# Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1868. NUMBER 180.


# FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

## THE CAPITAL.

**Freedmen Agents Discharged—New Revenue Law Enforcement—Ratification of the Fourteenth Consitutional Amendment Proclaimed—Reorganization of Military Departments South—The Funding Bill Not Signed and Fails to Become a Law.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1868.

AGENTS DISCHARGED.

The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Arkansas has, in obedience to orders received from head-quarters in this city, discharged quite a number of civil agents. Some of them have been replaced by military officers.

MILITARY DEPARTMENTS REORGANIZED.

The following was issued this afternoon:

[*General Orders* 55.]

HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 28, 1868.

The following orders from the War Department, which have been approved by the President, are published for the information of the government of the army and of all concerned:

The Commanding Generals of the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Military Districts having officially reported that the States of Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida and Alabama have fully complied with the acts of Congress, known as the Reconstruction acts, including the act passed the 23d of February, 1868, entitled an act to admit the State of Alabama to representation in Congress, and the act passed June 25th, 1868, entitled an act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress, and that consequently so much of the act of March 2d, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto as provided for the organization of the military authority of the United States as therein provided has become inoperative in said States, and that the commanding Generals have ceased to exercise, in said States, the military powers conferred by said acts of Congress, therefore the following changes will be made in the organization and command of military districts and geographical departments:

The Second and Third Military Districts having ceased to exist, the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida will constitute the Department of the South, Major General Geo. G. Meade to command, with his headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia.

*Second*—The Fourth Military District will now consist only of the State of Mississippi, and will continue to be commanded by Brevet Major General A. C. Gillem.

*Third*—The Fifth Military District will now consist of the State of Texas, and will be commanded by Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds, headquarters at Austin, Texas.

*Fourth*—The States of Louisiana and Arkansas will constitute the Department of Louisiana, and Brevet Major General Rosseau is assigned to command, headquarters at New Orleans. Until the arrival of Gen. Rosseau at New Orleans, Brevet Major General Buchanan will command the Department.

Brevet Major George Crooks is assigned, according to his brevet of Major General, to the command of the Department of Columbia, in place of Gen. Rosseau, relieved.

Brevet Major General E. Canby is reassigned to the command of the Department of Washington.

Brevet Major General Ed. Hatch, Colonel of the 9th Cavalry, will relieve General Buchanan as Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands.

By Command of General Grant.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj. Gen.

THE NEW REVENUE LAW.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given notice by telegraph to Collectors that spirits may be withdrawn from bond, on the payment of fifty cents per gallon, and four dollars per barrel of forty gallons, equal to sixty cents a proof gallon. All distilleries must be closed until distillers have given new bonds and complied with the recently passed law in all particulars.

RATIFICATION PROCLAMATION.

The President has issued a proclamation announcing the ratification of the fourteenth amendment by the Legislature of Georgia. Accompanying it is a promulgation from the Secretary of State to the effect that said amendment has been ratified by three-fourths of the States and becomes valid as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

BREVETED.

Maj. E. Hovey, of Ill., has been brevetted Major General by the President for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chickasaw Bayou and Arkansas Pass in the winter of 1862 and '63.

THE FUNDING BILL NOT SIGNED.

There is no probability of the President signing the Funding bill, which therefore fails to become a law.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

Admiral Dahlgren assumes the duties of Chief of Ordnance on August 1st.

**Movements of the Indians.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—A letter from Ellsworth, of the 23d, says the Indian question has assumed a new phase. All the tribes that were at Fort Larned have left, and no one knows where they have gone. Small parties are met by persons coming in from the plains, but they hold no communication with the whites, which is a sign they mean mischief. The opinion prevails that they have gone south with their women and children, and that they will soon swarm on the railroad line and routes traversed by trains with hostile purposes. Reports arrive daily of their killing people, and robbing trains. General Sully is still at Fort Larned, and has ordered the troops in his department to concentrate on the line of the Arkansas river. Fort Sarah will be fully garrisoned, and other preparations be made to meet any exigencies that may arise.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A letter dated Fort Buford, July 17th, says that the Indian Commissioners have made a treaty, at Fort Hawley, with the Grosventre Indians, and were awaiting the arrival of the Yellowstone Sioux for a like purpose. The Grosventres have agreed to make a settlement and accept the reservation in the Milk River country, to keep peace with the whites and all Indian tribes, save the Bagars and Blackfeet. With these tribes they are determined to make their own terms.

