

FOR GOVERNOR:  
JAMES E. PAGE, of Bennington.  
FOR DEPUTY GOVERNOR:  
GEN. STEPHEN THOMAS, of West Fairlee.  
FOR TREASURER:  
JOHN A. PAGE, of Bennington.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

For Sheriff:  
HENRY C. BROWN, of Bennington.  
For Justice of the Peace:  
THOMAS WHITE, of Bennington.  
For Justice of the Peace:  
R. B. BURTON, of Bennington.

News Summary.

Hon. Geo. Bancroft, has been confirmed as Minister to Prussia.

There has been little of importance in the Burratt trial, since our last.

One county in Delaware will yield 800,000 bushels of peaches this season. San Francisco sends off six tons of gold and forty tons of silver every month.

Another revolutionary hero, John Regan, aged 104, has been discovered in Illinois.

By a Post Office regulation, letters for Canada are to be addressed hereafter to the Province of Quebec, or Province Ontario, Canada, instead of Canada East or Canada West, as heretofore.

The "Bourbon" element of the South, which neither learns nor forgets anything, is denunciatory of Gen. Longstreet's course. One paper says that he had "far better have died under the fire that prostrated him at the Wilderness, than to live to go so far astray," while another says that the "popular indignation against him in New Orleans is so strong that he has been compelled to seek shelter in some interior village."

This element is powerful in the South, and the problem of reconstruction is to render it harmless without being vindictive in punishing it.

At a Cable dinner given to the press last week, it is said that Cyrus W. Field, in reply to a denial of Mr. George Jones, about the amount paid to the Cable Company, called Mr. Jones a liar. Mr. Jones sent a letter next day by Henry J. Raymond, demanding an apology.

None came, and yesterday, Mr. Jones, meeting Mr. Field on Broadway, pulled his nose. The parties were instantly separated by the crowd.

The Yankees have not only gained admission to the principal trading ports of Japan, but have commenced the manufacture of Japan ware at Yokohama, of a superior quality, and have applied to the Yeecon for a patent.

The Republicans of Maryland, without distinction of color, have signed a memorial earnestly praying Congress at its present session to pass a bill abolishing all distinction in suffrage on account of race or color, throughout the Union.

Robert Toombs, who carried Georgia into the rebellion, writes a letter announcing his determination to do all in his power to reorganize the Democratic party in his State. He adds: "I regret nothing in the past but the dead and the failure, and am ready to use the best means I can command, to establish the principles for which we fought."

From January up to the close of June the total number of immigrants that arrived in New York was 128,690. On the 1st of July nearly 1300 immigrants were landed, and during the three days of the week several hundred more were added. The greater number of the immigrants who arrived last year remained in New York, the next largest number went to Pennsylvania, and nearly an equal number to Illinois, and then Ohio and Massachusetts each absorbed a fair portion; Vermont had 238.

Some idea of the extent of the peach crop this season in Delaware may be obtained from the estimates now being made by the railroad company which is preparing to carry them to market. It is thought that the yield in Kent county alone will be 800,000 baskets. This is exclusive of that portion lying along the bay and creeks, which has its natural outlet by steamboats and sailing vessels. In 1863, the year noted for its heavy crop, there was shipped from Smyrna 70,000 baskets. This year the railroad company give the quota of Smyrna at 200,000.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury gives notice of the practice to be observed hereafter by the Treasury department in case of the loss of registered bonds. Heretofore the general understanding has been, and to some extent the government has acted upon it, that if a registered bond should be lost or destroyed, the establishment of that fact to the satisfaction of the department, a new bond would be issued to the owner. Such is no longer the practice of the department. Hereafter, owners of registered bonds are required to take as much care of them as of the coupon bonds. While the title to the bond will be respected so long as it stands in the name of the owner, and the interest semi-annually and the principal at maturity promptly paid over, no new bond will be issued in its stead unless the old one is actually presented. Thus the negotiability is destroyed.

