

CARLISLE, PA., JULY 27, 1865.

## DEMOCRATIC STANDING COMMITTER

The Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county will meet at Surgiver's hotel, in Carlisle, on Saturday, July 29, at 11 o'clock; A. M. A general attendance of the Committee is requested.

JOHN B. BRATTON. Chairman

WM. BLAIR & Son, Carlisle, just received fresh tierce Hams. New and full assortment small Irons.

DEATH OF WM. M. BEETEN, -We regret to announce the death of WILLIAM M. BEETEM. eashier of the Carlisle Deposit Bank. He committed suicide, by hanging himself in the garret of his dwelling, yesterday (Wednesday) morning, between 5 and 6 o'clock. At about 5 o'clock he was in the bank for a few minutes. From there he walked rapidly to the garret, where he found a rope that had been used as a clothes line. Mounting a chest some two feet high, he tied one end to a joist and the other end to his neck, and jumped from the chest. His death must have ensued in a couple minutes. When found (by Mr. Hassler and Mr. Underwood, clerks in the bank,) he was cold and stiff and quite

For several weeks most of our citizens noticed that Mr. BEETEM was much depressed in spirits,' and his family and others about him were also aware that he was seriously troubled in mind, but from what cause no one appeared to know. The last time we met him (at church on last sabbath.) we noticed insunity in his eye, and we expressed our fears to one or two friends. That he suffered intensely for the last few weeks was

evident to all who had closely observed him. Mr. Beeten was one of our very best citizens. A man of wealth, he was ever ready to assist the poor and to aid in all benevolent objects. No man could have been taken from our midst by the destroyer, death, whose loss will be so severely felt. As a bank officer and citizen, he had the confidence and respect of all, and most sincerely is his untimely end lamented. He is gone-gone we hope and believe to a world where tears and troubles are unknown. Requiescat in pace.

THE RETURNING VETERANS.—Nearly every day squads of discharged soldiers arrive at this point on their way home, after years of privation and hardship in the army. Welcome home, brave veterans. We all owe you a debt of gratitude for the part you took against those who dared to strike at the S.ars and Stripes. May you live long to wear meekly the laurels you have so justly

" Dorgs."-Our Borough is infested with "dorgs." They grin at the sun by day and bay at the moon by night, and snarl and snap indiscriminately at all they chance to tried as a principal, and who has been promeet. Not only is our rest disturbed at night, but we are all in danger of becoming mad. Some already show symptoms of hydrophobia in their talk about dorgs of high and low degree. It is time our Council instruct the "Burgess," or "some other man," to issue his elict against the running at large of unmuzzled canines. The fact is, nobody's calves are safe while these ill-mannered curs are snapping and snarling at our heels.

To the School Directors and Teachers of CUMBERLAND COUNTY: The annual examination of Teachers will be held as follows,

Shippensburg Twp., Monday, July 31, Shippensburg Boro., Tuesday, August 1, Southampton, Wednesday, August 2, Lees-

Penn, Thursday, August 3, Centreville.
Dickinson, Friday, August 4, S. Grove S.

South Mid.lleton, Saturday, August 5, Boiling Springs.
Monroe, Monday, August 7, Churchtown

Upper Allen, Tuesday, August 8, Shep-Lower Allen, Wednesday, Aug. 9, Shireanstown. New Cumberland, Thursday, August 10

chool Room. East Pennsboro, Friday, August 11, Fair-

Hampden, Saturday, August 12, Pike S.

Newville, Monday, August 14, S. II. Westpennsboro, Fuesday, Aug. 15, Grea-son S. II.

Mechanicsburg, Saturday, August 19, S. H. North Middleton, Monday, August 21, Ba-

Frankford, Tuesday, August 22, Blosers-

ville.
Mifflin, Wednesday, August 23, Centre S.

Hopewell, Newburg, Thursday, August 24, Newburg. Newton, Friday, August 24, Oakville.

Middlesex, Monday, August 28, School

Silver Spring, Tuesday, August 29, King

The examinations will commence at 9 The examinations will commence at o'clock, A. M., except Shippensburg Twp., which will commence at 1 P. M. Reference of good moral character must be given by all who are not personally known. Teachers holding professional certificates will be examined in Mental Arithmetic, and also in such other branches as Directors desire. Applicants will be examined in "Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching." Private examinations are illegal and will not be granted. Directors will please furnish pa-

per and chalk All persons are invited to attend these ex aminations except Lazy and Unqualified

GEORGE SWARTZ, Gounty Superintendent. Shiremanstown, July 27th 1865.

Rev. Henry Johnson, of Chesterfield Va. has been sentenced by a military commission to five years' imprisonment for killing a soldier who was robbing his garden.

STANTON'S THOUGHTFULNESS.