## TENNESSEE.

**Governor Brownlow's Message to the Legislature—Fatal Affray.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, July 28.—Governor Brownlow's message was read in the Legislature this morning. In stating the reasons which prompted him to call the Legislature together, he says the action of that body last winter left him without authority to employ the militia, and he accordingly paid and disbanded those in service. Members had been told by the Conservatives that there was no use for the military, that all would be quiet in the State; but at the same time rebel paroled soldiers were forming themselves into secret organized bands to overthrow the State government and carry the Presidential election. He regards those bands as murderers and robbers, and recommends the Legislature to declare them outlaws, punishable with death wherever found. He calls upon members who have been insisting upon his calling out the military for their protection to pass the necessary laws to give him sufficient clerical force to carry out his orders and money to defray the expense and to pay what force is necessary. He says he intends the responsibility shall rest with the Legislative and not the Executive Department. If military force is ordered, laws must be passed to protect them in all proper acts whilst on duty. Should the Legislature prefer some other party to have charge of the military he will stand aside.

Gov. Brownlow calls attention to the financial condition of Tennessee, and recommends that a special committee be appointed to investigate the conspiracy which prevented the payment of the July interest.

In conclusion he says: "I have been appealed to by prominent men of both political parties to urge upon you the propriety of removing political disabilities formerly imposed upon a large class of rebels. The conduct of that class of people has been and it still is such that I do not feel justified in making this recommendation. They have a military organization in this State, whose avowed object is to trample the laws under foot and force the party in power to enfranchise themselves and their sympathizers. I cannot stultify myself by yielding to this request, accompanied by threats of violence. If the members of the General Assembly are alarmed for their personal safety, and feel disposed to sue for peace upon the terms proposed by an armed mob, they will, of course, take a different view of the subject. Any recommendation of this kind, if made at all, should be made at a regular and not at a called session of your body, and whether such recommendation and corresponding action thereupon shall be deemed wise at your adjourned meeting in November next, can then be more safely determined by strictly observing the conduct of these unreconstruction Ku-Klux rebels and their sympathizing supporters between this time and that."

MEMPHIS, July 28.—This afternoon as L. H. Coe was passing the house of John Hoyt, near Elmwood Cemetery, he was attacked by Hoyt and his son. Coe being armed with a shot gun, fired upon young Hoyt killing him, and then fired at the elder Hoyt, wounding him severely. Coe came to the city, gave himself up, and was bonded in the sum of twenty thousand dollars. It is stated the Hoyt's frequently threatened to kill Coe.

## BALTIMORE.

**Relief for Sufferers by the Flood—Writs Served on Gen. Butler.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, July 28.—The City Council last evening voted $50,000 for the relief of sufferers by the flood, $150,000 to repair the streets and $20,000 for clearing away sand and rubbish. The Council also adopted a resolution of thanks to Geo. W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, for his contribution.

The Board of Trade are to hold a meeting to adopt measures in aid of the suffering. Many families are entirely destitute and homeless and living temporarily in engine houses of the fire department.

Writs from the Superior Court of Baltimore City, in two suits, were served on General Butler as he passed through Baltimore last evening, one for false imprisonment by C. W. Woolley, of Cincinnati, who lays damages at $100,000, and another by Kimberly Bros., of Baltimore, to recover $13,000 alleged to have been extorted from them by Gen. Butler when commanding at Fortress Monroe.

## BOSTON.

**Charles Francis Adams Urged as a Candidate for Congress—Caulkers' Strike—Counterfeiters Held for Trial.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, July 28.—The nomination of Charles Francis Adams for Congress is urged upon the Republicans of the Fourth Massachusetts district.

The caulkers are on a strike for eight hours.

A. G. Carew and R. C. Edwards were held for trial to-day in five thousand dollars each, charged with passing counterfeit bills on the Market, National and Redwood National Bank of New York.

**Buffalo Horse Fair.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, July 28.—About 5,000 persons attended the races of the Buffalo Driving Park Association to-day. The first race was won by Surprise, after a close contest, taking the first, second and fourth heats. Huntress took the third heat. Time: 2:36, 2:34, 2:36½, 2:34¾. The second race was won easily by Macon Perry in three straight heats. Henry was second, Sir John third. Time: 2:28¼, 2:30, 2:29. Every train of cars and steamers arriving in the city bring visitors to witness the great trot for the $10,000 purse to-morrow.

