the right of secession! Mr. Sternens' document is not yet published, but it is understood that it contains ings of prominent Republicans, going to show

and other Societies will appoint their own of-ficers for the Parade.

The column will move through the several form a new one that may suit them better. streets, terminating its march at the College This is a most valuable, a most sacred right orn State will do the same under the policy Campus.

This is a most valuable, a most sacred right of President Johnson, as set forth in his re-Arriving at the Campus the assemblage liberate the world. Nor is the right confined isting governmentmay choose to exercise i -any portion of such people that cen, may revolutionize and make their own of so much f the territory as they inhabit. More than this: a majority of any portion of such people may revolutionize, putting down a minority intermingled with or near about them, who may oppose their movements."—Speech of Abraham Lincoln in Congress—see Congres-

sional Globe, Jan. 12, 1848.
"If the cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The assemblage will then adjourn, after The right to second may be a revolutionary which the Soldiers will be escorted to Rheem's one, but it nevertheless exists."—New York Hall, where a collation will be prepared.

Tribune, Nov. 9, 1860.

"If the Cotton States unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw peacefully from the Union we think they should be allowed to do

-Tribune, same date. Deligniful Showers. -We had a series of erable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to get out, we shall resist all evercive same date.
"If the Declaration of Independence justi-

fied the secession from the British empire of three million of colonists, in 1786, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southerners from the Union in 1861."—Tribune, December 17, 1860. "Whenever it shall be clear that the great anxious to escape from it, we will do our best to forward their views."-Tribune, Feb. | tralized despotism. 23, 1861.

Such are some of the authorities quoted by Mr. Stephens, to prove that the men of the South were not the first to advocate secession | welcomed back on his return to Charleston, and a dissolution of the Union. For himself, As he made his appearance he was recoghe says he was always opposed to dissolution | nized and enthusiastically cheered by the and rebellion, but as the North had so long (apparently) desired to cut loose from the Charleston Courier, afterwards surrounded South, Southern men at length took them at on all sides by his friends, shaking hands their word, and expressed a willingness to and offering their congratulations. A carri-' be let alone." and determined to maintain their independence at all hazards.

This paper of Stephens' must be a remarkable document, and contains remarkable upon the streets day and night, and we trust exposures. Davis, Sternens and others, are that our Town Council will adopt an ordinate ordering them all to be muzzled.— roc—prisoners of the United States. Many ington. His interviews with the President ted the principles of the Government carried leading Republicans cry out constantly drophobia would be more to be deplored "haug them! haug them!" But, hold on! than the absolute extinction of the whole There are others implicated, and the work will say, "hang them first, for they were the first transgressors-the first to recommend secession." These men-Greeky, Bescher, market days there has not been a full supply | STANTON, BUTLER, DICKINSON, FRED DOUGLAS, of butter, owing in a great measure to the and others-should not be permitted to esfact that our farmers are engaged in hayma- cape the just penalty of their treason. They king, and preparing for harvesting. On conspired together to bring on the war, and yesterday morning it sold at 22 and 25 cents then again conspired to coin money out of

> DEMOCRATIC CELEBRATION AT HARRISBURG. -The Democrats of Harrisburg and vicinity

> The Democracy of Harrisburg and vicinity intend to celebrate the coming anniversary of our National Independence in the old fashioned way, and the Democrats and conervatives of Cumberland county are cordial-The oration will be delivered by Col. CHARLES
>
> J. BIDDLE of Philadelphia. It is a free picnic, including refreshments, music, &c., open to all of our respectable white fellow-citizens that will honor us with their presence.

By order of the Com. of Invitations. D. D. BOAS,

Market price of Gold 140.