Everybody will admit that STANTON, Sec. in gratifying a morbid curiosity. The Secpublic show and parade of the corpse of Presrions of men would be stirred up. He knew that the assassination of Mr. Lincoln had sent a thrill of horror throughout the country; he knew that the people were in a state of deep excitement, and that many of the partizans of the dead President were ready murder, upon their political opponents. Aye, he knew all this, and hence it was that he cities and towns, of President Lincoln's cold kept up. Some half-dozen men were murdered outright, scores were injured, many

in the grand pageant. use of the putrid body of the murderel President, to carry on a system of brutishness by hauling the corpse over the country the be followed by murder and secondrelism. It They allowed none to approach them till afbreakers; a hint to them to assail, with murderous purpose, every man who refused to fall down and worship the ashes of the say, in his hell-born object.

But now we see STANTON occupy another position. After the execution of Mrs. Sur-RATT, who had been convicted by an unlawful military court, of which "retreat Hun-TER," was the President, her heart-broken daughters asked for the poor privilege of taking the body into their keeping, for the purpose of burying it. STANTON refused the request, but stated that after the lapse of a few weeks, when all excitement had subsided, he might possibly give the children the body of their mother. To give it to them then, he said, for a funeral parade, "might provoke violence." Provoke violence, indeed? Why. he ordered the body of President LANCOLN to be made a show of for the express purpose of provoking violence. Then, however, the violence was to be usel against Democrats; now he fears it might burst out against him elf and his illegal military court. Mrs. SURRATT was doomed to death on the flimsy evidence of a drunken tavern-keoper, who was a witness to save himself from being nounced a perjure I villain by a respectable man. All the condemned who were hange with Mrs. Surrarr, state I, just before their execution, that she was entirely innocent. In deed, it is the opinion of many that she hall no hand in the dark crims charged against her, and that before a court of justice she would have been discharged. No wonder then that STANTON feared "excitement." He felt that he had connived at the greatest outrage of the age, and that he deserved the execration of an outraged people. But, Mr. STANTON'S cunning will not save him always. The position he holds now may enable him to create excitement when he pleases, and to prevent it when he pleases; but some of these days he will find himself reduced to the ranks of the people, and then, possibly, justice may overtake him. Hundreds of innecent and noble men have been imprisoned, many of them to die, by his orders .-The day is not far distant when law and not brute force will again prevail and when tyrants can be brought to punishment. When that day arrives Mr. STANTIN will not be able to keep down the temper of the people by an order from the War Department.

The billof expenses of President Lincoln's funeral in Washington amounted to about twenty-five thousand dollars. - Washington

We see it stated in another paper that the entire funeral expenses of the late President from the time the corpse left Washington until it reached Springfield, Ill., amounted to \$160,000! This sum comes off the people, in conservative Republicans to hurry along in the way of taxes. Of course the funeral did | their conversion to the negro suffrage docnot cost one-sixth the sum mentioned, but the trine. The penalty of refusing to do so will mitted to make the funeral pay. Can a ous copperheads as enemies of the black and is practiced?

The Bedford Gazette relates a joke of an old abolitionist, of that county, who, on the 4th, came to town, and seeing a procession with a great many soldiers and flags, turned in and drove his buggy with marked pride, for some distance, when he discovered that it was democratic. He immediately left, and struck a bee line for the "black cops," who were out in the woods, listening to the little talk of little "john cessna."

THE CROPS.—Our farmers are through gathering and housing their grain harvest .--The wheat crop, owing to rust and mildew, was seriously injured, and the yield is not much more than half what had been expec- decided that the law of Congress requiring ted. The onts crop is good-seldom better; and the yield of hay was heavy and of supe- ning or other stages of a suit, is unconstiturior quality. The growing corn presents a tional. The Court might have gone farther very promising appearance, and should noth and pronounced against the whole stamp aring to its injury intervene, a heavy crop will be gathered. The same may be said of the

Market price of Gold, 142.

EXECUTION OF MRS. SURBATT.

The Selinsgrove Times of the 21st inst. thing, provided he is first convinced that it evidence on which she was found guiltywill operate against Democrats. He is as the haste to drag her to the gallows-the renurdered President from city to city and her supposed innocence, the fact that after lished by the war. Says the Times: from town to town, for fifteen days, to be gazed her death-warrant had been signed, both the at by those strange people who take pleasure | President and Stanton shut themselves up and refused audience to any one until after retary had an object in view. By making a hor execution-these and other suspicious ident Lincoln, he hoped and his hopes calculated to create a feeling of indignation were not disappointed—that the worst pas- in the breasts of the people. But to the remarks of the Selinsgrove Times :