**Supposed Benninghoff Robber Secured.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MONTREAL, July 28.—Gardner, who was recently admitted to bail, has been released under the extradition treaty. The warrant was based on an affidavit of a Pittsburgh detective, which charges Gardner with implication in the robbery of $265,000 in bonds from John Benninghoff, in Pennsylvania, in February last.

**First Bale of New Cotton.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HOUSTON, Texas, July 28.—The first bale of new cotton arrived to-day from M. J. Duke, Grimes county. It weighed four hundred and eight pounds, is classed good middlings, and was sold to L. W. House, who shipped it to New York.

**A Youthful Desperado.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, July 28.—In London, Ohio, to-day, Frank Gallagher, a boy only twelve years of age, stabbed and probably fatally wounded James Kelly, a boy about the same age. The young desperado made his escape.

# SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

## FROM EUROPE.

**The "Tornado" Seizure by Spain—Proceedings of Parliament—Naturalization Treaties—Servian Assassin Shot—Attempted Rising in Spain Suppressed, &c.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 28.—Lord Stanley last night informed the Commons that the decision of the Lower Spanish Courts, establishing the legality of the seizure of the "Tornado," has been confirmed by the Supreme Court of Justice, the highest tribunal in Spain. Lord Stanley made no disclosure as to what action the government of Great Britain would take in view of this adverse decision.

The Court *Circular* announces that Queen Victoria will leave England on the fifth of August, first going to Paris, from whence she will make a tour through France, Germany and Switzerland. She expects to return to England by the 1st of October.

LONDON, July 28.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Reardon, member for Athlone, moved for a Committee to inquire whether the arrest and imprisonment of George Francis Train for debt was legal. He thought the step was taken for political causes, and was illegal and unjustified. The motion was not seconded and was consequently lost.

In reply to a question by Mr. Bentwick, Wm. Sclater Booth said the government had thanked the Philadelphia Library for a gift of State papers of much value and that the letters on the subject would be submitted to the House of Commons.

In the House of Lords the bribery bill was passed in committee, and the Government bill for the purchase of the telegraph wires received its final passage.

LONDON, July 28.—The propriety of erecting monuments in Westminster Abbey in memory of Lord Brougham and Professor Faraday has been widely advocated in and out of Parliament.

It is rumored a new French loan is about to be placed in the market.

The reports that peace was concluded by Russia with Bokhara are confirmed. It is said the Russian Commander in Bokhara has prohibited trade between Bokhara and India.

GERMANY.

DARMSTADT, July 28.—A naturalization treaty has been concluded between the Grand Ducal Government of Hesso and the United States. It is precisely similar to that negotiated with the North German Confederation, except that a protocol is added to explain doubtful passages. Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, has gone to Stutgart to open negotiations for a treaty with the Government of Wurtemburg.

SERVIA.

VIENNA, July 28.—Dispatches from Belgrade report that the Court pronounced sentence of death against one of the accomplices in the murder of Prince Michael. The execution of the murderers and their accomplices will take place forthwith. Measures of severity are threatened against Prince Karagorgewich, and in his absence against his Secretary.

VIENNA, July 28.—A dispatch from Belgrade says the assassins of Prince Michael have been shot.

SPAIN.

Advices from Spain report that the Government has distributed troops throughout the province of Catalonia, and that under the operation of martial law, and through the efficiency of flying columns of military, all attempts at rising have been suppressed.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 28.—Prince Napoleon has returned to Paris from his tour in the East.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, July 28—*Evening.*—Cotton heavy, with uplands at 9¾d, and Orleans at 10¼d. Tallow 44s 3d. Calcutta Linseed 64s on spot and 64s 6d to arrive.

LONDON, July 28.—*Evening.*—Consols 94½@94¾. Bonds 72½@72¾. At Frankfort 76½.

PARIS, July 28.—*Evening.*—Bourse weaker. Rentes 69 francs 85 centimes.

## NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 28, 1868.

THE TRIBUNE AND CONGRESS.

The *Tribune* pronounces the session of Congress as giving ground for confidence in the firmness and patriotism of our Representatives, and regrets the President's power for mischief was not more carefully circumscribed and the three excluded States admitted, and that the financial question has been left in a chaotic state, causing the session to be chiefly remembered for opposition to contraction and the unfortunate reduction of taxes.