ALL TRUTH

The following editorial; which we re-pro duce from the Louisville Democrat, contain

nothing but the truth: "We should judge from the tone of a par of the Northern press that the war was not half over. They feel now more ferceious than ever. We are at a loss to see what they want with a Union with a country that they hate, and with a people that all deserved to be hanged. Some of these organs have always been disunionists, and some have just now to show an unusual patriotism to avoid suspicion, they having rather doubtful antecedents. In short, the stay-at-home patriots take pleasure in feeling mad, and fee er; indeed, it is expensive. Party animos ties cost us this war with all its sufferings and losses. There is no telling what it may

yet cost. The brightest days have been sud-denly overcast with clouds, and the clearest sunshine has been followed by storms.
"It might as well be recollected that ou Jovernment has a task before it now which physical force can't accomplish. One half of the bayonet. We must have the co-operation of States and people in hermony with the deal with the question of restoration and not had endorsed the dogma. The South believed the professions of these eminent men, and the professions of these eminent men, and Southern states man were induced to think the professions of these eminent men, and or four millions, is to be changed. What change is to be made does not appear. One system of labor is to be broken up and we have now quack schemes and tinkering The Prestdent replied: — He always which only prove that their authors don't thought that slavery could not be sustained know what they are about. Mere hate and revenge and assinine theories are substituted shown flattering visions of prosperity amongst ducts profitable to the South are to be extended when one system of labor is broken until during the conditions are put in their place, with a people, too, utterly hostile to the would remain it to its former status.

Ite knew that some whom he now address-

THE RADICALS DEFEATED .- The new con stitution of Missouri, which limits the rights lished, but it is understood that it contains stitution of Missouri, which limits the rights without just compensation. He had these President Johnson asked the deputies to various extracts from the speeches and writ- of suffrage to white citizens, has been adop- notions fixed in his mind, and was, therefore, submit whom they would prefer as Provisted. The radicals who are in favor of negro opposed to this class of legislation. Being innal Governor, sufficing corposed its adoption most vigorously. providentially brought to his present position. To this they

white citizens of the State, and every Southstoration proclamation.

In Washington city the radicals were deawakened conservatism, and a returning sense of right are not illumerated and state shall have the qualifications requisite for Electors to the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." sense of right are not illusory the radicals the point at which the Rebellion commenced, and fanatics of the North and the South who by their extreme views and measures plunged the country into a long and bloody civil war, operations of their Governments. There is a the restoration which the gentlemen present will be swept into a common grave, and the constitutional obligation resting upon the true, honest, conservative men of this countries. United States Covernment to put down Rebellion, suppress insurrection and to repel with the proceedings, and lingered for some bellion, suppress insurrection and to repel with the proceedings, and lingered for some blessings of this government upon the North

committees, and Mr. Schade, a prominent committees. And Mr. Schade, a prominent committees. -Tribune, same date.

We must ever resist the right of any State to remain in the Union and nullify the laws thereof—to withdraw from the Union is

Committees, and art. Scaled, a promotion, had a very pleasant equition that slavery is gone as an institution. There was no hope that the people of South of the coming 4th of July to be held irreduced in the state of t laws thereof-to withdraw from the Union is Johnson, on Friday. His Excellency gave them to understand that he was a Democrat. them to understand that he was a Democrat, and that he had afforded evidence by their conduct of more pleasure than to join my fellow-citizens that always been a Democrat, and that he this truth. The policy, now that the Rebellon such an occasion, but since my return to measures to keep it in. We hope never to was too old a man to change his politics now, lion is suppressed, is not to restore the State the city, I have seen and heard enough to live in a republic whereof one section is and that we have "more to fear from consol- Governments through military rule, but by convince me that it is to be a Contractor though possibly doing some damage by re- live in a republic whereof one section is and that we have "more to fear from consolidation than secession; that States have rights that cannot be ignored under the Constitution." This has the ring of the right metal, and we hope it will ring out loud and sired. clear, until it ushers in the bright dawn of ! the day of redemption of the Union from the much for the poor white man as they did for sad misrule of sectionalism and fanaticism, the negro. Those who own the land have under which our glorious land of liberty has been well nigh betrayed into a gigantic centralized despetity.