The Veto.—The President sent his message to the House of Representatives vetoing the supplemental reconstruction bill on Thursday last. Toward the conclusion of the message he says: "This interference with the authority of the Executive department is an evil that will inevitably sap the foundation of our federal system. But it is not the worst evil of this legislation. It is a great wrong to take from the President powers conferred on him alone by the Constitution, but the wrong is more flagrant and more dangerous when the powers so taken from the President are conferred upon subordinate executive officers, and especially upon military officers. Each of the five district commanders, though not chosen by the people or responsible to them, exercise at this hour more executive power, civil and military than the people have been willing to confer upon the head of the executive department, though chosen by and responsible to themselves. The remedy is in the hands of the people, and is to be found in the ballot, and it is a sure one if not controlled by fraud, overawed by military power or from apathy on their part. With an abiding confidence in their patriotism, wisdom and integrity, I am still hopeful of the future and that in the end the rod of despotism will be broken, the iron heel of power lifted from the necks of the people and the principles of a national constitution preserved."

The President on Monday, of last week, transmitted to the Senate a communication covering copies of orders, opinions of correspondence, &c., with the district military commanders in carrying out the reconstruction acts, which had been called for by a resolution of that body. In this document he says: "It is exceedingly difficult at the present time to estimate the probable expense of carrying into full effect the two acts of March last and the bill which passed the two Houses of Congress on the 13th inst. If the existing Governments of ten States of the Union are to be disposed of and their entire machinery is to be placed under the exclusive control and authority of the respective District Commanders, the expenditure incident to the administration of such Governments must necessarily be incurred by the Federal Government."

It is believed that in addition to the \$2,100,000 already expended, an estimate for the sum which will be required for this purpose will not be less than \$14,000,000—the aggregate amount expended, prior to the rebellion in the administration of their respective governments by the ten States embraced in the provision of those acts. The sum expended would no doubt be considerably augmented if the machinery of these States is to be operated by the Federal Government, and would be largely increased if the United States by abolishing the existing State Governments should become responsible for the liabilities incurred by them before the rebellion in laudable efforts to develop their resources, and in nowise created for insurrectionary purposes.

The debts of these States thus legitimately incurred when accurately ascertained, will, it is believed, approximate to a hundred million of dollars, and they are held not only by our own citizens, among whom are residents of portions of the country which have ever remained loyal to the Union, but by persons who are subjects of foreign governments. It is worthy of the consideration of Congress and of the country whether if the Federal Government by its action were to assume such obligations, so large an addition would not seriously impair the credit of the nation, or, on the other hand, whether the refusal of Congress to guarantee the payments of the debts of those States, after having abolished or displaced their State governments, would not be viewed as a violation of good faith, and repudiation by the National Legislature of the liabilities which these States had justly and legally incurred.

Regarding the reception of this precious document in the Senate the Tribune's special has the following: The President's message on the subject of Rebel debts gave rise to a very free expression of opinion from both sides of the Senate, and Democrats and Republicans concurred in pronouncing it an untimely and uncalled-for document. No one attempted to defend it. Reverdy Johnson regretted that it had been sent in. He thought it indiscreet in the President to make such an attempt to create alarm and apprehension in the public mind at the present time, on such a subject. He pronounced the opinion expressed unfounded, and the reasoning fallacious. Mr. Hendricks followed in a strain equally uncompromising to the President, and even Buckalew could see no just grounds for the financial fears of his Excellency. The Democrats were evidently chagrined, and did their best to cut the debate short and get the message out of sight. There were a dozen speeches made on the subject, but all on one side. It had no friends.

PETTERSON'S MAGAZINE, for August, contains stories by Frank Lee Benedict, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens and other popular authors, besides miscellaneous matter, and its usual number of fashion plates. A good number.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, for August, contains stories by T. S. Arthur, Virginia F. Townsend, and many other pleasing writers. Its fashion plates and engravings are numerous and fully up to the standard point of excellence for which "Arthur's" is celebrated.

A Florida letter says that every acre of land at any time cultivated in that State will be under cultivation this year.

Local Intelligence.

RECONSTRUCTION.—G. W. Bradley, the enterprising owner of Bennington, is completing one of the most valuable in the north shore of Bennington County.

FACTORY FIRES.—Peter Wynne, Prop. of Factory Point, lost a valuable team house on Friday of last week. Insured for \$67 only. About three weeks since Mr. Wynne lost a valuable cow.