AN IMMENSE RINK.

An immense skating rink on Third Avenue, occupying thirty full lots, has been commenced, to be completed by the 15th of October, to be used in summer for picnics, concerts, &c., and capable of seating 20,000 people.

CHILDREN RESTORED.

Judge Gilbert to-day rendered a decision, in the application of Emoline Oakes against Wm. Steinway, awarding to her custody of her children, who are now detained in Germany by their guardian, the defendant.

MORTUARY.

The number of deaths in Brooklyn last week were two hundred and eighty-six, of which one hundred and seventy-three were from zymodic diseases.

STOCK PROPOSALS.

Proposals for a million and three quarters of assessment fund stock of the City of New York were received to-day, but they only reached a quarter of a million.

PUGILIST BENEFIT.

Jem. Ward, English pugilist, received a benefit last evening. During the entertainment he had a set-to with Joe Coburn.

MORE MORMONS.

The steamer Colorado brought six hundred Mormons from England and Wales, who leave immediately for Utah.

EXCESSIVE HEAT.

Several cases of prostration from heat are reported to-day, including one or two deaths.

## SOUTHERN STATES.

**Louisiana Legislature.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—During the debate in the Senate yesterday on the resolutions to appoint a committee to inquire into the action of the Board of Registration created by the Convention, the lie was passed.

A. L. Lee, member of the House from St. Bernard Parish, and editor and proprietor of the New Orleans *Republican*, is appointed State Printer.

Governor Warmouth yesterday vetoed the joint resolution requesting the General of the Armies to furnish troops to the civil authorities. The Governor instructed the Senate that the law in the case required application to be made to the President and not to the General of the Armies. The veto was sustained to-day, and the same bill was introduced and amended in accordance with the information furnished by the Governor and passed by the Senate under a suspension of the rules.

**Georgia Legislature—No Choice for U. S. Senators.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ATLANTA, July 28.—No choice is yet made for United States Senators. In the Senate to-day the vote stood: For long term, A. H. Stephens, fifteen; Jos. Brown, twenty-four; scattering, four. For short term: Blodgett, sixteen; Miller, thirteen; scattering, twelve. In the House the vote stood: Long term: Brown, seventy-eight; Stephens, eighty-six; Joshua Hill, ten. For short term: Blodgett, fifty-seven; Miller, ——; scattering, thirty-one.

The Senate refused to concur in the House bill providing that as no elections were held in the counties of Irwin and Telfair, and those counties are not represented in the legislature, the governor be requested to order an election in the same, in order to bring them in the Union. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution approving the amnesty proclamation, and thanking the President was not acted on.

**Alabama Legislature.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MONTGOMERY, July 28.—In the Senate a majority of the Committee on Disabilities reported in favor of renioving all disabilities. The minority report in favor of removing them from all those who show themselves deserving of it.

A militia bill was presented in the House. The common carrier bill, punishing railroads, etc., for making distinction on account of color, was made the special order for Wednesday next.

The Legislature will probably take a recess on the 5th of August until November. It is strongly urged by many members to pass the bill authorizing the Legislature to cast the electoral vote of the State. If this is done it secures the State to Grant and Colfax.

**South Carolina Legislature.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 28.—There was nothing done in the Legislature to-day. The election of a Chief and two Associate Justices will take place to morrow. Two ex-Federal officers and one Carolinian will probably be elected.

**Reception to Senator Hendricks.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS, July 28.—Senator Hendricks arrived here from Washington this evening and his reception was one of the most imposing political demonstrations that has taken place here for years, and formally opens the campaign of '68 on the part of the Democracy of Indiana. On his arrival at the Union Depot a national salute was fired, and Mr. Hendricks was escorted by a torch-light procession, with the usual accompaniments of music and fire-works, to the Court House square, where he was welcomed by Hon. John E. McDonald in a brief and appropriate speech, to which Mr. Hendricks responded at length, reviewing and denouncing the entire political and financial policy of the Republican party, and claiming peace and prosperity could only be had by the return of the Democratic party to power.

**Subornation of Perjury.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LEAVENWORTH, July 28.—C. H. Stillwell was arrested here yesterday on a charge of subornation of perjury, in procuring false testimony against C. D. Leeper, whose boot and shoe store was burned in Delaware street last spring. It was attempted to prove by this testimony that Leeper fired the building in which his store was to get the insurance, and Stillwell, it seems, undertook to obtain testimony with the above result.