RETURN OF GOVERNOR ALKEN TO CHARLES-Ton:-Governor Wm. Aiken was cordially crowd on the wharf. He was, says the age was immediately engaged by the crowd, and the Governor conveyed to his residence in Aiken Square. He speaks in the warmest terms of the kind treatment and reception he met with during his stay at the were of the most pleasant and agreeable na-

THE GETTYSBURG CELEBRATION. -The commanding officer of the Department of Washington, by direction of Lieutenant-General Grant, has selected the Fiftieth Pennsylvania Veteran Regiment, a battalion of the First ty sixth Massachusetts Regiment, and the band of the Ninth Regiment Veteran Reparticipate in the celebration there of the than enough of military despotism.

The President, resuming, said that, as the Fourth of July. The cavalry will move overland and the infantry will go by railroad, and all the troops will report to Gener al Geary, on July 3d, at Gettysburg.

NEW COUNTERFEIT FIFTY CENT NOTE. Counterfeits on the newly issued fifty-cent fractional currency notes have just made their appearance. The execution is poor .-The engraving is scratchy, and the green plate on the back of the note is of a faint and dim character. Numbers of them will doubtless be placed in circulation and the public hould be on the watch for them.

The Western crops are said to be growing very finely, and will be earlier than usual. Hands are yet scarce, but before the er is the appointment of a Governor.

Important Presidential

Visit of the South Carolina Delegation READMISSION OF THAT STATE TO THE UNION.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—A delegation from South Carolina, consisting of the following named persons, had an interview, this afternoon, with the President by apafternoon, with the President, by apappointment: Judge Frost, Isaac E. Holmes, George W. Williams, W. H. Gilliland, J. A. Steinmeyer, Fredorick Richards, Wm. Whalley Langer H. Tarley W. ley, James H. Taylor, R. H. Gill, and Jo-

seph A. Yates.
The President said it was his intention to ake pleasure in feeling mad, and feeling so a long time. There is no profit in it, however, indeed, it is expensive. Party animosisting cost us this war with all its sufferings. Therefore, it were better they should look each other in the face, and not the work of time than the labor of enthusible cost us this war with all its sufferings. imitate the ancient augurs, who, when they met one another, would smile at their success n deceiving the people,

Ile said if this Union was to be preserved

ing certain relations to the Government. A Union can't be pinned to the other with State cannot be out of the Union, and, there-

Mr. Holmes .- You always claimed to be.

(Laughter.)
The Prestdent replied: - He always know what they are about. Mere hate and revenge and assining theories are substituted for wisdom and common sense. We are shown flattering visions of prosperity amongst a neonla with enjunctives to be made abrania. a people with animosities to be made chronic by cherished hate and revenge, and not ment, the Government must triumph and sla soothed by justice and liberality. Where is very perish. The institution of slavery made the property to come from amongst discontinuous the issue, and we might as well meet it like tented and dissaffected people? What proting particularly and houst men. All institutions profitable to the South are to be extense must be subordinate to the Government.

ed looked upon him as a great people's man Let not him that putteth on his armor and a radical; but however unpleasant it oast himself as he putteth it off.' There is might be to them, he had no hesitation in too much to do just now, and of a magnitude saying that before and after he entered pubthat would have appealed our fathers, who lie life that he was opposed to monopolies, would have appreciated it at its real size to and perpetuities and entails. For this he stroyed a rebellion; physical power and re-stroyed a rebellion; physical power and re-surces could do that; but to restore a coun-elives, though he had bought and held slaves, try is another matter that force will not ac- he had never sold one. From the Magna

Charta we had derived our ideas of freedom of speech and liberty of the press, and unreasonable searches, and that private propcrty should not be taken for public uses the wishes you have expressed.

white citizens of the State, and every Southto the murky weather. He believed that
weeks before it collapsed, and it was said
this nation was sent on a great mission, to
that he had always been a good Union man
of President Johnson, as set forth in his restoration proclamation.

In ground stump and was the weeks before it collapsed, and it was said
this nation was sent on a great mission, to
that he had always been a good Union man
afford an example of freedom and substantial
happiness to all the powers of the earth.—
ly would respect him, and he could not fail speaking of persons to be chosen representa-

harmony; but a portion of them rebelled, and to some extent paralyzed and suspended the and the South.