is not only accumulating that she was not guilty, but that those who convicted her and and willing to commit any outrage, even to had her hung were aware of her innocence. There was less testimony to convict her than there was to convict Mr. Spangler, yet Spansuggested the idea—disgraceful as it was labor in a penitentiary. Why should there heartless—of making a public exhibition, in If Spangler was guilty at all, he was as guilinton up to the hour it was committed to the tomb at Springfield, Illinois, a constant scene of excitement, fighting, and deviltry was life time. These men were guilty alike, or ion cont alike, and should have been treated alike. It was evident, however, during the whole trial that the Commission had resolved were rode upon rails, tarred and feathered, to convict Dr. Mudd anyhow, whether guilty insulted and browbeat. Pickpockets relievor innocent; and this we suspect was equally the determination as to Mrs. Surratt. ed thousands of their wallets and "loyal was denied the benefit of a clergyman, unless thieves" made piles of green-backs, by send | he would first consent to say nothing as to ing in enormous bills for services rendered her innocence. This fact looks very suspicious. The haste with which she was exe-STANTON was gratified—pleased that his ing tastimons against the commission, for it cuted is also liable to be construed as damnanticipations had been realized. He made just looks as though they greatly feared her innocence might be yet established if her execution was delayed. But the most damagthat he so much delighted in. He knew that and President Johnson is the fact that, as ng circumstance against Secretary Stanton soon as the accused were convicted and senexcitement would be increased, and would | tenced, these two men shut themselves up ter the execution. is a dark and damning history connected with this affair that may never come to light. But men will have their opinions about it, or knew her innocence.

THE BLAIRS AND OTHER PROPLE.-The Yankee cynic who claimed the human family was divided into men, women and the Beechers, had better revise his classification and include the Blairs, as an off-shot from the rest of the stock. While the military General Blair is pouring the hot shot into Stanton, Holt and Chase, in Kentucky, the late in Maryland, and is dealing in trenchant Seward is, that the latter has led, so far as led substantial possessions to make good his engagements. This is not a very satisfactory or promising condition for a revival of business in Virginia." poleon to believe that the people of this country are indifferent to his Mexican operations. In his speech at Higgerstown, Mr. Blair urged, that the way to keep the peace between ourselves and Napoleon is to cause him to clearly understand that the American people will not submit to his interference upon this continent. "It is necessary," says Mr. Blair, "to prevent war, that the French the feelings of the American people in regard | cannot endorse by or bequeathed us. We should make it maniasserted as necessary to preserve it-asserted power, in defiance of the allied powers of the whole continent of Europe." That is just exactly what Seward has failed to do.

A PILL FOR LUKEWARM REPUBLICANS.-The "Colored United Franchise League" [whew !] of Washington City, lately held a neeting at which the following resolutions, demanding the suffrage, were passed:

the right of suffrage. "Resolved, That we regard as enemies all persons who profess to be our friends, and at the same time counsel and advise that the friends of freedom are too hasty and inconsiderate in demanding the immediate right of suffrege for the colored men; that food, and clothing, and shelter and employment for freedmen should only be looked after for the present; that we consider such men and such newspapers as very unreliable friends to say the least; that we ask only a fair chance to live, and we will earn our own

"salt," and pay our own bills for all the nec-essaries of life." This is rather an imperative hint for the "loyal thieves" were about, and were per- consist in being enrolled among the traitorcountry exist where such heartless villainy "only true loyalists." Hurry up, ye halting latterday converts to Abolitionism, and thus avert the sad fate that awaits disobedience of the order of the potential C. U. F. L.

"NOW COMES THE CRISIS. WHAT IS THE NEGRO? WELL, I SAY, IN THE FACE OF ALL PREDJUDICE. THAT
AMID THE GALLANTRY, THE PA
TIENCE, THE HEROISM OF THIS WAR, THE NEGRO BEARS THE PALMS (Great Applause.) - Speech of Wendell Philips at a late meeting of the Boston Anti-Sla

very Society.

We need the votes of the colored people; is numbers not intelligence, that counts at the ballot box—it is the right intention, and not philosophic judyement. that casts the vote."-Speech of II. Winter Davis at Chicago.

17 The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has stamps on legal papers, either at the begin

THE WORKING OF CONFISCATION

The work of confiscating the property of retary of War, is a thoughtful man. He contains an article on the late trial and ex- persons excepted by the 13th clause of the never takes a step without first considering coutions of the "conspirators," from which amnesty proclamation, has commenced at whether it will operate for or against his po we take the following in reference to Mrs. Richmond, and is creating much excitement litical plans. He makes everything bend to SURRALT. We agree with the Times that and distress. The Richmond Times, in the the herisies of his negro-equality party. He there is a dark mystery connected with this following paragraph, confirms what we have will do anything, permit anything, say any- dark transaction. The flimsy and worthless already stated as our belief, that a majority of those excepted from amnesty because of possessing property in value more than twenblood-thirsty as a tiger and subtle as a ser- fusal of Stanton to permit her spiritual act- tv thousand dollars, were most likely to be pent. It was Stanton who suggested the viser to visit her until he had pledged his less guilty of resistance to Government auidea of parading the bleeding body of the word that he would say nothing concerning thority than those who have been impover-"We happen to know the antecedents and