MR. S. P. CANNFIELD, of Arlington, has erected a building on the street leading from the Depot in that village to Main Street, and opened therein furniture ware rooms, and keeps on hand a good assortment of furniture, mirrors and everything pertaining to the trade. Mr. C. has excellent mechanic and will satisfactorily execute all orders given him for the manufacture or repair of any article of furniture.

We have recently commenced his to the public as a good workman, and in every respect entitled to the highest respect of the community in which he has toiled himself.

TO THE BELL CLUB OF BENNINGTON COUNTY: The "Titan Base Ball Club" of Pawlet, hereby challenge any club that can be picked from the Bennington County of Bennington County, to play a match game "Ball for Ball," at Bennington, on the 19th of August. Communications to be addressed to E. WALKER, Capt. of Team, Pawlet.

We understand that the above challenge has been accepted by the first nine of the "Outlaws Club" of Factory Point, and that the match will be played on the day and at the place designated in the challenge.

THE Episcopal Society of Arlington are building a very nice parsonage, in the grove north of the residence of S. Denning, Esq., in that village. It is a beautiful location.

MR. L. L. ALLEN, commended by Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, and Gen. Grant and Howard, as an eloquent lecturer on Temperance, will address the citizens of Manchester on this subject at the Court House this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Let there be a full attendance from all parts of the town.

DEMOCRATIC.—The Democrats of Bennington County are requested to meet in convention at the Town Hall in Arlington, on Friday, the 23rd of August, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for County officers for the ensuing year, and transact any other proper business.

GEORGE H. SIMMONS, County, A. ALDRICH, A. P. GRADHAM, Committee. No. Bennington, July 22, 1867.

FIRE IN LONDONDERRY.—Two barns belonging to A. E. Cole, Londonderry, were destroyed by fire on the 9th inst., including most of the farming tools, a large wagon and harness, &c. His house was also cleared but by great exertion was saved. The fire was set by his son who is a non compos mentis, of about sixteen years. He has been watched for several years, as he has threatened to burn his father's buildings. Loss about \$500. Insured for \$100 in Farmer's Mutual.

GOOD FARMING.—E. G. Tuttle, of East Dorset, informs us that on Friday afternoon last, he caught, with the "fly," sixteen pounds and nine ounces of brook trout in three hours and fifty minutes. Without question the Fishing Club belongs to Tuttle.

The great secret of his success, however, lies in the fact that he uses one of C. F. Overy's Fly Rods. Friend Overy can beat them all in the manufacture of fishing rods, and Tuttle can do likewise in the use of them.

BURR AND BURTON SEMINARY.—In our paper of last week was a notice of the appointment of Rev. Russell Harris, Jr., as principal of Burr and Burton Seminary, in the place of Rev. Mr. Olmsted, who has just resigned. A correspondent has called our attention to the omission of a notice of the late examination and anniversary exercises at this institution. These occurred on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 9th and 10th of July. These exercises at the examination, expressed themselves gratified with the appearance of the several classes as creditable to the pupils themselves, and manifesting the fidelity and skill of their instructors. The anniversary exercises, labelled the fifth in the series, were this year, for the first time, attended in the Chapel of the Seminary, instead of at the Congregational Church, as heretofore. The tasteful decoration of the Chapel, the pleasing variety of the exercises, and the care and propriety with which they were performed, made the occasion in many respects more gratifying to the audience than they would have been with the restriction necessary in a thronged place of worship. The farewell remarks made by the late principal, at the conclusion of the exercises, were peculiarly appropriate, tender and impressive.

AN IMPORTANT TREATY.—The Journal's correspondent gives the following particulars concerning an important treaty submitted to the Senate on Saturday last:—

The treaty with Russia by which the United States will obtain Alaska, although of great importance to the Pacific coast States, is eclipsed in a commercial point of view by another treaty which has been negotiated with the Sandwich Islands. It establishes commercial reciprocity with that common centre of the great whaling grounds of the Pacific ocean and will insure to the States of the Pacific coast supplies of sugar, molasses, coffee, meat vegetables and other articles of domestic produce at lower rates. Statistics have been collected which show the great importance of this treaty commercially. Politically it ends the contest which has been for some years carried on through missionaries and other agencies for the control of the Sandwich Islands by the United States, France and Great Britain. American diplomacy has again triumphed. Commercial reciprocity with the Sandwich Islands has for some years been demanded by the inhabitants of the States on the Pacific coast, and it so happened that Mr. McCook, sent out to negotiate the treaty, met at San Francisco an envoy from the King of the Sandwich Islands, bound hither on a similar errand, and the treaty was negotiated in San Francisco. There are ten months allowed for its ratification. This may lead to its retention in the State Department if there is a prospect of a speedy adjournment of Congress.