The President "Still a Democrat."

Judge Charles Mason, Chairman of the Na
lived Proceedings of the Robellion has rubbed out the nature and character of slavery. The loyal who were compelled to bow and submit to the Rebellion should, now that Rebellion has ended stand equal to be not considered. slaves, and came out free men of color. The dent.

the neople. While the war has emancipated ber of white men. He would talk plain. He could go to men who had owned fifty or a hundred slaves, and who did not care as

greater control over the freedmen than the Southern men who have been reared where the institution of slavery prevailed. Now, he did not want the late slavhol. ders to control the negro votes against white men. Let each State judge of the deposita

ry of its own political power. He was for emancipating the white man as well as the Mr. Holmes asked, "Is it not altogether

accomplished?"

The President replied that he did not think the question was fully settled. The question as to whether the black man shall e engrafted in the constituency, will be set tled as we go along. He would not disguise the fact that, while he had been persecuted and denounced at the South as a traiter, he loved the great mass of the Southern people out and maintained.

Mr. Holmes interrupted by saying, we want to get back to the same position as you describe. As we are without law, no courts are open, and you have the power to assist us.
The President replied:—The Government

cannot ge on unless it is right. The people of South Carolina must have a Convention home. and amend their Constitution by abolishing Connecticut Cavalry, and a battery of eight slavery and this must be done in good fuith, guns from Brevet Brigadier-General Robland the Convention or Legislature must ertson's command, and the band of the Fif- adopt the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the Union which prohibits and excludes slavery everywhere. One of the delegates said :-- We are most serve Corps, to proceed to Gettysburg, to anxious for civil rule, for we have had more

> steps to enable them to do the things which it was incumbent upon them to perform. Another of the delegates remarked that i was assumed in some parts of the country that, in consequence of the Rebellion, the Southern States had forfeited their rights as members of the Confederacy, and that if they were restored it could only be on certain con ditions, one of which was that slavery shall be abolished. This could be done only through a convention.

The President repeated that the friction the Rebellion had rubbed slavery out; but it would be better to so declare by law. As one of the delegates had just remarked that the Constitution of South Carolina did not establish slavery it would be better to insert a clause therein antagonistic to slavery. Judge Frost said :- The object of our pray-

conditions in order that law and order may be restored, and that enterprise and indus

ry may be directed to useful ends. We deire restoration as soon as possible. It is the part of wisdom to make the best of circumstances. Certain delusions have been dispelled by the revolution, among them that slavery was an element of political strength nd moral power. It is very certain that the old notion respecting State rights, in the maintenance of which those who in South Carolina made the Rebellion, errod, has ceased to exist. Another delusion, namely, that "Cotton is king," has also vanished in

We are to come back with these notions dispelled and with a new system of labor.— The people of South Carolina will cordially asm and fanaticism. The people of the South have the largest interest in the question. in deceiving the people,

He said if this Union was to be preserved it must be on the principle of fraternity both the Northern and Southern States maintaining certain relations to the Government.

A the Government will be most surely and effectively subserved.

I repeat that the new system of labor is to

be inaugurated by sober, sound and discreet udgment. The negroes are ignorant. Their dom consists in exemption from work. We will take in good faith and carry out your to the master, providing you can supply a motive to industry. The people of South Carolina, from their fidelity to honor, have submitted to great sacrifices. They endured all. We are defaced and conquered by the North, who are too strong for us. The same good faith which animated them in the contest will not be found wanting in their loyal pledge of support to the Government. There may grow out of this blessings which you have not foreseen, and some pleasing rays now illuminate the horizon. I suppose the oath with as much of allegiance will be taken unanimity in South Carolina as anywhere else, and we will submit to the condition of things which Providence has assigned, and endeavor to believe-

"All discords of harmony not understood All partial ovil, universal good.' We cheerfully accept the measures recon mended, and would thank you to recommend

t your convenience a Governor to carry out President Johnson asked the deputies to

ings of prominent Republicans, going to show that secession is not treason. Among other things, it is said he calls attention to the following:

The Legislature of Tenuessee by a large of the conservatives are the providentially brought to his present position he intended to excet the power and influence of the Government, so as to place in power the popular heart of this nation.

