

CARLISLE, PA., JULY 20, 1865.

#### DEMOCRATIC STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Standing Committee of 11 o'clock, A. M. A general attendance of patriots. the Committee is requested.

JOHN B. BRATTON,

WM. BLAIR & Son, Groceries & Queens ware. Wholesale and Retail. Just received. Jars and Stoneware.

LOST .- At Mount Holly Springs, on Tuesday evening, a lady's gold watch, with trinket and chain attached. The finder will be they are permitted to enjoy the society of the liberally rewarded by leaving it at Dr. Zirzen's office, in this borough.

CHURCH DEDICATION .- The new German Reformed Church in Mechanicsburg, will be No, no. They talk like men of sense, are dedicated to the service of God on Sabbath, 30th inst...

PESTIVAL CONCERT .- The "Ladies Association of the Reformed Church" of this place, hall, on the evening of August 3d. The best musical talent of our town has been secured for the occasion, and every effort will be exare to be appropriated to objects beneficial to citizens.

THE CEMETERY.-We paid a visit a few evenings since to the beautiful spot recently selected for a cemetery. The location (a piece of ground at the Eastern side of our town, formerly belonging to Col. Penrose, is admirably adapted for a cemetery, and can be made very beautiful. Mr. A. B. Ewing has charge of the enterprise, and we learn that he has already sold quite a number of lots. The long-talked of and long-needed Cemetery, therefore, is to be a success at last. This is right; our grave-yard is already filled to such an extent that it is difficult to dig a new grave without disturbing an old one. The new Cemetery will be convenient to town, and the price of lots will be low enough to justify almost any one in buying.

PAPER MILL DESTROYED BY FIRE .- On Wednesday morning, 12th inst., the exten sive Paper Mill of Given Brothers, at Mt. Holly Springs, this county, were entirely de stroyed by fire, together with the machinery and stock. The loss will amount to about thirty thousand dollars. The firm is insured in the Franklin, of Philadelphia, for \$5000; Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company \$5000; and Columbia Insurance Cominy \$5000. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from the stack falling into the rag room.

A few weeks ago, Col. Lee, a lawyer in Pennsylvania, was convicted before a military commission sitting in Philadelphia, of forging soldier's enlistment papers, and senter to pay a fine of \$500 and be imprisoned three years. Last Monday morning, Lee's wife, a prepossessing, cultivated lady, called on the President, accompanied by two of her children, and succeeded in obtaining a pardon for her husband.—Exchange.

It was not the good looks or hard pleadings of Col. Lee's wife that induced the President to grant the pardon. Other influences much more potent operated upon him. Cel. LEE was a member of that nest of "bummers" called the "Loyal League," of Philadelphia, which was organized for the express purpose of stealing from the Government. His companions in infamy were the men who obtained his pardon, just as they have obtained pardons for hundreds of others belonging to their association. The "Loyal League" thieves have drove a successful business for the last four years.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK,-Barnum's Museum and a number of adjoining buildings in New York, were destroyed by fire on Thursday afternoon. Nothing but the glass engine in the Museum was saved. Six buildings on Broadway, eight on Ann street approaching election, and by your votes vinand five on Fulton street were destroyed .--The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000. The cast up to your children that the negro has Museum building belonged to the Astor es. displayed more gallantry, more patience, tate, and the loss upon it is estimated at \$40,-000. It was insured. Barnum's loss in curiosities, furniture, machinery, &c., is set down at \$300,000, on which he has insurances to the amount of \$75,000.

THE BODIES OF THE EXECUTED CONSPIRA-TORS .- A Washington telegram says that no objections exist to delivering the bodies of the persons executed last Friday to their respective friends after the lapse of a sufficient time to prevent any excitement that might ensue from immediately doing so. It was feared that friends of the deceased might get up funeral parades, which would provoke vi olence; and to prevent the possibility of this, the authorities decided to withhold the bodies until passion has somewhat subsided.

of Zion" ever read the following paragraphs

"Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God.' "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you and de-

spitefully use you and persecute you."
"Judge not that ye be not judged." "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

. The book that contains the above is a sealed volume to the present race of blood-thirsty preachers.

"WAIT TILL THE BOLDIERS COME HOME." For the last two or three years it has been to Democrats and the democratic cause .beir victims were to be prominent Demo-

The leading Jacobius, who are as cowardy as they are dishonest, would rejoice could they induce the discharged soldiers to become incendiaries and outlaws. Such conduct on the part of our discharged sol-Cumberland county will meet at Shreiner's diers, we repeat, would have been very achotel, in Carlisle, on Saturday, July 29, at ceptible to the negro-equality-stay-at-home

Well, the soldiers are at last coming home; thousands of them are already here. We have conversed with scores of them, and on several occasions our sanctum has been filled with them. Many who served with SHER-MAN, and many who served with GRANT, in many hard-fought battles, are here, some minus an arm or a leg, but all joyous because leved ones at home, and to feel that they have no fee to contend with. Do they come home, filled with bitterness, and ready to monace Democrats, as the shoddyites hoped?