With Alaska and the Aleutian Islands as a territory, and with a reciprocity treaty, which is but the initial step towards the absorption of the Sandwich Islands, the United States will henceforth command the Pacific Ocean and control its commerce.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Vermont have accepted an invitation to lay the corner stone of the "Norwich University" at Northfield, on Thursday, August 1st. The railroads will carry for fare one way.

ELSON GOODALL, of Newfane, aged 23 years was drowned on the 7th inst. while in bathing.

JAMES L. MORGAN, 12 years of age, son of Mr. Morgan of No. Pownall, was drowned in that place on Friday afternoon, the 12th inst.

Cannot the Agricultural Products of the town of Manchester be increased and the money expended in the improvement of the soil, re-paid by the increase of production?

It is an old saying "that he who makes four spires of grass grow where but one formerly grew, is a benefactor to mankind." If the farmers of Manchester would so improve their farms as to double their productions would they not be benefactors, not to the world only, but to themselves? I have often heard the remark of those who were former residents of this town, who, after an absence of twelve or fifteen years, have returned, say they "noticed a great improvement in the houses, barns and out-buildings of the farmers." Have our farms been equally improved?

Some farms, or parts of farms, have been made more productive than they were ten years ago, others are less productive. There is a tract of land running from the south-westerly part of the town to the north-east part, embracing the valley of the Battenkill, including the first ridge of upland, that produces good crops of grain and grass. These can be made more productive.

There is another tract lying on both sides of the west road that is called a "cold, wet soil," and the soil is what farmers call "hard-pan." The soil of the most of this tract, evidently has all the materials, organic and inorganic, in such proportions as to constitute a fertile soil. In 1,000 parts of a fertile soil, without manure, there are found 648 parts silica or sand and 57 parts alumina or clay—over 7-10 of the whole is sand and clay. Without the aid of agricultural chemistry every farmer can see this "hard-pan" soil contains a large proportion of sand and some clay—lime is in about the same amount as clay is necessary, and this we know these soils possess. There is another clear evidence that this "hard-pan" soil is naturally fertile, for when it is thrown up from a post hole or ditch, the grass near the margin of the soil thrown up soon assumes a dark-green color, the same as it does near a manure heap. These lands cannot be fitted for the early planting of corn or for other grains, without draining. The lands of this description in this town are favorably situated for draining, as there is a gradual and sufficient descent to carry off the water in the drains. When the water passes off, the warm air takes its place, after being drained, this hard soil can be easily turned up in the spring with a plow, and then this apparently barren soil, when it is exposed to the atmosphere, becomes a pliable, dark-colored loam, and by the application of manure can be made to produce abundant crops of grass or grain, and on no land will manure be more beneficial and lasting. Let a few experiments be made. There has not been a sufficient amount of draining in this town to be called an experiment, nor in the north shire of this County, with the exception of what has been done in Sunderland by A. & R. Graves. They have drained ten or fifteen acres, which before it was drained did not produce enough grass to pay the interest on \$5.00. It now produces good crops of corn, oats and grass, and when the drains shall be doubled in number this land will be the most productive of any up-lands in Sunderland.