The Legislature of Tenuessee by a large of the Government, so as to place in power and influence of the Government, so as to place in power and influence of the Government, so as to place in power and influence of the Government, so as to place in power and influence of the Government, so as to place in power and influence of the Government, so as to place in power and influence of the Government, so as to place in power and influence of the government, so as to place in power and influence of the Government, so as to place in power and influence of the Government, so as to place in power and influence of the Government, so as to place in power and influence of the Government, so as to place in power and influence of the Government, so as to place in power and influence of the Government, so as to place in power and influence of the Government, so as to place in power and influence of the Government, so as to place in power and influence of the government, so as to place in power and influence of the government, so as to place in power and influence of the men, namely:—Aiken, M'Elhaney, and B. F. Perry. All of these were spoken of the government of the power and influence of the men, namely:—Aiken, M'Elhaney, and B. F. Perry. All of these were spoken of the power and influence of the men, namely:—Aiken, M'Elhaney, and B. F. Perry. All of these were spoken of the power and influence of the intended to exert the power and influence of the intended to exert the power and influence of the intended to exert the power and influence of the intended to exert the power and influence of the intended to exert the power and influence of the inten majority limited the right of suffrage to the ing about a stump and owing their existence District Judge in the Confederacy until a few

The Constitution of the United States, in to be acceptable.

speaking of persons to be chosen representa. The President said he knew Benjamin Per feated at a popular election but a few days tives in Congress, says: "The Electors of ry very well, having served with him in Congo. The same in Wheeling, Virginia, and each State shall have the qualifications requiregress. There was no spirit of vengeance or vindictiveness on the part of the Government whose only desire was to restore the relations which formerly existed. He was not now prepared to give them an answer as to whom he should appoint; but at the Cabinet meet-ing on next Tuesday he would repeat the substance of their interview, with a hope to

The slaves went into the war as time to individually converse with the Presi-

The Contractors and "loyal thieves" The Committee of Arrangements request Union we think they should be allowed to do that the returned Soldiers will meet without delay for organization, and that they will report the number who may be expected to remain would be contrary to the principles.

The Committee of Arrangements request Union we think they should be allowed to do the Rebellion should, now that Rebellion should now that Rebellion should, now that Rebe enunciated in our immortal Declaration of Thomas B. Florence, publisher of the Constinue get back the States to the point at which therity, the name of Col. WITMAN. The Col-Independence—contrary to the fundamental tutional Union and Chairman of the above they formerly moved in perfect harmony. onel declines the honor in the following card

to the Patriot & Union : or the House of Representatives until they spective of party. Nothing would give me glorification, (a class for whom the soldie the slaves, it has emancipated a larger num- has no great love,) and I therefore respect ber of white men. He would talk plain.

The delegation said that was what they decreate that holy day with those who entertain more liberal principles and are decent and re spectable enough for my association.
E. S. WITMAN

Late Lieut. Col. 201st P. V.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR SAULSBURY .- GOVernor Saalsbury, of Delaware, in his message to the Legislature of that State, takes strong and tenable grounds in favor of the unrestrained fréedom of speech. He urges the members of the Legislature to guard with care against all attemps to make the negro the equal of the white man. He also declares that the Government can gain nothing by dealing harshly with those who have been in rebellion. His message throughout is a very able and exhaustive document. The radicals may depend upon it that if President Johnson does not change his constitutional course with reference to State rights, not a negro in the whole South will ever be llowed to vote.