**Wasgington Topics and Gossip.**

The President denies that he has ever said he would not hold intercourse with the newly elected officers in the Southern States. He says he fully recognizes the reconstruction acts of Congress, and will execute them as far as he can under the Constitution. His power by the veto was used wherever it was applicable, and this failing, his hands are tied, and he has nothing to do but obey the will of the representatives of the people. He believes, however, that men of entirely different opinions will be chosen to the Forty-first Congress.

The nominations for Minister to Equador, Naval Officer at New York and Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania, were the only important ones not acted on by the Senate, except that of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

An examination of the Treasury records shows that a large amount of securities are never returned for redemption, and still a larger amount is not presented until long over due. Of the one year five per cent. temporary loan certificates issued four years ago, over one million dollars are yet outstanding, and it is expected that a larger part of this will never be heard from. Of the Seven-thirty notes payable in August, 1867, $657,550 have never been presented, though more than eighteen months over due. Of those due June 30th, 1868, there are yet out $2,941,200. The time having elapsed for the redemption of these two classes, seven-thirties are not exchangeable for five-twenties, but are redeemable in currency and no longer drawing interest. Of the last issue of Seven-thirties, due July 15th, the time has been extended to August 1st. So if not presented for conversion this week, there yet remains outstanding over ten million dollars redeemable in currency.

Wooley, who figured so prominently in the recent impeachment trial, has sued out a writ against General Butler, in Baltimore, for false imprisonment in incarcerating him before he had authority to do so from the House. He claims damages to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. A process was served upon Mr. Butler last night as he passed through Baltimore on his way to Massachusetts. At the same time another writ was served upon him for a suit brought by Kimberly Brothers, of Baltimore, to recover one thousand dollars alleged to have been extorted from them by Mr. Butler while commanding at Fortress Monroe.

## LETTERS FROM EUROPE---NO. 2.

**Landing—Queenstown—Cork—Irish Depopulation—Blarney Castle and its Kissing-Stone—The Lakes of Killarney—Irish Railways—An Orangeman's Day.**

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

DUBLIN, IRELAND, July 6, 1868.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—On Lord's day, July 5th, about twelve o'clock noon, having been out at sea ten days and a half, we caught our first glimpse of land. It was a beautiful day—the most pleasant day of sailing that we had. The sun shone brightly, the wind had fallen, and the sea was placid and smiling. All were soon on the upper deck, some looking with the naked eye and some through glasses, eager to see land and to obtain their first view of the "Emerald Isle." We saw, dimly in the distance, the bold rugged outline of the Cork Mountains, and soon we were past Cape Clear, when the rocky, barren desert-like coast of extreme South Ireland appeared to our view. As we proceeded the shore became less abrupt, and up and back therefrom beautiful green fields, cultivated land and houses were visible. On our right we passed Fastnet Lighthouse, standing as it does on the summit of a huge Island rock, and various other objects that attracted the attention of all on board.

At seven o'clock in the evening we were met, seven miles from our landing place, by a "tender" sent to convey to Queenstown those passengers wishing to land there, and make the "tour of Ireland." We stopped at the wharf between eight and nine o'clock, but before we were allowed to go on shore, our baggage, or as it is here called, *luggage*, underwent the customary inspection. The first and almost only question asked by the Custom House officers was "Have you any tobacco or firearms?" Two of those on board (we, of course, were not one of them,) having the latter were dispossessed of them, and coolly told they could get them again by making proper application to magistrate Hamilton, who resides at Cork. The Government officials are extremely suspicious of anything and everything that might be construed into sympathy with Fenianism. Queenstown, our landing place, was formerly called the Cove of Cork. Eighteen years ago, the Queen coming to Ireland on a visit, there first set her foot on the land, and either at her own suggestion or at the request of the inhabitants—I could not learn which—the place was thenceforth called Queenstown. It is a village of some two thousand inhabitants, situated on the face of the hill, having no special attractiveness in itself, but from the heights in the rear there is afforded a good view of its spacious harbor and the beautifully green and highly cultivated surrounding country. The prospect is fine, grand, and one I shall never forget. It was charming to behold; the eye was delighted, the soul pleased with the view of both land and water, and I said to myself, if all Ireland is like this, it is indeed beautiful. Cork, about ten miles distant from Queenstown, up the river Lea, I did not like—neither the town nor its people. It is strongly Catholic—there being throughout the county, in which it is situated, ten Catholics to one Protestant. It is full of beggars, and many of its streets very narrow and very dirty. Its size, or the number of inhabitants it contains, I could not ascertain, although I asked four different persons. The first whom I questioned answered sixty thousand; the second, ninety thousand; the third five thousand, and the fourth one hundred and fifty thousand—a wide difference in the answers. What is true of all Ireland, however, is true of Cork. It is being gradually depopulated, losing its people by about one thousand every year. In 1846 Ireland had, it is said, a population of eight millions; in 1868 it has but four millions. The emigration is large, and I do not wonder that it is. Labor is so cheap that the poor can earn but a bare subsistence; and many are longing to go to America, who cannot go, through want of means to take them there. A laboring man receives for his work from six to eight shillings per week, *i. e.* from two dollars to two and a-half of our money in currency. And many who get no more have wives and children to support. How they manage to do it I cannot tell. Their children cannot be sent to school, and as a consequence great ignorance prevails.