Judge French, John Johnson and others, have their fifteen or twenty miles of drains and say the increase of crops more than pays the expense. The Supt. of the State Agricultural Society of Connecticut, has sent circulars all over the State, requesting information concerning draining. Twenty farmers returned answers. Thus A. Mead, of Greenwich, says he has drained forty acres. It did not, before it was drained, yield \$3 per acre, since, he has made an average of \$25 per acre. I hope to see the system of improvement by draining our wet lands commenced. I have no doubt the benefit will be so apparent that it will be extensively prosecuted. The whole of the farm of John Phelps would be doubled in value or quadrupled. The land on the high part of that farm, though of the same kind of soil, produces good crops, much of the land will not produce good crops, the hard pan being near the surface. To get good crops of grass or grain on this land, the land must be drained. The whole of Curtis Burton's land needs draining. There is a small piece near his house that requires nothing but draining to make it produce abundantly. This piece could be drained with little expense. Let there be a drain 2 1/2 feet deep from the north line through the west part, south to the road—it might be done with small stone instead of tile. The water has stood for days on the surface of that land between the hills, and the corn seemed for weeks to be struggling to sustain life. If that piece had been drained last September, there would now be seen a luxuriant growth of corn standing four feet above the ground, and in silk, instead of the pale, sickly, fever-ague appearance it has had this season. Let Brookings Munson drain a few acres east of his house and barn. If he should deposit a \$100 U. S. bond in drains there, I am confident he would receive an income of \$14.50 instead of \$7.30. If the highway district No. 3

would make a drain on each side of the road beginning opposite of T. Perkins' and running south to the brook, 3 feet deep on the east side and 3 1/2 or 4 feet on the west side, it would greatly benefit the road, it would too drain the cellars on the west side of the road. I see Capt. Wooster reads the Country Gentleman. He has saved his current baskets from the destruction of the current bug, by the application of the remedy recommended in that paper. I hope he will put in practice other improvements recommended there, by making a few drains from his house through his garden and fruit yard to the brook—he would have one of the earliest, most productive and beautiful gardens and fruit yard in town.

I have called by name some who own these lands which require draining, because their lands are well adapted to this kind of improvement. They have, too, manifested good taste in the improvement of their dwellings and yards, and being gentlemen of unquestionable industry, (qualifications requisite to make great improvement by draining,) and neither of them, I presume, have any strong dislike to filthy lucre. I hope to see the lands particularly referred to, drained, and the owners abundantly rewarded by the increase of production.

Judge French's book on draining contains much valuable information. I believe that book is in the Farmers Library in this town, if not, it ought to be, and in every farmer's house—or of those who have not the present and back numbers of the Country Gentleman. The experience of John Johnson and several others can be found in that paper.

AGRICOLA.

Correspondence of the Journal.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18, '67.

MR. EDITOR.—Perhaps no city in America, at all approaching it in size, with the single exception of Brooklyn, which is really but a suburb of N. Y., makes so little stir and noises quiet, unpretending, yet vast and wealthy Philadelphia. Its situation midway between the Commercial and Political capitals, its distance from the sea, and its lack of any striking advantages in location seem to justify the expression of surprise which often escapes strangers on first traversing its illimitable area.

It is a fact, though hard to be credited by New Yorkers that the houses in this city outnumber those of New York by thousands, and that the disparity is increasing every year.

The traveler, stunned with the rush and roar of Broadway, is slow to recognize in calm and quiet Chestnut street, the main avenue of the second city of the Union. It is the fashion in some sections to speak slightly of Philadelphia as being an overgrown village—a mere aggregation of houses. It has been well said that every great city is the expression of an idea.

The thought of Rome in its glory was—power; of Athens—art; of Babylon—magnificence; of Palmyra—pleasure; of Jerusalem—religion. Paris to-day is a synonym for gayety and glitter. London suggests the rustle of Ledger leaves, and the sober hum of business. The very name of Boston has a learned sound, and N. Y. is the city par excellence that expresses the extremes of our national characteristics. What is the peculiarity of Philadelphia, which gives it an individuality of its own? One word expresses it—conservatism. Philadelphia guards with jealous care, whatever is time hallowed, and looks suspiciously and long at anything new. Hence it always lags a little in the race of improvement, but it clings with the more persistence to a reform once adopted. Colored people are now permitted to ride in the street cars, but the contest which brought about this innovation was long and bitter. All through the war in a city famed for its generous and tender care of the soldiers who wore the blue, the sick or maimed veteran with a black skin was thrust from the public vehicle where the dirtiest butternut or most rabid copperhead could ride unquestioned. And this was not so much from dislike to the negro as from a dislike of change. In like manner the main reason why the cars do not run on Sunday is because they have not.