DEATH OF MRS. SEWARD .-- Mrs. Secretary SEWARD died on Wednesday morning at ten it appears that the Government is feeding o'clock, of illness caused by care and exero'clock, of illness caused by care and exer-tion for her family since the terrible night of white people. The land, in the meantime, April 14th. She was 59 years of age. Her is lying waste for the lack of cultivation. In remains were taken from Washington on Georgia, it is stated that the War Depart Thursday, and her funeral services were to take place on Saturday last, at St. Peter's Church, Anburn, New York, her former

Simon Cameron, Chairman of the Ablition State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, has published a notice announcing that that the State Convention of that party will not assemble at Harrisburg on the 19th of July, as appointed, but that it is "deferred until further notice." What's the mat-Executive, he could only take the initiatory ter? Are the "loyalists" afraid to show their hands? Perhaps they are not fully persuaded to endorse Andy Johnson!

> Edward Ruffin, Sr., who fired the first gun upon Fort Sumter, and who killed himself on Sunday, the 18th, was seventy-four years old. He placed the muzzle of a mushis cane, and blow his brains and gray hair against the ceiling of his room. He left a letter, the last line of which reads: "I cannot survive the loss of the liberties of my country."

The New York city to the memory of Fulton and had many zealous friends in all parts of the harvest begins they are expected to be plenty. people of South Carolina will accept these Morse, the inventors.

LETTER FROM EUROPE.

BADEN-BADEN, May 28, 1865. Editor Reading Gazette:
Since my last letter from Brussels, we

passed through a considerable portion of Eu-rope. I could describe to you thousands of objects of interest, but must content myself with a few brief sketches, as our time is very

much occupied.
Upon reaching the valley of the Rhine, Upon reaching the valley of the Rune, with its supreme beautics and innumerable service from this county—both had been transported into a land of dreams, and thoughts crowded my mind, which I can thoughts crowded my mind, which I can enter the denot by a large number of friends. nificent country is literally covered with vineyards to the very tops of the hills, and every leave moments you notice here a village and there a town, and the hills are crowned by rains and eastles of a thousand years' standing. Amany the last, is the eastle of Stolzenfiels, at present the summer residence of the King of Prussia, a splendid building, commanding a magnificent view. On the chimner of a house at the foot of the hills. I not leave to the control of the latter to whom the allusion was made, as a leave to the control of the latter to whom the allusion was made, as I could not but acknowledge the ards to the very tops of the hills, and every ney of a house at the foot of the hills, I noticed the inscription A. D. 738. An along the river Rhine, a number of old towers are

still standing that were built by the ancient May 23d, in the forencon, we arrived at Mayence. After getting through with our Brewer business and other matters in conminds are much in play with liberty. They nection, we started for Wischaden. This is a most to confound liberty with licentious a wonderful place. The boiling hot springs, and the very fine shaded walks and lawns, and the very fine shaded walks and lawns, afford the traveler a rich treat, and at the socalled Russian chapel a view may be had intentions with zeal and the hope for the over the most romantic portion of the valley best, and none will rejoice more than the of the Rhine. From Mayence we went by people of the South if emancipation proves way of Darmstadt and many pleasant villa-successful. Freedom to the slave is freedom ges to Heidelberg, and the whole country appears like one vast garden whose beauty gains n interest by the numerous ruins at the hillsides. Heidelberg, with its castle, is a fine place for recreation. Here, also, is to be seen the famous wine-tub, holding 1000 barrols. We arrived at 9 A. M. on the 24th, and at 2 P. M. we were already under way again for Landau, Bachingen and Bad Gleissweiler. The latter place has increased con-siderably through its bathing facilities and water-cure establishment. Early on the 26th we started for Carlsruhe, where we soon got through our official business with the officers

of the government, and then left for Baden-Baden in the evening. Here we shall stay until Monday morning and then we go to Stuttgard. From Heidelberg to Landau our road took

