STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

LET IT PASS.

Be not swift to take offense;
Let it pass!
Anger is a foe to sense;
Let it pass!
Brood not darkly o'er a wrong
Which will disappear ere long:
Rather sing this cheery song—
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

Strife corodes the purest mind;
Let it pass!
As the unregarded wind,
Let it pass!
Any vulgar souls that live
May condemn without reprieve;
'Tis the noble who forgive,
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

Echo not an angry word;
Let it pass!
Think how often you have erred;
Let it pass!
Since our joys must pass away
Like the dew-drops on the spray,
Wherefore should our sorrows stay?
Let them pass!
Let them pass!

If for good you've taken ill,
Let it pass!
Oh! be kind and gentle still;
Let it pass!
Time at last makes all things straight;
Let us not resent, but wait,
And our triumph shall be great,
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

Bid your anger to depart;
Let it pass!
Lay these homely words to heart;
Let it pass!
Follow not the giddy throng;
Better to be wronged than wrong;
Therefore sing the cheery song—
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—A dispatch from Berne, Switzerland, July 29th, says:

Particulars have been received here of a fatal accident which occurred on Mount Cervin, upon the 14th instant. Lord Francis Douglas, aged 19, Mr. Whymper, Charles Hudson, and Mr. Haddo, all met at Zermatt, and being desirous of accomplishing the ascent of Mount Cervin, or Matterhorn, which had hitherto proved inaccessible, resolved to make the attempt in a party. Mr. Hudson had brought from London some wire rope to facilitate the ascent; but finding that Mr. Whymper was ready to proceed, he left his apparatus at his hotel, and started from Zermatt with the gentleman above named, accompanied by the guides, Michael Croz, of Chamounix, and Tangwald, with the two sons of the latter. None of the party expected to reach the summit on this occasion, wishing only to discover some way to the decided point. One of Tangwald's sons even returned to the village. The party passed the night at the foot of Mount Cervin. On the following day, finding the ascent would be easier than was anticipated, they pushed on and arrived at the summit at 2 P. M. At 3 o'clock they were descending the mountain, Croz leading the way, followed by Lord F. Douglas, Messrs. Haddo, Hudson and Whymper, and the two Tangwalds, the whole party being connected by the same rope. Lord F. Douglas happening to slip, caused Croz and Messrs. Haddo and Hudson to fall also. Tangwald, the father, the last of the party, was able to pass the end of the rope round a rocky projection, but it broke between Messrs. Whymper and Hudson, and the four first—namely, Croz, the Guide, Lord F. Douglas, and Messrs. Haddo, and Hudson—rolled down the mountain side, and were precipitated from rock to rock, to a depth of 4,000 feet. The survivor arrived at Zermatt, at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 15th instant. The bodies of the victims of the catastrophe were recovered the same day.

THE DRY TORTUGAS.—The group of keys or small islands, to which O'Laughlin, Dr. Mudd and their fellow-convicts have been sent, compose the "Dry Tortugas," and are about one hundred and twenty miles west of Cape Sable, in Florida. They are ten in number, and consist of a coral formation, with little vegetation except mangrove bushes that are worthless shrubs incident to swampy places in that latitude. A light-house stands upon of the larger islets, and another one forms the site of Fort Jefferson, a large fortification which has been in course of erection for many years, and is not yet completed. At the beginning of the war it was garrison by only one company of artillery, but was never seriously threatened by secessionists, its position being so insolated as to defy capture except by a naval attack, the means for which were not at their command. The islands are so barren and uninviting that no vessels approach them excepting Government transports. The latter go to supply the garrison and convicts with food, the islands themselves furnishing nothing in the way of subsistence. The convicts, who number about five hundred and fifty, are made up of guerillas, deserters, and soldiers who have been convicted for grave infractions of military law. The penal labor chiefly, if not exclusively required, is work upon the fortifications. The climate is disagreeably hot of course, and mosquitoes and gallinippers abound, but the islands are somewhat less liable to visitations of yellow fever than the adjacent Cuban and Floridian coasts.

FOR AND AGAINST TOBACCO.—All the evils of smoking, says Dr. Richardson, are functional in character, and no confirmed smoker so long as he indulges in the habit can ever be said to be well; but it does not follow that he is to become the subject or organic or fatal disease because he smokes. Smoking produces disturbances in the blood, on the stomach, on the heart, on the organs of the sense, on the brain, on the mucous membrane of the mouth and throat, and on the bronchial surface of the lungs. The statement that tobacco smoke causes specific diseases, such as insanity, epilepsy, consumption, and chronic bronchitis, Dr. Richardson considers as devoid of truth. The atrophy of the optic nerve, said to be produced by tobacco smoking, was at one time strongly questioned; but the more extended observation seems to have confirmed the dependence of the disease on tobacco. Put down the smokers in Great Britain at a million. Why should a million of men be living with stomachs that only partially digest, hearts that labor unnaturally, and blood that is not fully oxidised? In a purely philosophical point of view, the question admits of but one answer—viz: that the existence of such a million of imperfectly working, living organisms is a national absurdity—a picture suggesting a mania, foolish, ridiculous, and incomprehensible. And yet Dr. Richardson considers tobacco "the least harmful of luxuries." "It is innocuous," he says, "as compared with alcohol; it does infinitely less harm than opium; and by the side of high living it altogether contrasts most favorably."