No no. They talk like man of sense, are men on the plantations. I am going back to liberal in their views, and patrictic in their sentiments. To a man they are opposed to negro-equality; opposed to negroes voting; opposed to "loyal thieves," and opposed to those heartless rascals who remained propose to give an entertainment at Rueen's at home to fill contracts, and pile up magnificent fortunes at the expense of the soldier and the Government. These are the men, these the measures the soldiers are hoserted to make the festival and concert a suc- tile to; and mark it, they will let their ro cess. One feature of the entertainment will sentment be felt at the proper time and in be the gratuitous distribution of refreshments the proper way. Hereafter they will vote to all visitors. The proceeds of the evening as freemen and as they please. Many of them remarked to us "we are now out of the the church, and we therefore bespeak for army, with no one to threaten us with punishour friends of the Reformed congregation ment if we refuse to yote the ticket furnishthe influence, good-will and presence of our ed us: hereafter we vote according to our own judgement." That's the way they talk. and, they are in earnest. Hundreds, thou sands, aye, tens of thousands, who left home three or four years ago, rampant Abolitionists, return cured. They have seen enough of abolitionism; enough of the doings of the leading men of that traitorous organization. One man who had been a leading Abolitionist in his township, and who has been in the army for more than three years, told us that he was fully convinced that the sudden manner in which the slaves were set at liberty was a most terrible calamity to them. He had witnessed the suffering that had followed, and was horrified. Gradual emancipa

> with and vote with us. "Wait till the soldiers come home." Well we have waited patiently, and right glad are we to see the soldiers and to hear them talk. They are with the Democrats, and the only mon against whom we hear them burl their curses are the "loyal thieves" and the negro-equality advocates. Thank, God, the soldiers are again freemen, and cannot be approached by a hireling of the Government, or instructed how to vote.

### SOLDIERS! HEADS UP!! EYES FRONT!! NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

This is the question to be submitted to you on your return from the fields of blood and carnage through which you have so manfully waded in crushing out the late rebel-

At the great convention recently held in Massachusetts, Wendell Philips, their great rator, let off the following:

"NOW COMES THE CRISIS, WHAT IS THE NEGRO? WELL, I SAY, IN THE FACE OF ALL PREJUDICE, THAT AMID THE GALLANTRY, THE PARTIENCE, THE HEROISM OF THIS TIENCE, THE HEROISM OF THIS WAR, THE NEGRO BEARS THE PALM," Great Applause.)

Now, we call upon you, returned soldiers, o read and reflect on the crisis which the Republican party of the United States have determined to force upon you. We appeal to the blood of your ancestors, which courses through your veins; we call upon you in behalf of your children, to come forth at the diente the truth of history. Let it not be more heroism in this war than the white soldior. Wipe out the foul aspersion!

A Poor Assortment .- The Harrisburg Patriot, of a recent date, published a letter from an imaginary loyal office holder, to a clerical friend, which is the best specimens of political satire we have read in a long period. Alluding to the common and insulting intimation of so-called "loyal" lecturers that Democrats will be so ashamed of their course that they will want to change their names and those of thoir children, the writer facetitiously says:

"What shall I change it to? If I call myself Greely they might think that I wrote that poetry about the 'flaunting lie' and the 'starry rag.' If I call myself Garrison they will swear that I was the chap that denounc-We wonder whether the "Bloodhounds of Zion" ever read the following paragraphs mobbed for saying that the man who obeyed from the teachings of "One who taught as the Constitution was a dog. If I took the name of Wright, who knows but that I should be followed up as the howling infidel who said that if God Almighty did not abolish slavery, He was a very great scoundrel. And I certainly shan't call myself Phillips, for fear excited bondholders should lynch me for proposing to repudiate the national debt.

\* \* \* If I have to drop my old name and take a new one, you have a d-n'd poor assortment in the Abolition vocabularly to choose

Market price of Gold, 142.