We are just now in the midst of a carnival of song and larger beer. All day Saturday the "bands" were arriving, and at evening were formally welcomed by their city brethren and the mayor on Independence square with fireworks, torchlights and general rejoicings. Sunday they occupied in steamboat excursions on the Delaware, participated in by hundreds who had not the excuse of old associations and Teutonic blood for their violation of the day of rest. Monday and Tuesday were spent in "seeing the city," which many best accomplished from the inside of various larger beer saloons. On the eve of Monday occurred the grand concert, in which twelve hundred trained voices took part. Tuesday eve witnessed a trial of musical skill between fifteen of the visiting societies. The first prize—an embroidered standard—was awarded to the Kiederkranz of N. Y. and the second—a silver goblet, to the Hoboken Quartette.

Both these concerts were held at the Academy of Music, which was filled to overflowing. On Tuesday night indeed it was found necessary to open the new Horticultural hall adjoining—which by the way is the largest musical hall in the country.

Wednesday was the great day of the festival, and all the Saenger bands with unnumbered thousands beside took themselves and their families in true German style to the extensive gardens a mile or two beyond the city proper. There they spent the entire day in the good old fashion of the Fatherland, with the American addition of speech-making. To-day comes the leave-taking and so closes the "10th National Saenger Festival." To aid in a conception of the amount of larger beer consumed at this festival it is said that on Tuesday the supply in the city was so nearly exhausted that large demands were made on N. Y.

Notwithstanding the immense numbers of visitors to the city, there has been no violation of its peace—a fact which speaks volumes in the praise of our fellow citizens of Teutonic descent. The weather has been for the most part all that could be desired, and has added greatly to the comfort and pleasure of the multitude.

In common with its sister cities, Philadelphia is remarkably healthy and remarkably dull. Fewer persons than usual have left the city as yet, though many are ready to take their flight on the advent of the "hot term." Thus far, with the exception of a day or two, the heat has not been at all oppressive. In spite of high prices a large number of new houses are going up, principally in the northern section of the city, and a still larger number have been contracted for. This will necessitate large quantities of Vermont marble, for they are all built after the old pattern of white facings and door steps.

A large marble dealer of this city told me recently that he was paying hundreds of dollars monthly into the pockets of middle-men in Troy, which he should save by shipping at Hudson. How long is the trade of Western Vermont to suffer from the rapacity of Troy managers?

Foreign Correspondence of the Journal.

LONDON, July 3rd, 1867.

DEAR JOURNAL: My last letter from the Steamer Cuba, was mailed at Queenstown, at which place we arrived about five P. M. Thursday, the 27th ult, the 8th day out. Nothing out of the usual order of things occurred on board. Charlie, as well as all the rest, was delighted to see land, as we came in sight of a point of old Ireland some fifty miles out from Queenstown, and as we approached this point, we saw a tower upon a high rock, which is a telegraph station. Here we swung up flags and signals indicating the name of the ship, and fire a gun. In a few moments after the news of our arrival in Liverpool, London and America. At Queenstown, a small town below the city of Cork, we landed 35 passengers and 70 bags of mails. Those wishing to visit Ireland and Scotland first, got off here always, and the mails were taken across the channel and thence by Rail Road to London and Liverpool, and arrive a few hours in advance of us. From Queenstown we are about 20 hours ride from Liverpool. The days and nights were calm, the sea smooth. The next day opened the same, clear and beautiful, and the scenery all along up the English Channel was interesting, and in some places where we neared land we could see men and animals moving about, all of which afforded amusement for the passengers on deck.

We arrived at Liverpool about 5 P. M., Friday, making a passage from Boston in 8 days and 22 hours, one of the quickest on record; wonderful passage, for the ocean was as smooth and quiet as a river all the way, except one rainy day as we were crossing the gulf stream, and then not enough to create much motion, you must never expect to cross on such a time, for it is an occurrence of a life time said the captain.

Here we anchor in the stream, a small steamer brings out a posse of Custom House officers draped in red and gilt striped coats, queer looking caps, with badge of Lion and Unicorn over the fore piece. These go to work to examine our baggage, all of us with keys in hand open every thing even to the hand bags. The inquiry is made "Have you any thing subject to duty?" any sugars or tobacco? at the same time poke over the contents a little, then paste a bit of paper on the parcel and pass it. This process took about two hours, after which we were allowed to go on shore. There if you ever saw a flock of sheep leap a fence you have a specimen of the crowd for dry land! Cheerful faces, shaking of hands, good bye's, tears and kisses, hopes and promises, with thankful hearts, was the order of the hour.