solitical status of nearly all of the gentlemen of this city against whose property proceed ings have been instituted by the United States authorities, and we feel assured that circumstances have a ball look, and are well a large proportion of them are men who have, calculated to create a feeling of indignation through life, carefully abstained from all active interference with political matters, -Very few, if any of them/ were large slaverolders, as they were nearly all before the To punish the innocent for the misfortunes war and during its progress, engaged in comfithe wicked, is a crime beyond measure. were all pursuits. None of them were mem-Those who convisted and executed Mrs. Sur-lers of the Convention which ratified the Oc-ratt are guilty of this infamy. The evidence dinance of Secession, no were they, with a few exceptions, ever connected with the Confederate Government, either officially or as contractors. Some of them voted against the Ordinance of Secession and as capitalists are nearly always timid, they were, for the most gler was sentenced to only six years at hard part, alarmed rather than pleased at the movements which precipitated civil war up-on the country. Although a very large maoffice and towns, of President Lincoun's cold and inanimate remains. He had calculated well. From the time the corpse left Was't- well. From the time the corpse left Was'tjority of the gentlemen in question had nothproperty by the great fire of the 3d of April, is well as by the depreciation in the value of all stocks and eccurities. There is scarcely one of these gentlemen who has not long since taken the different amnesty oaths of Presidents Lincoh and Johnson. And in the cases of the fev exceptional names, upon the Marshal's lis, of gentlemen who were once officially connected with the Confederate Government, they had, for nearly two years before the fall of Richmond, become private citizens, and were no longer in either he military or the civil service of the late Confederacy. Under these circumstances the objections

ble clause under which these seizures are made is only producing evil, turmoil and ruin, with no present or prospective advantage, except it be to informers, lawyers, officers, and a shoal of conscienceless political hangers-on. The little present advantage which the Government may derive will be more Why was this? There than counterbalanced by the general retarding of business and trade, which must result in a paucity of revenue tax, in every form, "martyr to freedom." He was gratified, we that these men themselves doubted her guilt the proceedings now being entered upon, the and the circumstances warrant the belief for years to come. Up in the evil effects of Philadelphia Ledger justly observes: "Nearly one-half the persons whose prop-

erty is thus libelled have been granted spe-cial pardons by the President, from which fact it is inferred that final decrees of confiscation will not be entered. The immediate effect, however, is to put a stop to all improvements of property, or rebuilding of houses destroyed by the war. Till the title to property is established, no person can move in the way of selling or buying property or Postmaster General Blair has taken the field entering into business of any kind, for he knows not whether he may have in a few months time any means derived from his

A MERITEB REBUKE. - A Card of Returned Soldiers. The undersigned, returned solliers, have seen with regret, that the proosed Festival, to be given to the returned soldiers, on the Fourth of July, at Washington, has assumed an exclusively partizan character. While we would have rejoiced at se opportunity of meeting with our comrades in arms, on the approaching anniversary of our Independence, and to have exchanged mutual congratulations on the restora Emperor should be no longer deceived as to tion of peace to our bleeding country, we to his position there. We need not say what sult offered to our fathers, brothers and we are able to do. He has seen that we are the Democratic party, and who are excluded friends in civil life, who are indentified with able to hold the territory which our fathers from participating in the proceedings. When ve remember the thousands of our Democratfest also, in a becoming manner, that we ic fellow soldiers, whose blood, in common many stopping places on the route. mean to maintain the government which they the field, from Bull Run to the surrender of framed for us, and the principles which they Lee's army, we cannot but express our sur prise that a few politicians should attempt to too, when they were comparatively a feeble use us on the occasion of our return to our homes for partizan purposes. Whatever others may do in the premises, we cannot lend ourselves to such an unworthy scheme.— (Here follow the names of 52 returned veter-

We clip the above from the Washington (Pa.) Review. It is a merited rebuke to the fellows who are trying to make tools of the gallant "boys in blue" with which to get their stay at home, negro suffrage politicians "Resolved, That we respectfully demand into office. The soldiers understand these of this Givernment an equality of all our petty tricksters and will show them a trick rights before the law, first among which is or two when the election comes around.

> DEATH OF BISHOP POTTER.-A despatch from San Francisco, announces the death of Bishop Alonzo Potter, on the 4th inst., in that city. Bishop Potter was a native of College; became a tutor in the college in 1819, and was elected professor of natural was ordained in the same year, and invited gress and otherwise." to a rectorship in Boston in 1823. In 1831 he was made Vice President of Union College; was chosen Bishop of Pennsylvania in 1845. Bishop Potter has contributed many works to the literature of the country .-Among them the "Principles of Science ap plied to the Domestic and Mechanic Arts. Political Economy, its Objects, Uses and Principles Considered," "The School and Schoolmaster," and a number of discourses, charges, addresses, etc. He was born in 1800. His death will be universally regretted. No man was held in higher respect, and none whose authority in educational

John T. Ford, the victim of Secretary Stanton and the war preachers, will petition Congress for relief. Must the people pay damages to every individual who suffers loss because he will not sell his property at less than its value to political speculators?-Stanton, not the people, should reimburse Ford for what he has lost by the arbitrary closing of his theatre.