John Covode-familiarly known as "Glothe habit of Jacobin-negro-equality editors ry to God Covode"-arrived at New Orleans, and spouters to try to make it appear that the other day, in the course of his "smellthe soldiers of our armies were very hostile ing" investigations in relation to the net crop of loyalty that has been produced in the South as the result of the various regenerakind of unlawful threat that shoddyites and tion schemes of Abolitionism. Upon the chisement of white men, in order that his plunderers were constantly holding up be next day after his arrival, he "let off" at a party friends may live and thrive on spoils fore Democrats, intimating by this menace negro Sunday School, saying to the piccanin- and power. Did Andrew Johnson merely nies, during the course of his eloquent reto become out-throats and assassins, and that marks, that "the day would come when they vate agreement with the radicals, in order would stand in the halls of degislation."-John evidently thought that the road he traversed to those halls might easily be traveled by the stupidiest of his dark-skinned audience, and in this every one who knows

him will entirely coincide.

used the following language: "Gentlemen, you will not, of course, ox pect a speech from me; but I have a few words to say to encourage you in your efforts. I know the sentiment of Congress, and I feel perfectly sure that until the people of Loui siana will adopt the policy advocated here to night no representatives of your State will ever be admitted on the floor of Congress.— [Loud applause.] You may find obstacles in your way; you may be betrayed; but stand firm, gentlemen, and the loyal people of the nation will stand with you. [Renewed

applause.] "I am glad I have come here. I came to Vashington well aware of the condition of things, and will have to report my views on possible, and after a long search they sucthe best policy for the Government to follow.

[F] the best policy for the Government to follow. My view is that all loyal men ought to vote. Applause.] My view is that the struggle be not for nought. The disfranchised colored men would be in a condition worse than before. I advise you to continue in your poliy. I will not detain you any longer; but, without further remark, I will say that you

are on the right track. [Loud applause.] The above report may be safely relied up. on as John's own coinage, for it has all the said the ladies. native roughness of the man without any accompaniment of the usual Doric strength; and it is said, as he carries his own corresutterances, there can be no doubt that the oregoing "speech" was laboriously dressed

up especially for the Northern market. Short though this "speech" of Covode's is and coming from an illiterate politician who looks to no higher object than his own adancement and the supremacy of his own Louisiana will be admitted to seats in Con-Congress-not even the most loval white be allowed to have a representative. But, tion, he said, might have worked well, but freeing four millions of slaves and turning claiming a seat in Congress on negro votes, them loose all at once, thousands of them to no matter whether a single white vote has perish, was a piece of wickedness that no been cast for him, will be at once admitted. man with a heart in his bosom could endorse. These were the views of a man of sense-the to the "Universal Suffrage Committee."views of a man who entered the army a big-And, to back this up, he says he knows this oted Abolitionist, and who returns to his to be the sentiment of Congress. Has the home a full believer in the principles of the radical disunion plot spread and deepened Democratic party. Hereafter he will act thus far? Have the political factionists and coundrels, misrepresenting the country in Congress, already formed a coalition to disfranchise the white population of the Southern States and to have that whole section epresented in Congress by creatures who shall be merely the representatives of negro constituencies? Although the speaker is called "Honest John Covode," we are inclined to doubt that Congress has so determined. If Covode speaks truly, then the plain duty of Andrew Johnson will be to declare that body revolutionary; destructive with a view to guaranteeing a republican form of government to every State of the Union, he should at once prorogue the whole

> But, there is another reflection. Covode says he "will have to report his views on the best policy for the Government to follow." To whom will he have to report-who which separates this from the next anniversent him nosing around the plantations; squinting through short-focus spectacles at welded together the people of the North and things be knows nothing about, and of which he is incapable of comprehension?—
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> Jefferson and Adams, labored fraternally in Congress, as a body, did not send him-did Andrew Johnson, President? The termthe Government"-used by him, very plainly indicates that Covode desires to be considered the creature and agent of President Johnson. His assertion, however, treds and enmittes that war has engendered, would have little weight of itself, and, were will show their readiness to resume the it not for collateral testimony, would deserve friendly relations that existed in the haloyon no notice. That collateral testimony consists days when the American people were one, in the fact that Chase, Sumner, Wilsen, and not only in name and government, but in others of the extreme radical school, have heart, the restoration of the Union, upon a but lately returned from tours in the South, armer and more enduring basis than its founrebuked and unobstructed by the President casy task for the legislators upon whom the this, President Johnson, intimated to the perfect union of States, for which we are all South Carolina delegation that Congress and desirous, will follow naturally and of necesthe power to determine the qualifications of sity. Men in power should set the example, its members-a hint, perhaps, that unless by keeping, in good faith, the pledge contheir members of Congress came to Wash- tained in Mr. Lincoln's last Inaugeral: ington sanctified by black votes they would "With malice toward none-with charity for not be admitted among the radical shoddy all." faithful. And, still further, Andrew Johnson is said to have stated that his reason for not declaring in favor of negro suffrage was that the negroes would vote for their disloyal masters. These facts, taken in connection nsulted the white masses of the nationwhose ground he stood upon-by inciting the negroes to fight for their "rights." And the other fact that "martial law" reigns subreme in many portions of the South, with- nancial and Commercial" department of the

treasonable concern and order a new elec-

IS JOHN COVODE A PRESIDENTIAL AGENT? ling out and reducing to beggary thousands of victims. Do these facts smack of morey conciliation and "restoration?"