us through the splendid wine lands. The vincyards look very fine and a rich vintage is expected. The grain fields, also, are rich and full, and promise an abundant harvest. The poorer people here work very hard; especially is this true of the female sex. In the morning at 4 o'clock already you see them in the fields or vineyards, or attending their potatoes, or cutting grass, which they carry home on their heads. It is indeed, slavish. All the cities are full of soldiers guarding the monerchs, who are enabled to live in luxury and idlèness, in part, by the hard work of these woman. Although we have experienced similar things over on our side of the water during the last four years, yet things have changed again with us. We passed through a trial, the like of which every nation may be subject to, but not every nation may be able to come out of this flery ordeal as gloriously as we did. Oh, glorious America, you are the chosen asylum for the millions of oppres-sed of these lands! I did not expect to find among the Germans such excitement, such kind predisposition and such lively interest in our struggles. Gentlemen traveling with us in the cars, as soon as they heard that we came from America, pressed us with ques-tions, and many wept for joy after I explainthem that in 20 years everything would be paid off. They seem disposed to buy U. S.

Our Commission meets everywhere with a here got up in the grandest style. During the week es well as on the holy Sabbath, Operas are performed in the public park by an orchestra of some 60 musicians. In the animosities of mere partisans. Conversations" Saloon, gentlemen and ladies are seen at the gambling-tables, where the money is ventured by thousands of dollars. It is a terrible sight.
I must be off now. I shall write again from

Yours truly, FREDK. LAUER. Mr. Lauer's letter from Munich, having arrived in advance of the above, was published in last week's Volunteer.]

On Tuesday last some insubordinate demonstrations were made by a couple hundred members of Bartlett's divison, at Washington City. The men had not been paid for ten months and many of their families were destitute. An order to take a new camping ground across the Potomac created much dissatisfaction, and an attack was made upon a hotel where a number of officers were supposed to be enjoying their ices and sherry cobblers. The difficulty ended by the posting of a placard with the following appro priate and sarcastic motto, which was used at a grand review a week or two ago: "The only National Debt we cannot pay is that we owe to our country's brave defenders."

LAMENTABLE TRUTHS .- The Pittsburgh Commercial, as if to ridicule its Abolition contemporaries who are demanding votes for the Southern negroes, published the following bit of " contraband" information :

"From information known to the public more than a hundred and fifty thousand n ment is feeding two hundred thousand per sons, not connected in any way with any branch of our service. We have no means of verifying these statements, and hope they may be exaggerations, though we have not yet seen their accuracy questioned.'

The Chicaga Tribune (Republican) is alarmed at the prompt action of the President, and says "the people of the West are astounded by the precipitate and thoughtless haste by which the work of reconstruction according to the theory developed at Washington, is going on." The same journal is very much concerned about Gen. Sherman's nsubordination.

Chief Justice Chase has been down South for some time now, engaged in making | ing him just when he took the Constitution speeches to the niggers. This is anything as his rule of action and the radicals had but dignified employment for a Chief Justice of the United States. The Digger Indians ket in his mouth, touched the trigger with have, at least, an equal claim with the niggers, and we suggest that our dignified Chief

DEATH OF WM. S. CAMPBELL.-WILLAM S. CAMPBELL, proprietor of the St. Lawrences Hotel, Philadelphia, died recently at his It is proposed to erect monuments in | home. He was a prince of a landlord, and Our Soldiers.

General H. W. Slocum had a flatterin coption at Syracuse, N. Y., last Thursday, General S. in response to a welcoming speed paid a grateful tribute to the common

dier: He referred to an article in a Syraco newspaper, which, he said, "had contras the reception given to an officer with the the depet by a large number of friends most cordially greeted. The soldier wasm by an only sister, and by her alone accomp member the article to which I refer, and I could not but acknowledge the justice of the article. -Our private soldiers, unlik those composing the armies of other count tries, enter the service generally from puly patriotic motives. They make equal s rifices, and endure even greater hardship than their officers. In all those traits than their officers. In an encodor, the character which you delight to honor, the character which you equal at least

his officers. The field of battle is not the only tes purage and manliness in the life of a sole. The long and fatiguing marches, the labor in trenches, the short allowance of for are all tests as severe as any presented battle. I have seen the men c. my comman after working waist deep in water, building bridges over the rivers and roads through the swamps of the Carolinas, go quietly to the tents, and without a change of clothing, may an ear of corn supply the place of the usuk ration. I have seen this frequently—an ration. I have seen this frequently—any never yet heard a word of complaint. Has pily, all these things are now over. The set diers' work is done, and well done. They return to you better men, physically and mes tally, than when they left you; and I am con them—you will find them as faithful as

fident you will find the great mass of then ininjured in Morals. Open your shops to zens as they have been as soldiers.

