

OARLIGLE, PA., AUGUST. S. 1865.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

In compliance with the published call, the Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county met at Shreiner's hotel, in Carlisle, on Saturday, July 29. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the members of the Democratic party throughout the county are re-quested to meet at the usual places of holding their respective township, borough and ward elections, on Saturday, the 19th day of August, and then and there elect two delegates, to assemble in County Convention, in Carlisle, on Monday, August 21, at 103 o'clock, A. M., to form a County Ticket, and to attend to such other business of the party

as may appear to them necessary and proper Resolved, That the Delegate elections will be held as follows-in the townships east of Carlisle between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock; North and South Middleton townships, be-tween the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock; in the different boroughs between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, except in Shippensburg, which shall be between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock.

Resolved. That the above proceedings be published in the Democratic papers of the JOHN B. BRATTON,

Chairman JACOB RHOADS, Sccretaries. C. E. MAGLAUGHLIN,

WM. BLAIR & SON, Carlisle, offer a large fresh lot best Coal Oil to Retailers cheap.

Tuscarora Petroleum Company. - The purpose of electing officers for the association. The meeting was organized by calling Wm. J. Shearer, Esq., to the chair, and appointing ficers were then elected:

President-Hon. James H. Graham, Car-Vice President-Dr. Joseph Crain, Hoges

Treasuer-J. C. Coble, Hogestown.

Secretary—Wm. B. Butler, Carlisle.

Directors—F. E. Beltzhoover, Esq., J. S.
Kelso, Matthew Fisher, Wm. J. Shearer, Esq., Prof. John A. Heagy, D. M. C. Gring, James McCulloch and Daniel Huntsberger. On motion, it was

Revolved, That Messrs. Gring, Beltzhoover and Shearer be appointed a Committee to draft a Constitution and By-laws for the association.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meet

ing be published in the Carlisle papers. Adjourned to meet in the Arbitration Room, in the Court House, on Tuesday, August 8, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. B. BUTLER,

BAD ON FARMERS .- The wet weather of the past week has delayed our farmers in gathering in their harvest until much of the grain-is spoiled. Some that was cut early, and in the shock has taken the sunshine and showers for weeks, presents quite a green appearance.

ed soldier named Samuel Bortz, a corporal have lost all patience with these petty oparose in his sleep, and walked out to a bal- Now, however, the Jacobins have not even cony, from which he fell. Deceased was a highly respected citizen of Shiremanstown, this county, and his sudden death, when hance. Men are still arrested without warabout returning to his home, will be deeply rant and without an accuser-private proplamented by a large circle of friends.

Patronize home institutions, home manufactures, home newspapers, and home itself. Don't run off after foreign goods just because they are foreign, and when you can buy just as well and cheaply at home. Sell your wool, your butter-all you have to sell -to home purchasers. Patronize your own mechanics, craftsmen and professional men, and don't be a hanger-on and dependent on some other town. Take your home newspaper if it isn't as large as the far-off Weekly Steam Roarer, or as able as the Daily Pandora's box. It at least informs you of home interests, in which you are immediately interested, and by giving it a liberal support you enable the editor to give you a better paper. In short, spend your money at home and assist in building up your town and section of country. If you don't patronize home institutions don't grumble if home institutions don't patronize you.

Abolition editors are industrious and that he would vote for him, nor advised anybody else to do so! If any friend of Gen. Cox can show us when or where Gen. Sherman said he would vote for the negro-suffrage what they are not competent to have origi-

Emerson Etheridge was arrested in Kentucky because he criticised the acts of such characters as Brownlow, and the charge is "seditious language." Heaven help our country if we are to be gobbled up, imprisoned, and tried by Court Martial for disapproving of the rascality of those in power .-There is one noble characteristic, however, of the American people, and that is that we have plenty of men who would rather die than be deprived of their constitutional rights.

The colored troops at Savannah, Ga.,

WHERE DO THEY FIND THE AUTHORITY?" Many of our Democratic cotemporaries, af-

and tyranny resorted to by Secretary STAN-TON and the military gentlemen under him, are in the habit of asking "where do they find the authority for doing these things?" This question has been propounded so often, hat really it is becoming thread-bare .--Where do they get authority, indeed ? Nowhere. Stanton and his minions have nevor pretended to be governed by either the law, the Constitution or decency. They set all at defiance. When he or his accomplices in crime desire to punish a political enomy, they at once seize him and cast him into prison. If he has money enough to buy nimself out, he is released; if not, he remains in prison, perhaps to die. When an election is to be carried, all that is necessary to defeat the Democratic candidates is to place them and their prominent friends under a military guard until after the day of voting. Nothing is more simple, nothing more efficacious. Again, when a "loyal thief" is caught in the very act of pilfering from the government, all he has to do to get out of the scrape is to give the "Loyal League" pass-word, and he is at once set at liberty. It is generally understood, however, that he is to give a portion of his stolen treasure to some negro-equality attorney .-Thousands of these patriotic gentlemenmany of them mere pettifogers-appear to in the townships west of Carlisle, and in have an understanding with the Departments at Washington that they are to be permitted to get thieves out of difficulties, and to divide the spoils with them. Let a man get into a scrape with the Government, and employ as his attorney one who is a Democrat, and his case is hopeless and his punishment suro ; let him dismiss his Democratic attorney and employ a negro-equality pettifogger, and he