There are many persons inclined to think that the plan of "restoration" commenced by President Johnson is only intended to culminate in negro suffrage and the disfranthat they as members of Congress might more effectually control the Southern States to their own base purposes, upon the admission of representatives? These are questions which may have a solution before long. In the meantime, while "Honest John Covode" After John had get through with the little continues to splurge around among the darkies, he sloshed round again until he fi- plantations and to snuff the sweet savor of nally turned up at a meeting of the "Uni- negro assemblages, as the agent of "the versal Suffrage Committee," at which he Government," the Democracy will do well to watch and wait .- Patriot & Union.

## A SAD STORY.

"Are there any human beings in this house?" A few days ago these words were addressed by two ladies, whose names we are not at liberty to give, (they are on record, however, where all tears are wiped away and all deeds of mercy rewarded,) to a soldier's wife, who lay dying in the topmost garret of one of our over-crowded tenement dwellings. The story is a sad one, and, ales I there are many like it of which the world never hears. The poor woman's husband was in the Lex-ington Avenue hospital, given up by the sur-

The garret in which they found her was her from a broken window, and a child only a few days old beside her. She was dying o exhaustion and exposure, with no creature near to save her wailing babe.

"Are there no human beings in the house?" "There are plenty of beings," said the unfortunate woman; whether they are human

It was too late to save her, but she was pondent to put a readable "spell" upon his | made as comfortable as possible, and died with sympathizing faces leaning over her pillow, and in the full assurance that her infant would be cared for. The husband, too, is dead -Boston naper. March.

And this is New England philanthropythis the care and attention the wives and families of those who fought her battles and accomplished her objects, receive from the party faction, there are still some things in | hands of her citizens. Had a public journal descrying of serious attention. In it is the recorded such a scene in a Southern city, declaration that no representatives from with a negro as the sufferer, a howl would have come up from the land of puritans that gress unless they demand admission as the would almost have wakened the dead. But representatives of negro constituencies .-- the neglected, dying mother was white wo-That is what is meant. White men's votes man-a soldier's wife, and what cared these will not be sufficient to create a member of worshippers of Sambo and shrickers of freedom? She could hunt a garret, and, upon men in the State, according to Covode, will its dusty, dingy floor, without food, without bed, without covering, with the cold wind on the other hand, every representative blowing about her, and the frosts of March freezing her life-blood-lay herself down upon a piece of old carpeting to suffer the pains of travail, and die of want and neglect. And This is the position in which Covode, puts it with these scenes in their midst, with their starving paupers and dying poor, their suf fering thousands, and houseless, homeless hundreds, these negro philanthropists and puritan psalm singers have the insolence to turn around and lecture other people upon the "sin of slavery" and shed crocodile tears over the fancied wrongs of the "down trodden African." No wonder our country has lost its glory, and the Union of our fathers been rent in twain. Massachusetts, whose soldiers' widows are left to die in garrets with none to feel or care for them, holds the reigns of power. Puritanism is triumphant. How long it shall be so God alone knows.

THE TRUE SPIRIT.—The expressionlef such sentiments as these, by a Southern man, in of the unequivocal rights of the people; and, one of the Ricamond papers, does not look as if the work of reconciliation between the people of the two sections was to be as diffi-

cult as some would make us believe: " Providence having willed that the people of the United States shall constitute one great and powerful nation, let us indulge the hope that the Fourth of July, 1865, may be celebrated by a thoroughly reconciled and united people. Let us dedicate the period sary of national independence to the work of restoring those relations which united and

the same great work." If this spirit be met with corresponding frankness and cordiality by the people of the North-if they will "let bygones be bygones," and instead of striving to keep alive the hawhere every effort was made by them—un- ders prepared for it, will be a comparatively to induce or frighten the people into al- work now devolves. Let there be a re-union lowing the negroes the ballot. Further than of hearts among the people, and the more

The Tribune correspondent from Washington, states that the last words of Mrs. Surratt on the gallows were, "I am innocent." Mrs. Douglas, the wife of the late with Coyode's declaration, put a very suspi- Senator, made two personal attemps to obious look upon the "restoration" scheme tain from the President a reprieve for Mrs. just now. Add to these the other fact that Surratt, but in each case was denied. A the very precincts of the Executive Mansion |very bitter feeling in regard to her execution were thrown onen on the 4th of July for a exists, particularly among the Catholics, who negro saturnalia, at which Senator Wilson intend to call a public meeting for the purpose of denouncing the action of the Military Commission and the President.