Steamer days the wharf is lined with friends and cab-men to receive, some to welcome—more for the miserable shilling. Cabs in this country are queer things, having heavy wheels, clumsy old style affairs, such as we saw in

New York thirty years ago, and one new style named "Hansom" after the inventor, a very good thing. I must describe it. It is much like a chaise swung low between two heavy large wheels, behind which very high up, is fixed a seat for the driver, the reins from the horse pass directly over the top of the chaise up to him; we step in from the ground, close the little front half-doors, and we can see all before us, but can communicate with the driver only through a small hole in the top. There are several thousands of these in Liverpool, which are licensed to go for hire, and still more in London. They are a cheap conveyance, only sixpence per mile for two, and can be picked up at every turn. As horse railroads are not tolerated in this country, these are convenient; into one of these Charlie and I got into a fit frolic I could not suppress, however ridiculous we appeared. We came up to our Hotel in good style, which by the way, is a very fine building facing on Exchange square, one of the best locations in the city, to see the most of the town in the shortest time—the Washington Hotel. We were first of all to book our names, and have our rooms allotted, quite an object, steamer days.

A bath and clean linen after a dusty, hot drive, at home, is a luxury indeed. But to know the height of comfort in this line you need to take this trip and when you arrive be conducted to a large, elegantly furnished room, such as is found in England everywhere, and doff an entire suit of ship clothes and get out of ship smell into fresh clothes and air, the relief is such that for a while you will scarcely know yourself.

While engaged in this, Charlie cries out, well we are here at last in the old country all safe! Yes, Charlie, we are here! and a great country it is, although Great Britain and Ireland has a population of only 34,500,000. The empire of the Queen covers a population of over 185,000,000. Well, said Charlie, she may lose that little town of Canada one of these days, and then it will figure up less a little!

Now about Liverpool. It is a city of over 400,000 population, running along 15 miles upon the banks of the river Mersey. It is noted for its magnificent docks, which are built of dressed granite, and covers 200 acres, with 15 miles of quays. One third or more of the trade is with the United States; the annual amount of cotton alone is over 4,000,000 bales. There are some very fine buildings in Liverpool, the Exchange is one of the best; before this, sitting on a horse is the monument of Prince Albert, which is much admired. It was placed there last year—his memory is much beloved by every one in England. All the streets are well paved, and the few perks kept in good order. The retail shops display their goods in show windows which surpass Broadway, New York, and the low prices make them very tempting to us Americans.

There is not enough new and interesting in Liverpool to induce travelers to remain longer than one day or so. We left at 11 1/2 the next morning for London. Say that you will about 11 P. M., I must admit there is no such comfort in traveling as is found in these English R. R. coaches as they call them. Only six divided seats in each compartment, these deep, soft cushioned, the sides and back as well, places over head for small parcels, hats, &c. We got on the fast train which makes 50 miles an hour including stops, a speed that would never do to follow in our country, and yet here the ride with this terrible speed was so quiet that conversation was carried on with as much ease as in a parlor. We had some of our ship friends along with us, several on the same train. The country through which we pass is too beautiful at this time of the year for me to describe, I can only say it is one perfect garden all the way, even the R. R. slopes are cultivated. There are no fences. Hedges tastefully trimmed form the division line,—low trees and those only for shade or ornament. Here and there in the distance, on some high land, might be seen midst a grove the towers of some Lord's castle. Vegetation is about the same in advance as at home,—men and women in the fields gathering hay.—There are no fields of corn as with us, they don't raise corn here, nor make use of maize, as they call it, save for fowl and beasts. It is very interesting to look upon these old English farms, and it brings so fresh to mind pictures we have seen in our school books, and all those young impressions and desires to see the reality of them. Now we were realizing the same. Here and there, nestling midst a clump of shrubs, is seen the low, gambled-roofed, brown stone house, entirely covered with moss, and dark green English ivy, the thatched roof, and larger stone chimney-top from which was curling a small cloud of smoke, some old oak tree standing hard by, spreading out its branches over the narrow path which led to the spruce and another across the field, in which it