Cork is a city of considerable commercial importance, being situated at the head of navigation on the river Lea. The river is spanned by nine durable stone-arched bridges. The city has some good streets, and some places of interest for the traveller to visit, among which is the very old church of Shandon, once Catholic, but which in the time of Cromwell came into possession of the Protestants. We heard its chime of bells of which Father Prout wrote:

"Sweet bells of Shandon
That sound so grand on
The beautiful waters of the river Lea."

In Cork is the Court House in which most of the Fenian prisoners have been tried, and about one hundred are now confined there.

While at Cork we paid a visit to "Blarney Castle," five miles distant. On our way out we had glimpses of rural life in Ireland. We saw how the peasantry live in their low white-washed houses with straw-thatched roofs. Blarney Castle is well worth a visit. Its ruins are magnificent and in a remarkable state of preservation. It was built—so it is said—in 1446, four hundred and twenty-two years since, and has been in a state of decay for nearly 350 years. Its "donjoun," or innermost retreat is one hundred and twenty feet high, from the summit of which is afforded a fine view of the whole surrounding country. Many persons have but an indistinct idea of what is meant by a castle or of the object for which it is built. There are many of them in the old world, and they are visited by the traveller simply because it is customary; and many go, and see and go away again without learning much of anything from their visit. A castle is literally, a little camp. Castrum, in Latin, is a camp. From castrum is derived castellum which signifies a little or small camp, and from the latter term (castellum) comes our word castle. It is a small, but strongly fortified place; and was built for purposes of defence, as everything about it clearly shows. When the country was first conquered the land was divided among a few—the conquerors and their principal officers and soldiers. This is the origin of the large landed estates in Great Britain. Barons and Lords frequently waged war against each other, and to defend themselves, they erected at enormous labor and expense, castles—fortified places. Blarney Castle was built by, and for many years, was the home of the McCarthys. I measured the thickness of the walls of the "donjon," or inmost apartment, and found them to be ten feet and a half thick, and built in the most solid and substantial manner. It would require much cannonading, even of the modern kind, to batter them down.

Very near the highest point of the Castle is a large stone called the "Blarney Stone," and which is said to possess the power of imparting to whomsoever kisses it a "peculiar and irresistible eloquence." Hence the origin of the word *blarney*. An old Irish woman, who stays about the Castle, told one of our party that if she would only kiss the Blarney Stone she would be ever afterwards *blarneying* the people. Some rhymer has written as follows:

"There is a stone there, whoever kisses,
Oh! he never misses to grow eloquent,
A clever spouter, he'll sure turn out, or
An out-an-outer, to be let alone.
Don't hope to hinder him, or to bewilder him,
Sure he's a pilgrim from the Blarney Stone."

I did not, however, kiss the Blarney Stone. There seemed to me to be too much risk of life in it, as it is 120 feet from the ground, and so situated that a single slip of hand or foot might dash you to pieces on the rocks below.