THE WAR DEBT .- The editor of the "Fiout apparent cause; that newspapers are New York Herald says that, "instead of suppressed upon the most trifling pretexts; three thousand millions, the national debt that numbers of repentant Southerners are now appears likely to aggregate from four to now held as prisoners for trial by courts- five thousand millions." This is probably martial; that a refusal has been made to the reason why the Treasury Department remodify the \$20,000 clause of the Amnesty fused to publish the amount of the debt on Proclamation ; and that confiscation is grind- the 1st of July.

# Doings of "Loyal Thieves:"

COL. BAKER, A PET OF THE LINCOLN ADMINIS-TRATION, HAS BEEN PILING UP THE GREENBACKS.

Why Democrats were arrested and cast into Prison—The argument they had to use to get out—Rich Developments, &c.

Most of our readers have heard of "Col. BAKER, the secret Government detective." - and monuments were erected in honor of this He was and is held in high esteem by all the shoddyites of the country, because of his brutality toward Democrats. Thousands of iano with their splendid edifices, give this city a cont men have been cast into prison by this modern appearance. The official nature of pet of the administration, there to remain until our Commission gave us an opportunity to they or their friends raised money to buy their freedom. Not long since "Harper's very cordially. Mr. Engel, one of the Cabi-Weekly," a publication devoted to the internet Ministers, seems to take a particular interests of the "loyal thieves," contained the likeness of this Col. BAKER, together with a brief history of his life. He was the particular tool and robber for bully STANTON, and here. Mr. Engel presented me with a work was considered intensely "loyal" by all GovWe visited several of the public institution ernment robbers. Well, this Col. BAKER at this place. The library contains 600,000 has come to grief. His villainies are about volumes and 14,000 manuscripts; and among to be expose, and the prison doors, we trust, them very rare specimens, such as the first are soon to open to receive him. Read the translation of the Bible and the first printed following:

Col. Baker, the government detective, are about being brought by ex-Recorder Smith. Several affidavits are printed showing that persons were released who had been summageons. One of his legs had been amputated, and a Minnie ball had passed through his breast, shattering his shoulder-blade. He had requested the ladies to find his wife, if

[From the N. Y. Express of Saturday.] A series of suits are now being instituted without fire, bed, or furniture of any description. She lay shivering upon a piece of old against Col. L. C. Baker, for the damages for carpeting, with the cold winds blowing over alleged false imprisonment and assault and by ex-Recorder Smith for several parties alleged false imprisonment and assault and battery. The affidavits reveal a most curious story, and the developments of the trial will place a prominent Republican lawyer in rather an unenviable position. Copies of these affidavits have been sent on to the War Department, and an investigation demanded by the parties who claim to have been unjustly treated.

The first affidavit is that of James Lee, who states that in the early part of February, 1865, he was a recruiting broker, and was ent for by Col. Baker, at the Astor House. On his arrival all his valuables were taken from him by Col. Baker, and he was sent to the Old Capitol prison. While in prison a well-known Republican lawyer waited on him ndistold him he could be got out for \$5.000. After some demur he gave a check for \$4,000 and after some delay was released, without knowing why he was arrested, or the charge

age inct him.

John Devlin also swears to being arrested and paying \$1,700 before he could be released; that he never knew the charges against ; all his money and valuables were seized by Col. Baker, who, it is alleged, delivered them to the same lawyer.
Simon Bures testilied to having been ar

rested and imprisoned without cause, and only to gratify the malice of Theodore Allen, a riend of Col. Baker, and that no charges

were ever preferred against him. Michael Manahan testified to being arrest ed by order of Col. Baker, taken before Mar ous C. Stanley, who was in charge of the of-fice, and after his money and valuables were taken from him, he was sent to the Old Capitol Prison; while in prison he was waited on by James Hughes of the firm of Peter Ri-ley & Co., and advised to give certain information; on deponent saying he knew nothing, Marcus C. Stanley said, loud enough-for him to hear, "Well, it will be his own fault if he goes up;" a few day after by the same ocess as in Lee's case he was released on paying \$500; in a consultation with Stanley, it is alleged he informed deponent that unless Lee paid up he would be sent to the Dry