s sure to get off scot free. So we go. But, these are small offenses in comparison rith others that might be mentioned. The suppression of newspapers, the seizure of private properties, the confiscation of estates military courts to try civilians, the schooling of thousands of negroes at the public expense, stockholders of the above association met at the feeding of tens of thousands of others the office of Wm. J. Shearer, Esq., for the from Uncle Sam's commissary stores, the permission given to "loyal thieves" to appropriate to themselves rich cotton lands that belonged to private individuals, the hanging D. M. C. Gring Secretary. The following of- of men and women without proper trial, the attempt to put mischief into the heads of the negro population of the South-these and other things that we might enumerate are crimes-unlawful, unconstitutional, wicked devilish crimes, that have been perpetrated with unblushing audacity. Where does STANTON find authority for doing these things? ask the people and the press all over the country. Authority! Why he laughs when he sees the question asked. He is above the law, above the Constitution, in his own opinion, and he acts on that assumption. Perhaps never in the history of nations, was here such utter contempt shown for law and right, as has been evinced by our rulers for the four last years. Members of Congress too who had taken an oath to support the Constitution, admitted in their speeches that hey had violated that instrument in its most fundamental features. The "irrepressible conflict" started by SEWARD, had to go on, even if the plain provisions of the Constitu

tion_had-to-suffer.--Let us not then, when we speak of our violated rights ask the question where the viclators find authority for their devilish acts, but let us speak of them as usurpers and tyrants. ACCIDENTAL DEATH .- Recently a return and denounce them as such. The people Co. A. First Pennsylvania Artillery, fell pressors. So long as the war continued every from the third story of Orsinger's hotel outrage, every violation of law and the Con-(6th Ward House), Harrisburg, and was al- stitution, and every robbery was covered up most instantly killed. It is supposed that he | under the flimsy plea of " military necessity." that lame excuse, but yet they go on as heretofore, and put law, right and justice at deerty is seized-presses are suppressed-the right of free speech is denied-military upstarts dictate to the people their rule of conduct, and "loyal thieves" are about as avaricious as formerly. We have neither law or Constitution to look to-everything bends to fanaticism and negro-equality. How long

must we suffer under this wretched rule? RECONSTUCTION. -The old proverb, that it being verified by the National Administration. The fanatical party it represents worked industriously for nearly forty years to inferior númbers and resources. The vanquished party have laid down their arms and accepted peace. The natural consequence lum," without any interference of the Federal authorities.

But the dominent party in the Government unscrupulous in their efforts to deceive the will not allow the States of the South to swing hand that pays and feeds his coarse and vulpeople into the belief that Gen. Sherman has back voluntarily into their old relations to gar appetites. He has broken all oaths, vioavowed his determination to vote for their the Central Government, and in their efforts lated all private ties and attachments, disnegro-suffrage candidate for Governor. He to "reconstruct" the Union, or a new founda- graced all professions to which he has been has done no such thing, although besieged tion that shall be accordant to their peculiar time and again to do so, he has always out views and wishes, they are likely to prevent flanked the politicians and up to this hour the re-establishment of the old Union, as well remains provokingly non-committal, and not as the creation of any other that will be sat to whom General Thomas writes that a dehaving said anything against Gen. Ccx, he isfactory and enduring. It is perfectly cerhas not said openly nor by fair inference tain that the politicians now in power at Washington, never would have been able to perform the work of these wise and just men who founded the present Government, and on the eye of an important election. candidate, we will also vote for him if we nally formed, they surely are not qualified a republican form of Government, which the live until the election day. So says the Ohio to improve. Therefore, the less they do in call it, the better it will be for all concern-

> American snobs are much gratified at took off his coat and carried several buckets the same thing, but nobody though of praising them for it,

ed.