The Prince of Wales in an exhibitor in a dog-show in London. He has grayhounds, mastiffs and blood-hounds. We suggest to the Philadelphia Loyal League the ringement.

| Propriety of competing with the Prince for the first premium. If they were to send over "the President's dog" and a pair of our "has been assailed by nobody except those over "the President's dog" and a pair of our "has been assailed by nobody except those over "the President's dog" and a pair of our "has been assailed by nobody except those over "the President's dog" and a pair of our "has been assailed by nobody except those over "the President's dog" and a pair of our "has been assailed by nobody except those over "the President's dog" and a pair of our "has been assailed by nobody except those over "the President's dog" and a pair of our "has been assailed by nobody except those over "the President's dog" and a pair of our "has been assailed by nobody except those over "the President's dog" and a pair of our "has been assailed by nobody except those over "the President's dog" and a pair of our "has been assailed by nobody except those over "the President's dog" and a pair of our "has been assailed by nobody except those over "the President's dog" and a pair of our "has been assailed by nobody except those over "the President's dog" and a pair of our "has been assailed by nobody except those over "the President's dog" and a pair of our "has been assailed by nobody except those over "the President "the P propriety of competing with the Prince for

THE MONROE DECTRINE.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

Montgomery Blair's Sprech-Does he Speak for the President? - A Bitter Pill for Sew-

great deal more than might appear from a the highest steeple in Europe (600 feet high). casual perusal of it. There are those who and monster clock within the church. After affirm that it has been determined by Presi- attending to official business, at 15 minutes dent Johnson to remove Maximilian from before 12 o'clock I entered the Cathedral and Mexico, and to accomplish that object neith found it crowded with strangers from all er means nor money will be spared. At the parts of the world, and people present time there are eighty thousand Uniborhood, to see the twelve Apostles, directed ed States soldiers in Texas, scattered along by the Saviour, appear in front of the Clock. the line of the Rio Grande. Maximilian As scon as the Angels below have struck the knows this, Louis Nap deon has by this time hour of 12, an immense Cock flaps his wings been duly informed of it, and the twain can-land commences crowing. I was shown th not but be aware how slight need be the pre- old Clock (the present is a new Clock) which ense on which these eighty thousand men performed its duty for over four hundred could be transferred over the river and years-every piece of it worked and prepared marched for Maximilian's capital. Already on the anvil—and many other objects of anwe have news that General Steele has decient art, from the third up to the eighth conmanded of the imperalists the ordnance given them by the rebel General Slaughter.—the 10th century, having replaced an old This demand, it is asserted, will be insisted chapel built by the Romans and the ancient upon, and enforced, if necessary. But this Guuls. I would like to give you a fuller de-is only the first step. There are said to be scription of this very interesting Cathedral, ten thousand robels in arms in Mexico, whom but my time is too limited. our Government may consider it necessary to secure; and this will furnish a cause for true that President Johnson has made up his desired. He took me through his extensive mind to oust this new Emperor of Mexico, Wine Vaults, established in an ancient Mohere will be no lack of pretexts for effecting his purpose Montgomery Blair, as is well nown, is a particular friend of the Presihad fairly recovered. What more natural, then, than that Mr. Johnson should employ Mr. Blair to inform the people, by means of a public speech, of the former's intended poly toward Maximilian. Mr Blair's appeal o national pride, his reflections upon the pol-Mexican question, and his arraignment of ters of introduction to Inspector Reichard Louis Napoleon as unfriendly to the United and others. At the request of friend Reichlated to arouse a popular cry against Maxi-milian, and thus secure the support of the this visit to one of the most ancient Castles of the Monroe doctrine. This is the inter-pretation put upon Mr. Blair's speech in pretation put upon Mr. Blair's speech in ago. How glad I feel now that I did not official circles here. Some go so far as to say lose a \$27t that is along worth a trip to Euthat Louis Napoleon has been informed, in rope. Of my return home I will give you a a diplomatic way that Maximilian must be full history of this interesting place. The withdrawn from Mexico, and that the whole keeper of the old Ruins and big Cask is Richuestion will be settled with no stronger arguments than such as diplomats wield. But and four others, thirty years ago, gave a con-the general impression seems to be that the cert in Reading. They recognized me at administration is determined to rid Mexico once. In the evening we returned to Heiof its Austrian ruler no matter what the delberg, well pleased with our trip. Man cost he, and enforce to its last extremity the heim has many attractions, particularly its apparently forgotten Monroe doctrine. eward, of course, will claim that this has been his plan from the start, and that he yielded a point to Napoleon when we were ot in a condition to enforce all our claims upon him but this is hardly true. It will be a bitter pill for Mr. Seward but he will swallow it so gracefully that but few will uspect how unpalatable he will find it to be.