Francis Devlin testified that he went on to ip, and it cost him \$500 to get released. William C. Landan, late bookkeeper of the

firm of Peter Riley & Co., recruiting agents, testified that at the request of Theodere Allen, one of the firm, he went to see the Mayor of Jersey City in March last, to see about etting the firm to raise the quota of Jersey City; the Mayor agreed to pay for 150 men, Col. Baker saying that what he did with Ri-ley & Co., would be all right; he paid the firm \$126 000 for the meh; on the 10th of March, 168 men were enlisted in Hoboken to the credit of Jersey City, but after they were of Col. Baker. Not one of these men were paid any bounty. A few days after, the affi-dayit charges, the sum of \$120,000 was divided in Marcus Cicero Stanley's office in four equal parcels, one to Peter Riley, one to James Hughes, one to Theodore Allen, and one to Mr. Stanley. Mr. Landan says "Stanley was a confidential man between Baker and Allen, obtaining and imparting informaion one from the other." He further says \$54,000 of the money paid by Major Cleveland was reserved by Colonel Inglis to pay to legitimate recruits. Allen & Co., offered him \$10,000 to pay it ever to them which he declined to do unless ordered by the War Department. Allen and Stanley then wrote to General Fry and in response a telegram was received directing the money to be paid to hem. Upon advice, Colonel Inglispaid over

believes gave part to Stanley.

To this affidavit Mr. Landan annexes a schedule, which he claims shows that the amount of \$242,053,80 had been received in few months by Riley & Co., by recruiting

Then follows the affidavit of John Eager and some forty others who testified that they went to Hoboken, to enlist, in good faith, having never been in the army before they were arrested, all valuables taken from then nd sent to Fort Lafayette by Col. Baker. In a few weeks they were released, though they never knew the charges against them.

ARREST OF HON. EMERSON ETHERIDGE .-The military arrest of the Hon. Emerson Etheridge, a candidate for Congress in Tenn ssee, on account of his political sentiments, is another of the lawless assumptions of despotic power to which the people have become accustomed in the last four years. They used to be justified upon the plea that it was war time, and that civil rights were therefore suspended; but since peace has come, and all resistance in the South entirely erased, we find them going on just the same. Ethridge has been from the start one of the strongest Union men in Tennessee, and was driven into exile on that account in 1861.

Arlington, the former home of Generthouse, where the "Goyernment" distributes our trip.

We left Interlachen for Thun by steamer We left Interlachen for Thun by steamer al Lee, is now used as a vast negro pauper es, to feed and clothe the hundreds of starying negres, that Abolition philanthropy has principal Glaciers in the Berner Oberland. stolen from homes of plenty in the South.

The Louisville Journal says " Horace Greeley proves conclusively in an able and elaborate article, that the negroes are as fit for suffrage as he is!"

[Correspondence of the Reading Gazette.] LETTER FROM EUROPE.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE, }

June 16, 1865.

LAWRENCE GETZ, Esq.

Today we arrived at this place, and I will ridy give your attachment. brifly give you a few hasty sketches,
Berlin has a population of near 600,000 inhabitants. Frederick the Great founded this
city, and changed a swamp and sandy desert one of the finest cities in the world. On this account quite a number of grand statues distinguished man. Especially under the Linden, there is a colossal statue of Frederck the Great. The beautiful broad streets become acquainted with Cabinet Ministers, Doctors and Professors, who all received us the prominent statesmen of our country. It is astonishing what amount of information

The library contains 600,000

New York, July 8.—The Express of this evening states that some forty suits against Col. Baker, the government states that construct the code with the code w copies of Luther's writings; Guttemberg's type; the Code Wittekindi; a manuscript of the four Evangelists, of the 8th century, said to have been presented by Charlemagne to the Duke-of Saxony; a number of miniature portraits by Lucas Cranach; 36 volumes full of likenesses of distinguished personages with their authographs in alphabetical order many Chinese writings, printed on silk pa per; a small eight cornered Koran; two se mi spheres, by which Otto Guerike tried his first experiments with the air pump; Tetzel's Certificates of Indulgence; and a number of other interesting articles. From the Library we proceeded to the Museum, and here I noted down more than 100 items, which would require 10 sheets of paper to describe them all. It is astonishing to what expenses this government goes in matters of art and science. Every American who visits Europe should not fail to go to Berlin. In front of the Mu-seam is a polished bowl of solid granite rock, 22 feet in diameter, which shines like a mirror. Such a thing was never before hewn

out of stone. The Gallery of Works of Sculpture owes its origin chiefly to the purchases which Frederick the Great had made in Rome through ianconi, and a purchase of the collection of Cardinal Polignac. The entrance is through a large circular hall, which is as high as the building. Here a large number of superior vorks of art are exhibited that have been brought together from different parts of the Paintings: but here I must not venture a escription, for such magnificence can only

be appreciated upon personal inspection. We next visited the Exchange. As soon as the brokers learned that we healed from America, they crowded around us to obtain some information upon American affairs .-As we explained matters they looked at each other, laughed and said: "Didn't I tell you, America will be all right?" Then came a Jew: he thought if our bonds stood so well vith us; they would send theirs over. I told nim only to send them on, that we had plenty of money to buy them up ourselves.

enerally, and especially to take a look at the loyal Palaces, the University, the Arsenal, and the Menageric, with their splendid parks Of the splendor and beauty of some of the Suropean cities, we know comparatively very little in America.