Flaunting Lie," the poem published in the will in its construction. It is bald, unre-

The continuance of martial law in Tennes ter recounting the many acts of usurpation see, after peace is established in the country, and all occasion for the use of the military power as a means of preserving order has nassed away, is a monstrous abuse of authority, and should be denounced by the friends of civil liberty in plain, unmistakably terms The late letter of General Thomas to Govern or Brownlow lets in light upon the view which that officer takes of the duty he is called upon to perform in that State. He says:

"I am only waiting a report from Colone Devassey to determine my course in regard to Emerson Etheridge. If he has been guil ty of the language charged against him, he is clearly amendable to the military author ities in the absence of the civil, and is liable to be tried before a military commission. My attention has been called to the speeches of other parties, but as yet I have not seen any eport that would justify the interference of the military authorities. If, however, there should be, in the judgment of the govern-State to take action, an expression of such a desire on the part of the will cause the parties complained of to be attended to according to the nature of the

absence of the civil authorities," as the excuse for his action. But that assumption has no facts to rest upon. There is no absonce or abeyance of the civil authorities .--They are still willing and able to protest the civil rights of the citizens of Tennessee, and Thomas or some one acting under him. If thorities of the State, as he is bound to do by his oath of office, instead of openly opposing or secretly undermining their authority, in pockets by means disgraceful to the lowest of Tennessee would not now be insulted by honorable? the presence of military power in their midst and the open declaration that they hold their lives, liberties and property on sufrage from some general in command of that division or | Democratic party dead, are now asserting department. It would have been time enough for Gen. Thomas to act when the civ- vitality and hope of the future. The Indianil authorities were shown to be powerless.— But he did not wait for any such contingen- can says: сy. He arrested persons by military authordefied the civil power, declared that martial law existed, and now, as an extenuation of his offense, alleges the "absence of the cilil power." But General Thomas does not stop here. He notifies Brownlow that if he will express a desire for the arrest of other persons, he (Thomas) " will cause the parties complained of to be attended to according to the nature of the case." This intimation, to such a man as Brownlow is known to be, of a willingness, if not a craving desire on the part of General Thomas, to "attend to the case" of any person or persons perfect. denounced by the Governor, cannot but be attended with the most serious consequences. The civil law will be powerless before such a combination; and the worst results of a military despotism will doubtless be inflicted upon the helpless people of Tennessee.

But as an aggravation of this conduct of General Thomas, it must be borne in mind, that this taking possession of the State of Tennessee by military authority in a time of peace, is on the eve of an election for civil officers. Members of Congress are to be cho-States the citizens of each State are entitled to a free ballot, and free discussion of the acts of public officers. The people have LANDRY and PATRIOTISM in this war." a right to express their views as freemen in regard to the manner in which President | publican, says, in a recent speech : libel men in office, or counsel resistence to law, or oppose public officers except in a lawful and constitutional manner. If they do cither of these acts, the civil courts are open services in the battle field; it was the nigger, not you, that conquered the rebellion; "the the punishment awarded by those tribunals. general in command of a military department to declare, that a State is under martial law. and then send troops into all parts of it to is easy to pull down, but hard to build up, is cverawe the voters, deter them from holding public meetings, forbid the discussion of the questions involved in the political contest, or break up the Union. They succeeded at last by pushing a conflict of technical ideas into the polls altogether? This is what the recent action of Governor Brownlow and Gen.

"You have cities to build, commerce to develop, agriculture to build commerce to develop, agriculture to contract the polls altogether? This is what the recent action of Governor Brownlow and Gen.

[A voice—and Jeff. Davis to hang.] Thomas is calculated to bring about. Governor Brownlow will halt at no violation of soldiers this: The soldiers duty is to fight law when a point is to be gained. He will of that surrender should be a restoration of denounce the best and purest men and patrithe rebellious States "in statu quo ante bel- ots in the State if they stand in the way of his dark, dangerous and dirty political schemes and machinations. Like Dugald Dalgetty, he is in the market, and serves the attached, and is an outlaw from all society which has for its basisthe common attributes of our general humanity. This is the man sire on his part for military interference will be followed by prompt compliance, and, Claverhouse like, he will let loose the soldiery upon the unarmed people of that State, and

This is martial law in Tennessee. This is Constitution guarantees to every State-as the business of "reconstruction," as they administered by Governor Brownlow and General Thomas, and allowed and sanctioned by the President. This is the way in which it is proposed to reunite the States and peothe fact that the Prince of Wales recently ple of this country. To proclaim martial law in a time of peace, in a republican counof water to quench a fire that arose in his try, governed by a Constitution and laws, residence. We have known better men to do with judicial tribunals to interpret the same, thinking men of the nation. Such an out-The Anti-Slavery Standard says that rage upon the people is unprecedented in Colonel Halpine (Miles O'Reilly.) editor of the history of any government with the the New York Citizen, is the author of "The slightest pretense of respect for the popular

MARTIAL LAW IN TENNESSEE .-- WHAT IT pression of the popular will can be expected under such a system as that inaugurated in Tennessee? And if the election be not free, fair and open, it is worse than useless to hold an election at all; and the military authorities might as well name the members of Congress, send them to Washington, and present their credentials on the point of a bayonet. Martial law in Tennessee at this time, and in the hands of such a man as this Brownlow, is a deadly blow at the supremnoy of civil law, a criminal obstruction to the attlement of the difficulties which now surround all the Southern States.