vetoed the Marysville Road Bill, because he held that the Federal Government had no power to carry on internal improvements in ne States. Andrew Johnson professes to be follower of Andrew Jackson, but we see hat Federal officers, and military to boot, are detailed to keep nigger schools in North almost everything to pay taxes to support the "freedmen," and other things that once would be thought incredible; but we do think this nigger school business caps the climax of Abolition indecencies. Mr. Lincoln scattered commissions among the niggers and women, and did a multitude of similar thing equally absurd and monstrous; but after all, we don't remember anything so utterly nasty as this nigger school keeping by the Federal

Government.—Day Book. We respectfully suggest to the Day Book the propriety of " letting well enough alone. Government is doing the best it can. There s a reasonable hope that the schoolmaster may learn something himself while engaged in teaching niggers. He may be able in a in America, without the proper soil, loc of a white school, if parents will trust him Mr. Johnson is undoubtedly a follower of An drew Jackson, but he has not got to the Marysville road yet, and we fear there are too

THE NATIONAL TREASURY .- As regards the onditions of the National Treasury in the future, the New York Herald says : =

"We have information to the effect that the Paymaster General will immediately make requisitions upon the Secretary of th reasury for three hundred and t venty mil ons of dollars for soldiers' pay up to the 1st of July, while the total outstanding obliga tions of the government will probably aggre gate about one thousand millions. Notwith standing all the army reductions which have aken place, there remain about six hundred thousand men still on the pay roll. In addi ion it is stated that there are about eight months charter money due to the owners of steamers in the employ of the Navy Depart ment. Under these circumstances there is a respect of a large issue of certificates of in debtedness or unpaid requisitions, and of a forced loan, in making which the Secretary of the Treasury would of course have to rely upon the next Congress to indemnify him for xceeding his authority. Mr. McCulloch Duchess county, N. Y.; graduated at Union | will do well to publish a monthly statement of the national indebtedness regularly, and not endeavor to conceal, under a specious coloring important facts, to which the peophilosophy and mathematics in 1821. He ple have an undoubted right by act of Con-

For The Richmond Whig was stopped on the 11th inst., and the whole establishment taken possession of by the Provost Marshal. Cause: an article containing the following intemperate remarks: "I am equally opposed to the mean, brutal and cowardly policy of confiscation. The possession of property, whether little or much, is not a crime, nor is it recognized as such in any code, written or unwritten, of any nation, civilized or savage, on the face of the earth; and let not the best government the world ever saw, make itself the worst and most despicable, by the adoption of a policy which seeks to determine and measure the guilt of an offender by the amount of his property." There is much more of the same character. Hence the step taken of seizing the paper. All of which follow the flag.

The Philadelphia Inquirer's correspondent says, Jeff. Davis is to be brought to Washington, and is to occupy Payne's cell in the old Capitol Prison. Mrs. Surratt's I have sent my card to the American Minis late cell is occupied by Harrison, his private ter, Mr. Bigelow. I understand the glorious Secretary, and Gen. Harris of Missouri. It Fourth is to be celebrated by the American is reiterated that they will all be tried by a Military Commission.

put on duty at Richmond, much to the disput of the criticens.

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

MAINZ, June 30, 1865.

LAWRENCE GETZ, Esq.

Dear Sir:—Yesterday I arrived here from The speech of Montgomery Blair, at Hager took of my trip down the Rhine I stopped gerstown, has occasioned much talk here took day, and is generally conceded to mean a last Strasburg, a celebrated French Fortress, and noted for its magnificent Cathedral, with great deal more than might appear from

I visited the principal Wine Merchants in relation to tax matters. I was directed to a fresh demand upon Maximilian. If it be Mr. Kuff, who gave me all the information I nastery. The floors of the Vaults are noth ing less than the tombstones of Bisnops and prominent Ecclesiastics of the Catholic lent. It was his father who took the latter Church. I tasted the Wine which had so n charge after the inauguration, and kept peculiar a flavor, that I doubt not the spirits im at his (Blair senior's) house until he of the Good Fathers resting below had some thing to do with it. I purchased a barrel of each choice kind. On my trip down the Rhine, I visited Lan

dau, Boehingen, Rhodt, Elenkoben, and Kirweiler, and had a pleasant time among my relatives and friends. I left them on the ey of the late administration, as regards the 28th for Manheim, and delivered several let States, if not intended, are admirably calculard, I accompanied him to the Schloss, or people in case of an attempted enforcement of Europe—unequalled in scenery and beau assed by here in a hurry a few weeks ard Jouillon, an Austrian. He and his wife

beautiful Parks, Government Palaces, and numerous other buildings.
On the morning of the 29th I took one of the Rhine steamers for this place. We passed numerous villages, and the ancient city of