At 8 o'clock in the evening we left Berlin

for Frankfort-on-the-Maine. We passed Pots-ry service, and we protest in advance against dam, the resdence of the King, situated on them. We have Courts enough, law enough, the Havel river, which here forms a lake - and at least as fair a chance for justice with The city is surrounded with the most beauti ful woods and parks. If our time had pernitted it, we should gladly have remained

here for one day.

In the north of Germany it now gets night only auxious that she shall have no just Francis Devlin testified that he went on to only after 9 o'clock, and at half-past three cause for censure. If any rebel has conspir-washington to see his brother John, who was under arrest; that Colonel Baker locked him which I turn to the best account. At 121 with pestilence, or do any act abhorrent to Moonlight gave us ane opportunity to see the crime; or if it is thought best to arraign some ciety and its environs, with its fine parks and of the rebel chiefs for treason, so be it; but gardens very plainly. Early in the morning let us deal with them according to law. It we passed through Goettingen; its famous will be a grievous mistake—an avowal of University lies opposite the railroad, upon an eminence. The city itself was too far away other Court Martial for the trial of other than Electorate of Hesse; the residence of the that will carry weight with it in the judg-Elector is situated very finely on a hill; we ment of impartial Christendom—the fact time of the Reformation; the former Castle ion that a fuir trial was not desired—its verbas been turned into a Penitentiary, and lies diet of Guilty will be decided as preluding upon a fine eminence. From here to Frank-

fort a number of villages are scattered. As soon as one leaves Berlin the country appears to become richer and more fartile.t is, however, very dry in northern Germanv. vet the grain stands very fine and only the potatoes appeared to want rain. From Cassel to Frankfort the heaviest and most senutiful grain fields are to be seen. saw the house in which Rothschild was born. in the old town the houses date mostly from the 7th and 8th century, many of them built a thousand years ago. The new portion of the city is, however, very remarkable for its beauty, and contains the most magnificent phouses and streets. The number of inhabit ants amounts to 90,000. Business generally the money to Allen & Co., who as deponent the principal money markets for Germany. FREDK. LAUER. seems to flourish here, as Frankfort is one of

## GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, June 23, 1865. J. LAWRENCE GETZ, Esq. Dear Friend: -We left Brienz on the

morning of the 21st, after we had seen the beautiful Giessbach, and the splendid illumination of her Falls, 1100 feet high. We went to Interlachen by steamer, and stopped at the new and magnificent Hotel, the Jung frauenblick, named after the Glacier and of the place (and the most beautiful) was snow-topped mountain about 20 miles distant, and plainly seen from this Hotel. We made a scene of wild devastation. took a carriage for Grindelwald, about 23 miles distant, going up hill half the way miles distant, going up! hill half the way, which I walked, in a hot sun and dry dusty road, with Glaciers and snow-topped mountains in view. We reached it in three hours, took a guide, and viewed the masses of solid took a guide, and viewed the masses of solid aginable, hang in tops of trees, bushes, &c.
Tunnels are cut in the ice similar to Large.
The scene is one that beggars description. Tunnels are cut in the ice, similar to Lager Beer vaults. We went inside and found music and a jolly party singing. The ice is formed like a rock and clear as crystal. Half a mile up the Wetterhorn is a lake of ice, 3 miles long and nearly a mile wide. English ladies come here to skate on it, but our time was too short to see it; and we had our curiosity gratified by seeing some of the Glaciers in natural formation.

The Wetterhorn is 11,412 feet high; Bergstock, close by, 11,000 feet; Schreckhorn, 12,570 feet; Auser Eicher, Inner Eicher Grand Monch, and the Jungfrau, in the dis tance, all ranging from 12,600 to 12,800 feet

lake is only one mile distant from Brien lake. We had a beautiful view of all the From Thun we took the railroad for Berne, and reached there at 10 o'clock in the even ing, delighted with our trip. Sixty thousand visitors make this trip per annum, out of which there are about twenty Americans, all told; rather a poor compliment to our taste. On the morning of the 22d I presented my satisfied."

letter of introduction to the President of the Swiss Republic, Mr. Dubs, who was very kind and obliging; presented me with all the neessary documents and introduced me to the Secretary, Mr. Schumacher. With surprise I discovered that he is the son in law of my old friend Steiner, of Phila. I went to his house at once to see my old friend, Mrs. Amma, who was pleased to hear from America. The principal hotel keeper of the European Hof here, where we stop, is a brother of Augustus and Herman Kraft, formerly of Philadelphia.

In the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, we left for In the alternoon, at 2 o'clock, we lett for Geneva, the principal city of Switzerland, and arrived here at 8 o'clock, P. M., stopping at the Hotel de Berge, where we have a beautiful view of the Lake of Geneva.