> VALUANDIGHAM AND ROSECHAMS.—General losecrans, in his testimony before the War Committee, in stating his endeavors to forret out secret political societies, made this dis-

-- Phila. Age.

closure: "About this time I ascertained that Vallandigham would be a candidate for delegate from Butler county to the Chicago Convention, and would make a speech in Hamilton ment, at any time a necessity for such inter-ference in consequence of inability or indis-would be the case I sent a stanographic reposition on the part of the civil authorities of porter, who obtained a letter of credence from the State to take action, an expression of the Chiengo Times, and arrived on the ground in time to receive Mr. Vallandigham and restating the inability or indisposition of the port his speech, a copy of which he sent to civil authorities to act, will be sufficient, I the Chicago Times, the original of which he carried, by my order, to Governor Brough and General Heintzelman."

This testimony not only indicates to what It will be seen, in this extract from the an extent military surveillance was exerciletter of Gen. Thomas, that he assumes an sod over the citizens of loyal States, for party purposes, but shows Major General Rosecrans acting as the stool pigeon of Stanton. Think of it! One of the highest officers in our army, hires a scoundrel to present himself at the office of a newspaper, to obtain employment, and then by worming himself have done so except when prevented by Gen. into the confidence of the editor, secures eredentials, enabling him to gain the confidence Governor Brownlow would aid the civil au- of other parties. It was a feat worthy of Jonathon Wild, General Sherman made some bitter remarks at St. Louis, the other day, about employing solutors as hangmen. order to gratify his personal hates, or fill his Will any one say, in the face of Rosecrans' confession, that his doing such dirty work cheat and swindler in the nation, the people for the War Department was a particle more

> WHAT THE ENERY SAY .- The Republicans rho, some time since, were declaring the that it not only exists, but that it is full of apolis correspondent of the Chicago Republi-

"The political situation seems to be slightly critical. Prominent and influential leadrs of the Republican party have their hands full in trying to stave off the negro suffrage question, while the Juleanites manifest a dogged determination to force it on the people, even at the expense of a split in the pary, resulting in the triumph of the Coppereads. In the meantime, the enemy, with forces well in hand, and nothing of that in-evitable despotism of party discipline relaxed, watches and waits for an opportunity to regain lost power. Democracy is hopeful—almost defiant. It has preserved its organization through a series of defeats that would have crushed the life out of any system less

"It is, at this day, the best representation of strength—the most striking illustration of the value of discipline—to be found in the world. Democracy is the bundle of rods, weak and easily broken individually, but showing wonderful powers of resistance when compacted and solidified by the pressure of

STAND BACK WRITE SOLDIERS. The noto-rious Black Republican Abolitionist, Won-dell Phillips, who, with Sumner, Wilson, Kelley, Stevens, and our woolly-headed neighbor of the Record, are advocating negro-equality sen; and under the Constitution of the Uniby giving the negro the right to vote, made tod States the citizens of each State are enti-

inst., in which he proclaimed:
"The negro bears the palm in virtue, gal-Columbus Delano, a prominent Ohio Re-

Johnson and Governor Brownlow have exer- ded lustre to our history, and without the nequestioned in a free land? Except by fanatics, certainly not. They have no right to libel men in office, or counsel resistence to

not you, that conquered the rebellion; "the palm of patriotism" belongs to the nigger, not to you. Such is black Republicanism, But what right, in a time of peace, has a now the war is over. West Chester Jeffersonian.

> SOLDIERS WILL NOT BE HANGMEN.—General Sherman, in his St. Louis speech, admiristered the rebuke to one of those persons who "have the hanging of Jeff. Davis on the brain." The General said :

an armed foe; allow the Sheriff and the jailor to do their executions. It is none of our business. [Cheers.] For my part, I and all my soldiers hold ourselves in too much respect to be hangmen."

It is evident that Sherman has little respect for the hanging and confiscation spirit of the blood-thirsty radicals.

The New York Tribune's Washington telegraphic correspondent gives the following under date of Friday night :

"John Cochrane of your city spoke from the portice of Willard's this evening, in response to a serenade, making quite a lengthy harangue, in which he violently opposed no gro-suffrage. During the delivery of his speech he was frequently interrupted by hisses, cries of Copperhead, and rather boisterous intimations that such sentiments were not tolerated, even in Washington. He finally concluded, and retired amid a sea of hisses, softened by a few of applauding voices."