Worms, with its magnificent Dom, in which Dr. Luther defended his course on the Reformation. Near the banks of the Rhine is the Frauen Kirche, a beautiful Cathedral, with its surrounding Vineyards, where the cele-brated Liebfrauen milch, or "Lovely Wife's Milk" is obtained. The growth of this wine is confined only to a small spot, and its supe riority is owing altogether to the soil—a kind of slate mixed with a grayish loam. The neighboring Vineyards produce something similar, but not exactly of the full aramotic flavor. However, I was determined to get Carolina! The people seem willing to stand small keg of this wine, which I procured rom one of the most extensive Wine Dealers on the Rhine, Mr Lauterer, to whom I introduced myself by letter. I also obtained two other samples of Wines that never car be equalled in America. They are of the growth of 1862, and the first, shipment—beg the only vintage of a peculiar flavor since 1811. No wine is shipped from this estab-Mr. Lauterer is also the principal bottler of Sparkling Hock and Moselle Champagne. qually as good as French, and to my taste

I hope, in the course of time, America will able to produce some good Wines also .-But we must discover the soil first, which requires centuries of preparation. It is impossible to believe that such Wines can be grown in winter, and have a half holiday even ttle while to teach the primary department and climate. We may, perhaps, be able to discover a grape to produce an elegant Wine, but it is bound to differ from Wines grown here; just as they do in this country. tain spots here, only 500 feet apart, will produce a different and inferior Wine from the

same grape.
I am now through with Germany, and will leave for Paris this morning, via Bingen and Metz. It will take about 20 hours. Will give you a history of my night's trip in

Yours truly, FRED'K. LAUER.

Paris, July 1, 1865.

J. LAWRENCE GETZ, Esq.

Dear Sir:—I arrived here this morning.
Our trip from Mainz to Metz was a very interesting one. We went up the Rhine to Bingen and thence to Kreuznach, through beautiful valley along a small stream, the banks and hills of which are extensively planted with Vineyards, where the fine Rhenish Wines are grown. Our route took us on to Sobernheim, Birkenfeldt and St. Wen-Here a country begins similar to our region. At Otweiler, Neun Kirchen, Fredericksthal, Salzbach, St. Johann, Saar-brucken, and Stiring Wendel, there are numerous Coal and Iron Works, fully equal to our Iron Districts of Pennsylvania; they belong to the dominion of Prussia. At Fahr. bach our baggage had to be examined, as this is the border town of France; but we this is the border town of France; but we had no difficulty. I only opened the lid of my trunk when I was ordered to shut it up again. After this day a new state of things again. After this day a new state of things and his staff rode to the spot where the sol will take place in the whole of Germany and ther States belonging to the Zill Verein; so that all goods can pass free from one State into another, except some few articles which I am now unable to name. The whole of Europe is about adopting the free trade prinsiple. I have met a number of business men vho ridicule our Government for its high ates of duties, Mr. Schumacher, the Secre tary of the Swiss Republic, undertook to sho me, in figures, as the result of several years experience, that high duties are an injury to

peneficial. I desire to get a copy of his fig. ures, which he will send me, as I am unable o decide the matter unless fully proved. From Fahrbach we went on to Metz, French city of considerable extent, containing about 40,000 inhabitants, where we stopped only ten minutes, and then on to Toul, along the Moselle. This is a fine grain country, but the land appears to be much exhausted. Some fields are very light and

any Government and its people, and low rates

some beautiful, owing to manuring.

During the night we passed Comercy, Bar goes to show that freedom doesn't exactly le-due and Champaign, the country of happy living. I saw a party at 2 o'clock at night enjoying it amazingly. We also passed Chalons, Epernay, Meaux, &c., and at five o'clock, A. M. arrived here. I have been busy ever since, but intend to give you a full ludies and children. Whether any gentle men are to be admitted I am unable to say.

Sunday Morning, July 2, 1865. Looking out of my window opposite to a new Opera house that is building. I see the builders and faborers hard at work, and the

ized and coated with coment, so that a cart riage or wagon rolls over them as upon the carpeted floor of a house. The streets of Eq. ropean cities generally are all paved with ropean cities generally are all paved with granite or other hard stone blocks; and and clean and healthy looking—a matter much neglected in our new and growing cities. A coment is prepared here that becomes as har as a rock. In Geneva it is heated in a large tank before being put on. The same in Loadon and Dresden, where it coals the carriage and wagongoads across the Thames and Eller bridges. There is a great deal to be said in favor of the European city streets, which ap all well drained and clean.