From Cork we went by rail forty miles to the far-famed lakes of Killarney, in the southwest of Ireland. Here we remained one day, though, had our time allowed, we could profitably and pleasantly have spent three or four. Killarney is said to be the most beautiful spot in Ireland, and in some respects I doubt not it is. I have as yet seen nothing to compare with it in all that is grand, noble, picturesque and inspiring in natural scenery. During the day we spent here we traveled, in wagonette, on foot, and in row boat, over thirty miles. There are three lakes, (called the Lakes of Killarney, the Lower, Middle and Upper, the largest of which is nine miles long and four miles broad,) dotted with rocky islands and surrounded by bold lofty mountains, on the peaks of which are plainly visible the clouds of heaven. The highest of the mountains is something over two thousand feet. Virgil speaks of the goat "hanging on the rock." While viewing these mountains we had many illustrations of the saying. Goats here and there were "hanging" on the rocks, and so high were they that they seemed no larger than rabbits at ten rods distant. During the whole of the ride over the lakes there is a rapid succession of most varied, grand and enchanting mountain scenery, and not the least pleasant incident to the visitor at these lakes is the sound of the bugle, the echo of whose notes, rolling from mountain to mountain, and heard two or three times, minded me of the music of heaven. Should any of our acquaintances ever visit these lakes we would recommend them to the guideship of "Sir Patrick Knight, of the Gap of Dunloe," who will call attention to the various objects of interest, and entertain them now and then with a "speech," all for the small sum of half a crown.

At Cork we met our townsmen, Mr. C. C. Boyle, of Allegheny, and Mr. J. D. Thompson, merchant, of Pittsburgh, well known to you, in company with whom we made the tour of the Lakes at Killarney, and went thence to Dublin. These gentlemen are on a European tour. They expect to visit Scotland, England, the Continent, and be from home about three months. They are pleasant gentlemen and we hope they may reap much benefit from their tour. They came over on the steamer "City of Paris," inman line, which halted off Queenstown on the morning of July 6th.

Bidding adieu to Killarney with its beautiful lakes and wild romantic scenery, we came by rail, a distance of 165 miles, to Dublin, the metropolis of Ireland. On our way we passed through a tract of fine picturesque country, the Cork Mountains on our right and the Tipperary on our left. Neat, tasteful, white country seats with walls surrounding them, and numerous hedge-rows, often met our eyes. By the way, let me say that railroad traveling in Ireland, while it is more rapid, is certainly more expensive than in the United States. You have to pay about three and a third cents per mile in gold, which is at least fifty per cent. higher than at home, and if you ride in a first class car you pay more.

There are three classes of cars here, first, second and third; and the fare for riding in a third class car is some what less than half what it is for riding in a first class car. For instance, from Cork to Killarney, the fare for a first class car is eleven shillings, for a second class, eight, and for a third class, five.

The railroads are substantially built, smooth and well ballasted. The sides in many places are finely graded and sodded, and hay is cut therefrom. The cars are much lighter than ours. There is no "conductor" on the train; an official called a "guard" accompanies it, and there is no system of checking baggage. You must look after your own luggage: Railroad managers on this *side* the great waters have much respect for human life. Accidents seldom occur. Passengers are not allowed to pass or walk over the track. If for instance, you have come to your place of changing cars, you step out, go up a flight of stairs, pass along a sort of bridge, go down another flight of stairs, and thus reach the car into which you wish to go.

Yesterday, July 12th, was a great day on the Emerald Isle, especially for the Orangemen. It was the anniversary of the battle of Agbrim between James II. and William the III. in 1691. Flags were flying from the tops of the churches, and "Orange" sermons were preached. Yesterday being Lord's Day they have their processions to-day. The Orangemen are the loyal party of the country—loyal to the English government, and opposed to the agitation and so-called disloyalty of the Fenians. They are called Orangemen because they advocate the views held by William III., the Prince of Orange. There is much dissatisfaction and discontent at the present time among many of the Irish people. But of this I will write at another time. J. K.

**Albany Cattle Market.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALBANY, July 28.—There has been an extra competition in the Cattle market this week between New York and Eastern buyers, and the result is an advance of ¼c on live weight. The Cattle are generally of a fair marketable quality; sales yesterday and to-day of upwards of 3,000, head, at 7a8c for common, 8¼a8¾c for ordinary to fair light, 9a9¾c for good to choice extra Illinois, Kentucky and Ohio Steers. Total receipts, 5,600. A number of droves passed through in first hands. Sheep in active request, at 5a6½c, and Lambs at 7¼a8½c. Hogs firm at 10¼a10½c for good to extra western for corn fed averaging about 240 pounds.

**Detroit Market.**

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DETROIT, July 28.—Flour is quiet but steady at $11,50a11,75 for choice brands. Wheat in fair demand at $2,25 for new No. 1 white, but there are no arrivals.