Gen. Cochrane is one of the "War Democrath" who have been patted on the back with so much show of affection by the Abolitionists. But now that the war is ended, they shout "copperhead" at him, and drown him in "a sea of hisses."

Gov. Curtin has gone to Sarato ga again. He is widely known as "the soldier's friend" and Simon Cameron's enemy; but what his the Winnebago, is altogether unknown.

It is said that an enterprising chap is mutinied, a few days ago, but were soon New York Tribune some years since. We lieved military despotism; and the people some of the armies did in that section, their should look at it in that light. What ex- bills wont he year extensive.

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

LONDON, July 8, 1865.

J. LAWRENCE GETZ, Esq.

Dear Sir: - I arrived here this morning, traveling in a moonlight night from Paris.-We crossed the British channel before day, when a high wind dashed the sea spray over us like a shower bath, which was quite refreshing before breakfast. I had concluded not to write any more un

til my return home, but it is impossible to keep all in memory. I will therefore give you a brief account of Versailles and Paris. Versailles is built on about 2500 acres of ground, of which nearly 2000 acres are in Parks, Gardens and artificial Lakes and Resor yoirs. The Royal-Palace, built by Louis XIV., is the largest and most magnificent building in the world. The Picture Gallery, containing the richest paintings, varying from three to one hundred feet in length and height, is one of the wonders of the world.— Only think of a collection of over three thousand of the finest Paintings by the most celebrated Masters of the Art! I should have liked to spend two or three days there, but it was impossible—I had to finish up in six hours. I only wish our people could see the seven Royal Carriages, all mounted with gold and harness with the same costly ornaments. Il wrung by taxation from the hard earnings of the laboring class.

Paris has also many attractions—the Park and Gardens of Luxembourg, with their beautiful Fountains; the House of Deputics; the Observatory of Arage (the great Astronomer is yet alive); the Hotel de Ville, also a Govnment building; the Invalides; the Pere le Chaise cemetery, with thousands of splen-did monuments—that of the Russian Princess Elizabeth Demidoff being the most costly; the Artesian Well, 1650 feet deep, the water rising in a powerful stream about 180. feet above the surface—excellent drinking water, (I hope we will have something similar in Reading before long); the Tuilleries and Parks, a delightful place; the splendid Boulevards, and numerous other attractions. But, Paris, with all its gayety and magnificence, is the worst place for young persons in the world. Licentiousness prevails to an astonishing extent, and the painted lorettes throng the streets every night until 12 and 1 'clock. This is the great evil of monarchies -the hundreds of thousands of idle soldiers' that garrison all European cities, cause this immorality.

Strangers are awfully "taken in" here, particularly Americans, who are unable to speak French or German. Either is absolutely ecessary. I would caution every American not to come here, unless he can speak at least two languages. As soon as Americans come here they engage a guide to show them round, and also help them do their shopping. All such pay double prices for their goods. I was surprised to see the clothing purchased by our friends from America compared to mine. I paid only half the prices that were

re famous for their exhorbitant rates. I have almost forgotten to mention the Paoramo of Solferino, now on exhibition here. It is a wonderful work of art. As soon as we scend into the building we stand on a kind of height, like a mountain, from which we look down into a country apparently from ten to thirty miles in area, exactly like the natural landscape itself. It is beautiful, indeed. No stranger should neglect to see it.
On my return to London I went to work at

charged them. The fashionable streets, also

nce to see what I was unable to see when here last-among the most noteworthy places the Parliament Houses at Westminster, with their beautiful Paintings and Statuary. I also ascended the great Dome of St. Pauls, from which the whole city of London can be overlooked.

In my travels I have seen a number of aneient and beautiful Churches—the Dom of Mainz; the Minster of Basle, built by the Catholics and afterwards converted into a Protestant Church—in style similar to the Mainz Dom; and the Strasburg Cathedralone of the grandest ecclesiastical structures

of Europe.

I have settled up my letter of credit here and purchased my passage ticket, ready to leave in the Scotia on the 15th-before this

reaches you. My respects to all of you and a safe and

happy meeting at home.
FREDK. LAUER.

LIVERPOOL, July 14, 1865. LAWRENCE GETZ, Esq.