In all the country through which we went

the crops look beautiful, except the grass, which is short in some places. The weather ts very dry and roads very dusty. If no rain falls noon, the Summer crops will be short in some of the countries; however, the abund ant grain crops will make up for the defi-

Throughout Germany not many horses are kept for doing farmers' work. Oxen and cows, principally, do the hauling and plowing. The cattle look splendid, particularly ing. The cattle look splendid, particularly in Switzerland. I neversaw better—so clean and nicely washed.

The people work very hard here, and earn poor wages. With all their savings they have just about enough to live. Whoever is poor here is bound to stay poor. A great many of the laboring classes soldom see mont. and butter is entirely out of the question. I merely wish to mention this for the benefit of our laboring people, and that they may con-trast the way of living here with the abundance of good things that all can onjoy in our glorious country.

Yours with respect, FREDK, LAUER,

MILITARY USURPATIONS.

The New York Tribune, the organ of Ahlitionism, thus speaks of military commis-

The war being over-not a shot having been fired for weeks, and not a man on earth being now in arms to resist the authority of the United States—we renew our prayer for a prompt, full, unequivocal restoration of the privilege of habeas corpus, coupled with a clearing out of our military\*prisons by the liberation of their inmates or to the civil authorities for detention, trial and punishment. We can imagine no good reason for the further dominance of martial aw in any State north of the Potomac and

'Military Justice" throughout the past four years, as was reasonable and fit-in fact. rather more than that. And, so long as Military power and law were required to keep treason under, we heartily upheld them. We never supposed that their adminorld. From here we went to the Gallery of istration would be perfect; but we wanted the Republic saved, even at the cost of some temporary encroachment on public liberty and private right. And, now that the work is done, we want to get back to old-fashioned civil law at the earliest practicable moment. Let Military men be subject to Military law, if they must; but give us civil law

for everybody else.
There have been instances when we need. ed in the field all our officers who possesss any fighting capacity, yet when not less than fifty of them were serving or dancing attendance on court martials—half a dozen of them being engaged for three months or We afterwards took a couch, to see the city over, in the midst of a momentous campaign in proving one brigadier a scoundrel at a cost to the Government of not less than \$20. 000, when any Tombs lawyer would have done that same conclusively in three hours

at a cost of \$25.

We hear talk of more Court Martial for the trial of other than persons in our militathese as with any that can be improvised out of our army by an order from the War De-partment. We do not much care what Europe may say of our jurisprudence; we are we reached Magdeburg, a celebrated old city. humanity, let him be fairly tried for the from the road to see much of it. Somewhat military offenders belonging to our own arlater, we came to Cassel, the Capitol of the next passed through Giesen, a very fine place; that such a tribunal is resorted to will be then through Marbourg, famous from the trumpeted by thousands as a virtual confess and preparing a judicial murder. Let us return to the dominion of Law!

> A DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO. -The pretty little village of Viroqua, Vernon county, Wis., was last week the scene of a terrible tornado. The La Crosse Democrat gives the following description of this almost unprecedented storm:

> At four o'clock black clouds rolling heavily in the sky betokened a storm. In a few moments the wind sprang up, and almost immediately could be seen coming from the northeast a cloud of wind, rolling at times. close to the earth, dust, sticks, etc., filling the air. At the same time there appeared another cloud of like nature coming directly toward the village from the west. The first current was passing to the southwest, and the points met half a mile west of the village, when it seemed as if a mighty strife was going on between millions of invisible spirits in the two currents. People ran for their houses in terror—the whirlwind with a shrick and howl kept on its custward course, the larger current turning the smaller one back, the two going on together in their work of destruction. In two minutes its fury was

> tural implements, feather beds badly rip ped, picket fences, rails, fence posts, door frames and barn timbers, dead chickens, calves, sheep and oats, and all the things inand one which never was equalled in this country. The air was filled with fragments of houses, entire out-houses, broken timbers, log chains, rocks, cellar walls, stoves, fanning mills, hoes, ploughs, wagons and hor-

> ses.
> The loss of property will exceed two hundred thousand dollars. Persons are left sick and penniless, and we appeal in their behalf to all the benevolent ones-to the business men-to the churches-to the philanthropic here and elsewhere—for aid for the now poor, needy, and doubly deserving.

The New York Tribune's Washington special says that Secretary Stanton would not let spiritual attendants visit Mrs. Sui This country is full of little lakes. Thuner ratt's cell, on the day of execution, until they promised not to proclaim their belief in her innocence on the scaffold.

> A contraband in Washingto 1 city being asked the other day how he liked free dom, said, "Oh, very well; but must have de right of suffering, (suffrage) afore I'se real