Misrepresentations About the South.

From the Richmond Republic, June 20.1 The Southern correspondents of a class orthern journals are engaged in a vigorou

conspiracy to establish a distrust, in th Northern mind of the public feeling at the South. One day our people are represen as cruel to the liberated negroes. Anot day the few elections that now and the come off are declared to go overwhelming for secessionists, the whole body of the pe ole perjuring themselves by gulping dow Union oaths and voting in a mass for woo dyed rebels. These are but samples of the gross misrepresentations with which eve sue of a class of journals is filled.

It is hardly worth while to attempt a re-utation of these calumnies. They are designed to serve a political object; and then are employed on that old principle of party warfare, that "a lie well stuck to is as good

One remark, however, another to be made There never was a time when such falseho were more inappropriate or unfounded. The South, as one man, is renewing its allegiand to the Union. The people are acting in good faith. They have no partisan motive of thought in what they are doing. They are in solemn earnest, and are in no moud for came from America, pressed us with questions, and many wept for joy after I explainted to them how matters were turning now. Men of means inquire very carefully about our financial affairs, which I explain to them to the best of my abilities, giving them allowers were the best of my abilities, giving them allowers wealth of our country. It has also got abroad already that the Americans were making arrangements to pay their debts, and I told them they not be the property of them they would be no reference to old or new party affiliations. no referance to old or new party affiliations It is, therefore, a slander up in these people to impute to them any spirit of partisanship in their present condition and action. welcome reception.

Baden-Baden is a place of resort for the dinary times, such temptations are matter It is a brutal and heartless slander. In or of course in partisan procedure. But no

fact and truth as to ascribe to a mourning

bankrupt, prostrate people the artifices

The National Intelligencer, officially announces that the cause of the remission of the sentence of the Court Martial, in the cas of Congressman HARRIS, was "the production of overwhelming testimony impeaching the character of the witnesses upon whose testimony the prosecution relied." This is suggestive to any one who has investigated the testimony of some of the witnesses before the Commission now sitting at the capitol .-In endeavoring to connect Davis, Thompson, and others, in the assassination plot, Hour and Stanton have brought forward witnesses who admitted themselves scoundrels of the most unmitigated type. As a consequence, the finding of the Court-except in the case of those whom the public have already con victed of the assassination-will carry but little weight with it.

HORRIBLE THOUGHT .- President Andrew Johnson, in 1860, advocated the election of John C. Breckinridge for President of the United States. He endorsed the Breckinridge Platform. This must be a horrible thought to the loyalists. A Breckinridger for President! Worst of all, he was elected by themselves! These facts must now rise up before them and stars thom in the face like some terrible ghost. A Breckinridger President!

Twenty-four negro suffrage Yankees have unfurled themselves at Norfolk, Va., as the "sure Union men," under the title of 'The Democratic Republican Association." It seems that nothing can flourish without a tinge of Democracy. Even the name is a valuable talisman. Hence if any set of scoundrels can once get safely under it they think they are safe-like the ostrich which imagines its whole great ugly body is hidden when it gets its head under a stone.

A radical paper asks, bitterly : "How long is it since the Democracy have left off denouncing President Johnson and commenced patronizing and supporting him?" That is easily answered. They left off denouncing him just at the time when the radicals quit praising him, and commenced supportcommenced giving him the cold shoulder.

John Covode, of Westmoreland county, has received a roving commission to visit the South and ascertain the condition and wants of the "loyal masses." It is said hewill not be required to swear to his accounts. -which will be a fortunate thing for John.

Large numbers of rebels, among them Beauregard and Richard Taylor, have taken their residence in New Orleans.