Dear Sir:—This morning I returned by steamship from Kingston, Ireland. On Monay morning last (10th) I left London for Reading, on the Kennet river. This ancient town—after which our own Reading was named—has a population of about 25,000 inhabitants, several Breweries, and extensive Agricultural Implement and Engine Mannfactories. The principal Brewers are Adolph and Henry Simonds; the elder brother, Adolph, is Mayor of Reading, which is a prosperous city, with a fine surrounding

On my return I visited Burton-on Trent containing 13,000 inhabitants. The princi-pal part of the town is owned by two Brewors, Alsop & Son, and Bass, Radeliff & Co. Each Brewery occupies about 50 acres of ground, with buildings like castles. I was promised by the proprietors of both a descrip tion of them, to be sent after me to America. It is very interesting to see to what extent the Brewing business is carried on here.— Bass & Co. brew about as much as the whole

State of Pennsylvania.

From Burton, I went to Liverpool. The country, from London all through England, is in a high state of cultivation. We passed several important manufacturing towns— Bedford, with extensive Agricultural Implements, Workshops and Foundries; borough, a rich iron ore district, with Furnaces; Leicester, a considerable manufacturing place of Pottery, with Furnaces and Machine Shops also, and plenty of coal mines in the neighborhood. All along to Liverpool, there is abundance of coal, and numerous Iron Works.

From Liverpool I took the cars to Holvhead. The country along the sea shore is very remantic. The first large country town is Chester, in a fine broken country, with a beautifully arranged race-course, which bring thousands of people there. Along the hill-side, thence to Rhyle, we see lead and copper works, and several old Roman Castles. From Holyhead we crossed the Irish sea in steamer, which, after a passage of four nours, brought us to Kingston, a beautiful little town, with large hotels and extensive sea-bathing accommodations for ladies and gentlemen. From thence we went by railroad to Dublin, the capital of Ireland, s a considerable business place, with fine streets and large wholesale warehouses. It contains a number of important public buildings; chief among which is Trinity College, with its numerous branches—the Examination Hall, the Chapel, the Laboratory, and its beautifully enclosed Parks. In front, we see the statues of Goldsmith, Burke, and numerous other celebrated men. St. Patrick's Cathedral, St. George's, the Post Office, Court House, Custom House, and others, are also mong the public places that deserve the atention of the traveller. I took a drive through the Phoenix Park, containing at least 1000 acres, on a beautiful height. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland resides in the Park, Hunand civil officers to enforce their decrees, will charity has done for the soldiers, or when he thinking men of the nation. Such as and simon Cameron's enemy; but what his charity has done for the soldiers, or when he thinking men of the nation. Such as antelopes, and all tame as sheep. The grounds are all open, but they naver stray of Dublin her also. but they never stray off. Dublin has also several other Parks, as St. Stephen's Green, &c. I visited the Irish and World's Fair. building a hotel at Bull Run, as a summer resented, but I could not observe any contributions from the United States. I noticed several very important new discoveries in

prevalent in our country. Here, too, is a sure

emedy against the potato rot.

I also visited the rarge and extensive Porer Brewery or Mr. Guiness, in Dublin, who was the same day elected a member of Pariament. He was very busy when I called, but his managing Brewers kindly conducted me through the whole establishment. Here are brewed 1500 barrels of Porter per day All the principal Brewers of Great Britain are members of Parliament. Indeed, the Brewers of England, Scotland, and Ireland are looked upon as public benefactors. In

As I had a few hours' time at Kingston, I took a boat and visited our War Steamer, the Sacramento, which is lying in the harbor here, to watch for the last robel Pirates. Our boys are all in high spirits. They say the rebellion is fizzled out, and they desire to come home again. I was auxious to see the Ship's Surgeon, Dr. Kitchen, who is a Phila-

ton well pleased with my visit.

At 8 o'clock, P. M., I left for Liverpool in the steamer St. Petersburgh, which was one of the Charleston blockade runners. The Captain and crew are well posted on American affairs. They are Englishmen. When they found Sherman coming too near they quit the business. This morning at 8 o'clock I arrived here, after a rough sea voyage. shifted my baggage on board the Scotia, and am now ready once more for our happy home.

To give you anything like a full history of European affairs, I should have at least one month's longer stay. Before I close, let me dd a few lines in relation to morals. The English nation is looked upon as the richest on earth; and still the most paupers and vag-abonds are found throughout England. In London, a large number of children rur about the streets begging, who have none to care for them. At night they creep any-where for shelter. As they get no education, hey are all dertined to become outlaws. In ermany, I did not see a single beggar.-Each town and village has its Armen Verein to protect the poor. France provides for her illegitimate children, which by the annual statistics of births, are the majority. by yesterday's papers here, that twe infants' had been found dead, by neglect or strangu-As there is no proof, the mothers lation

are at large
Liverpool is full of prostitutes. On Wednesday evening, when I arrived here from Burton, I walked up town from my Hotel in clear day light, and as I stood at the corner opposite the Washington Hotel, a genteel looking woman took hold of my arm, and asked me to go with her, saying she had nice apartments at home. I excused myself by saying that I had already engaged apartments at the Adelphi Hotel, and she left .-But the most ragged and miserable looking poor of both sexes, old and young, I saw in Dublin. It is pitiful to look at them, with as many as a thousand patches to cover a single arm or leg. They are in truth ragu-