As this is Sunday, I desire to observe usual practice of attording Church; but ser vice at the English and German chapels do not commence before 12 and 3 o'clock; ag as business is going on like upon any other day, with the stores and all public plater open. I concluded to spend the morning a the Museum. This and the Berlin Muse are the most extensive and interesting in the world; but this beats the Berlin Museum The Egyptian collection, in particular, g ahead of anything I ever saw. Also the mory rooms, containing the armor of the ancient Kings, with their coronation Crown Here, too, are preserved many relies of Na-poleon I, from the jacket he wore when a by up to his dress as Emperor. All his saddles and military dresses, camp bed, seat, &c are here. I also spent two hours in viewing the extensive Picture Gallery, but it would take a week to see all. If possible, I will make another visit.

After Church service, Mr. Scherer (a rela tive) and I took a carriage and drove through the Boulevards, the Place Vendome, and the Louvre, and to the Public Parks. Just at we drove through the Louvre, we met a large cavalcade of horsemen in livery, and right after them came Louis Napoleon and he Empress in a carriage; so I had a good op

The new Park contains about 1000 acres of ground, all beautifully laid out with lakes and slands between. The water is supplied from the river Seine by steam power, which emp ties it into the lakes over rock precipices, all artificially built. It must have cost many millions of dollars. In some places there are subterranean passages under the rocks and waterfalls. There are a hundred winding walks through the beautiful forests. I am unable to describe the splendor and heauty of the place. There are hundreds of flower beds along the avenues, before we enter the Forest. Hun Ireds of thousands of people an walking and driving through these -the road for miles as smooth as a flor. I expect to be very busy for a day or two with our tax matter; but as soon as we are through, I shall make good use of my time here. I intend to visit Versailles, the En perorer's residence, about 14 miles from here. After I have seen the various sights, I will

give you a fuller description.

I have almost forgotten to mention about the cattle and horses of France. They ar both very fine-the cattle in particularhorses well built. The crops in general fair but land rather exhausted.

The French are inclined to live and die the spot where they are born. It is entirely different with the Germans. We have raise quite an excitement in Germany. Thousand are leaving, and some of them full of money I went down the Rhine by steamer, and or ry boat was crowded—all for America. Look out for Western lands. They are helping pay our public debt.

Yours truly, FREDK. LAUER

Hours of Labor .- A joint committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, instructed to in quire into the expediency of reducing the hour of labor, report that the ten-hour sp tem is very generally adopted-"the only exceptions being in manufacturing towns and corporations, where they now require men women and children to work eleven hours da by-ne hour more than in England-a dis grace, in our opinion, to Massachusetts, and an outrage on humanity."

In Louisiana, the negroes, under the freelmen labor system recently put in operation work butten hours per day in summer, nim Saturday. Gen. Banks, a Massachusett radical, has the distinguished honor of our inating this regulation, which places the m groes, who work in the open air, at healthful occupations, in so much better position the the working men, women, and children his own State, who, as a rule, are "cooped up in large factories, pursuing sedentary w unhealthy occupations, eleven and twelf hours daily. M assachusetts goes off in philanthropical hysterics over the poor slave but is sublimely unconscious of the inhi manity with which her own white people and ground to the earth by powerful manufacture ng corporations.

The Doylestown Democrat, whose ed tor served in the army during the war, noticing a case of ill-treatment to soldiers, the Abolition General Hunter, the presiding officer at the late military trial at Washing

on, says:

"This is not the only instance of the bruter. Of tality and insolence of General Hunter. Ohis rerteat from Lynchburg, last year, wounded sergeant of cavalry who had walk ed a long distance, overtook a big nigged with two horses, and asked him to lend him one to ride to camp. He refused, and the sergeant took the reins of one, and sat down dier still sat. Hunter, in his brutality, or dere's a member of his staff to whip the sollier, which he did, in his mean subserviency ntil great welts were raised on his body. That night the negro was shot. General Hunter has not yet been called to account but will be when the stars are off his shoul The soldier who was thus cruelly out aged, lives but a few miles from here, and himself and friends know how to obtain isfaction for a great wrong."

MRS. SURRATT'S LAST MOMENTS. -So many contradictory and false accounts have been published concerning Mrs. Surratt's last me nents, that we feel compelled to furnish the public with a true version. To all she de lared herself innocent. The parting of my ther and daughter was agonizing in the er treme. Mr. Holaban next took leave, and after him Mr. Brophy bid her adieu. On the scaffold she said to her spiritual attendants "shall I say anything?" Father Walter asked: "What do you wish to say, Mrs. Surratt?" She replied: "I wish to say to the people that I am innogent." Father Walter told her it would be useless to do so now. She said: "I am innogent: but God's hold." She said: "I am innocent; but God's holf will be done !"-- Washington Star

Osnov, the correspondent of Forney's Press who was so long imprisoned for furnishing to that paper contraband intelligence, i laite impoverished—having been compelled to sell his watch and gun to support his fam ily. The Press, however, never suffered s pennysworth of loss for publishing that for which its correspondent suffered. When the World and Journal of Commerce published Howard's forged proclamation they were sub verted. But, they were Democratic and the