A glance at the other side of the picture The rich in Europe are well dressed, and live splendidly. In the drinking line, particularly, they are far ahead of America. The Hotels are well kept, with tables that cannot besurpassed. Everything is well pre-pared and seasoned. The roast beef in Eng-land and Ireland surpasses all the world, in fine flavor. I could live on it all my life, er on the delicious mutton, which owes its deli-cacy to the fine and sweet pasture. At several places I found coffee rather inferior, but by adding a little of the rich milk or cream, it is excellent. In Paris I would rather do without milk or cream. Switzerland is the finest country for fish. They nearly all taste like our trout. The coffee and milk are extellent. In Germany, coffee is made very strong, and the tables d'hete are very fine, omprising usually twenty-five various dishes.

My next will close this correspondence a few words on European Hotels and FRED'K, LAUER, iving,

The World's Washington corresponlent has the following in relation to the health of Jefferson Davis: Notwithstanding the reports that have

een circulated that Jefferson Davis enjoys od health, the Government is well aware that he is quite feeble and is apprehensive lest he should not live but a little while.— The peculiar condition of his confinement, together with the fact of his being a prisoner of the United States, have worn upon him very greatly, and it would not be surprising if they should prove too much for him. It should be added, however, that measures have been recently inaugerated under which, is believed, the ex-President of the so-calld Southern Confederacy will be restored to his usual degree of health.

How long will the people see officials rewarding crime and defyiny the liberty, the honesty and the decency of the country .-Iwo weeks ago we published the revolations regard to C. L. Baker, alleging that he nade false arrests for money and made men buy their liberty of him, and yet with these great charges and a number of suits commenced against him, Stanton steps, in and rection, for it is only by sowing sound seed outrageous insults to the country are what the Abolitionists boast of. God save them when liberty and law again get the supremacv.

"No VACANCIES."—A large number of disabled soldiers have applied for offices in the Treasury Department at Washington; but ced him to take a reliable Democratic news the Secretary announces that " no vacancies exist." No, but it would be very easy, and at the same time very just and humane, for the Secretary to make any number of vacancies. And he ought to do it. But now that the war is over, the poor soldier is not an object of such interest and favor as he has been for four years past, and he will find it so when he asks any substantial favor from his late eulogists.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN ?-What is meant by ending regiments of soldiers into our State o garrison our cities and towns? It is said they are to do provost duty; but what duty of this kind is there for them to do, unless the executive and judicial power is to be taken from the hands of our Governor and courts? Are we to have the military rule, gines of tyranny continued? If they are sent here to keep the people in subjection, they are too few; but as there is no necessity for this, they are too many.

The soldiers are not in favor of negro equality. A call appears in the Keckuk (Iowa) Constitution signed by a large number of soldiers, for a Convention to nominate a ticket, "to be composed of candidates opo vote." The boys in blue do not admire he African as much as do the stay at-home lovalists.

The Abolitionists were continually asserting that the negroes would stay in the South if freed. It don't look like it in the West. They are swarming like Minnesota grasshoppers into Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Over 8,000 passes have been issued in Louismanufactures; also, a remedy against the ville by the military authorities for negroes department. We wish the new paper spohop blights or much which is becoming versel to come Worth.

From Tenuessec.

The Case of Emerson Etheridge-General Thomas Spreads Himself.

Neuville, July 28. — This morning's Press publishes a letter from Gen. Thomas to Governor Brownlow. Gen. Thomas says:—
"I am only waiting a report from Col. De. vassey to determine my course in regard to Emerson Etheridge. If he has been guilty of the language charged against him he is clearly amenable to the military authoritie in the absence of the civil, and is liable to be tried before a military commission.

the evening I returned from Dublin to Kingsspeeches of other parties, but as yet I have not seen any report that could justify the in-terference of the military authorities. If owever, there should be, in the judgment the Government at any time, a necessity for such interference, in consequence of inability or indisposition on the part of the civil au thorities of the State to take action, an expression of such a desire on the part of the Governor, stating the inability or indisposition of the civil authorities to act, will be sufficient. I will cause the parties complain ed of to be attended to according to the na ture of the case."

Governor Brownlow has called upon Gen. Thomas to send troops into the various coun ties to preserve order and the purity of the ballot-box (!)

SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT WHEN RIGHT .-The Abolitionists are afraid that the Demo-crats will win over Andrew Johnson to their faith by giving the constitutional acts of his Administration, a generous support. Judg. ing the Democratic party by their own mercenary, unprincipled party, they naturally conclude that it might forsake principle and do any and everything that is mean, con-temptible and bene for the sake of tempora-ry success, but in this they will find them-selves most egregiously mistaken. The Dem-ocratic party will in the future, as it did in the past, give its entire support to every Ad. ministration, with whatever party it may be identified, that administers the government in strict accordance with the Constitution of the United States and arrogates to itself no doubtful powers. No matter what party was in power, the Democracy have ever esteemed it a duty and right to sustain the administra it a cuty and right to sustain the administra-tion in every just, wise, constitutional and lawful measure, beyond that they have nev-er gone, and will not now. As far then as President Johnson does what is right and takes the Constitution for his guide he will be sustained by the Democratic party, but, if he should set up his own will against the Constitution and attempt to administer the government outside of it, then the Democrat ic party, as the defender of the Constitution. must and will oppose his every act of usus pation. The Democrats intend to stand by the Constitution under all circumstances an the President that wants then support had to the same. The Democratic party had therefore no coaxing to do, and no overtures the same and not men is its mother. the President that wants their support must to make. Principles and not men is its mot-to and if Mr. Johnson courts its support he has a plain course to pursue. To the Abolitionists, we would say, dismiss your fears.— The Democratic party will never endorse your infernal nigger voting policy, nor your unconstitutional measures, nor any man who supports them.—Somewet Democrat.

Hon. J. S. Black .- We had the pleasur last-week, of meeting, at Bedford Springs, the distinguished gentleman whose name stands at the head of these lines. As Chief Justice of the State and Attorney General the United States, Judge Black became widely and most favorably known, and to day he is regarded, at home and abroad, as one of the ablest jurists in the United States. It is a positive pleasure to hear him talk upon legal and political topics. So clear, and cogent is his reasoning, so apt are his illustrations, so comprehensive and complete his grasp of the whole subject under discussion, that his argument goes straight as an arrow to the mark, and the listener is ofttimes convinced against his will. How sad that so few ment of his stamp are now to be found in public office. But, certainly, when men like Holts and Stanton govern the country, "the post of honor is the private station,"—Bedford Gazette.

I A fellow in Arostook, Maine, advertising for a wife, describes himself lows:

"I am eighteen years old, have a good set of teeth, and believe in Andy Johnson, the Star Spangled Banner, and the 4th of July I have taken up a State lot, cleared up eight teen acres last year, and seeded ten of it down. My buckwheat looks first rate, and the oats and potatoes are bully. 'I have got nine sheep, a two year old bull and two heifs have do not be not a two years. I want to get ers, besides a house and barn. I want to get married. I want to buy bread and butter, hoop skirts and waterfalls, for the female persuasion during my life. That's what's the matter with me. But I don't know how to do it."

A WORD TO THE WISE .- Now is the time to push true Democratic papers in every diappoints him a Brigadier General!! These that we can hope for a good harvest. Dem ocrats too often wait until just before election before they begin to circulate their papers and that is generally too late. Abolition tares have sprung up and the good seed will not take root. Reader if you have a Demoeratic neighbor, or one who is a moderate Republican, don't rest until you have indu-

> The Venango Spectator say John M. Lane, a member of the 16th cavalry, who lost leg in the service, was a candidate for Treasurer before the Abolition primary elections in that county, and was defeated by a civilian. When it is remembered that this party is continually harping about the poor soldiers, the defeat of Lano is a fitting comment on its hypocrisy .- Eric (Pa.) Observer.

> A private soldier has a poor showing for any fat place at the hands of the party claiming to be par excellence the soldier's only friend.

HAVE THEIR SHARE .-- If, as the financial writers of the abolition party declare, a 'debt is a blessing" and is calculated to "develop our resources," we know of some men who have "blessings" enough of that with its military commissions and other en- kind to bend their backs, and "develop their resources" until there is nothing left to develop. They should enjoy life with such an rbundance of "blessings," but strange to my they all seem exceedingly anxious to get rid of them.

If "slavery" were abolished to-day; i would give the South about fourteen more representatives in Congress and that much of an increase in presidential electors. As osed to the policy of allowing the negroes that section is not particularly prejudiced in favor of abolitionism, we don't see that that party will gain much, in a political point of view, in trying to wipe out the "barbarous institute."

> LEWISBURG JOURNAL.-We have received the first number of a new Democratic journal with the above title, published at Lewisburg, Pa. The paper is well printed and bears evidence of considerable talent in its editorial