JAW-BREAKERS.—In a poem by Hoffman, the German poet, who was expelled from the Prussian dominions, and the admission of his works prohibited, the following huge word appears: "Steuerverweigerungsverfassungsmässigberechtigt," meaning a man who is exempt by the Constitution from paying taxes. We ourselves have heard of a gentleman, a member of the Marrionettenschauspielhausengesellschaft, who was said to be an excellent performer on the Constantinopolitanischedudelsackpfeife.

The expulsion of such a poet might have been a State necessity. It is hardly possible that Prussia could have contained Hoffman and many of his words. He would worry the telegraph at a cent a word for a hundred words; the Atlantic cable could scarcely bear or make room for them.

A COSTLY SENATOR.

Senator Nesmith left Walla Walla last Thursday, intending to visit the Boise and Owyhee mines, and leave Salt Lake City for St. Louis on the 1st of October, with a military escort provided for his safety.—[Statesman, Sept. 18th.

Since when, we wonder, has it become a privilege of U. S. Senators to be provided with military escorts? Senator Nesmith receives about $6,000 mileage. That amount ought certainly to pay his way by any route which can be travelled from Oregon to Washington. To make the people further pay in order that he may go *safely* is rather presumptuous in him, we think. But Senator Nesmith seems to have a penchant that way. Although nearly his first business on his arrival at Washington, just after his election, was to pry into the mileage account of his predecessor, Gen. Lane, and to send word back to his organ in Oregon that that gentleman had drawn constructive mileage for a single session,—and this was done purposely to injure General Lane,—the same horrified, virtuous Senator Nesmith, two years afterwards, first voted to himself and then drew from the Federal Treasury, about $20,000 constructive mileage, whilst he had never travelled one mile to or from his home to warrant the honest payment of the money. The same men who so abusively censured Gen. Lane for receiving $6,000 which he had not voted to himself, but had taken in accordance with usage, could not, however, discover anything censurable in their favorite, Nesmith, for having, contrary to any precedent, to all usage, voted to himself $20,000, for three constructive mileages in a lump.

This last extravagance of Senator Nesmith's is more extraordinary than his mileage extortion from the pockets of the people. The gentleman must have a fondness for military escorts. If we remember rightly, he went to view the battle of Chickamauga. There he became almost paralyzed with fear, and General Thomas, to save him from capture by the rebels, ordered a military escort to conduct him to a place of safety, very far in the rear. That escort may not have cost the Nation much, however. Now, he comes back to Oregon, and is provided with $6,000 mileage to pay his travelling expenses here and back to Washington he will also be pretty certain to come in for a handsome sum for his "extra services" as one of the Senate Committee to look into the affairs of the Indian Departments in Oregon and Washington. And yet, on his way back, when he could go by steamer very safely—and so will he draw mileage for the five or six thousand miles of steamer route instead of the three thousand miles of overland road he will actually travel—he journeys leisurely across the country, guarded by a military escort. It is the first instance of the kind we ever heard of. In autocratic and monarchical Europe, Emperors, Kings, Queens, Princes and Noblemen, high dignitaries and officials, are attended on their journeys by military escorts; and, we grieve to say, the practice has for two or three years past been copied by the Executive at Washington. But this is the first instance, we believe, in which a Senator has secured to himself at the cost of the people an annual escort for his safety—over a road too which hundreds daily travel without protection of the kind. It is about the only thing Senator Nesmith has exhibited originality in, and perhaps it ought to be valued for this sole reason; and yet it is in the application, not the style itself, he is original—for he but apes the nobility of Europe in this, as snobs of other tastes copy them in dress, tone, display, &c. It is worth while to note the fact that while a Senator can be provided with a military escort for himself across the plains, emigrants who come to this coast are not furnished with any, nor can troops be *spared* to fight hostile Indians who infest the mining regions, but they are at once furnished to a scared Senator who dares not travel unless surrounded by soldiers. Senator Nesmith might have gone by steamers to the East, and saved the people all this extra expense; however, he may have remembered that several years ago some of the natives on the Isthmus attacked passengers there, and of course they might do so again, and there he might be unable to procure protection of an escort for his safety. There is one thing in which perhaps most of the people of Oregon will agree—that if it be necessary to provide Senator Nesmith a military escort to return him to the State, the people anywhere at the East are welcome to keep him amongst them. He is not so useful to or valued by the people of Oregon that they would consent to go the expense of a military escort to bring him back here. Although he has never spared Oregon in the way of cost and outlay, Oregon will most cheerfully consent to return good for evil, and spare him for all time to come. No man can put his finger on a measure for the benefit of this State that Senator Nesmith has introduced in the Senate or had passed; but the instances in which he has catered to his own interests are manifold. He is a costly, but most useless Senator.

Father O'Reiley, Catholic priest at Newport, R. I., has denounced the Fenian Brotherhood in the severest terms, and threatened any of his flock with excommunication and deprivation of the right of Christian burial who join in it.

Divorce cases in New York are twice as numerous this year as they were last.

THE ELECTION IN KENTUCKY.

Military Outrages---Soldiers Prevent Democrats from Voting---A Democratic Sheriff Seized.

The following accounts of Abolition outrages at the late election in Kentucky are copied from dispatches to the Cincinnati and Chicago papers. They sufficiently show in what manner the party in power mean to carry elections, and how little regard they have for the Act of their own Congress which prohibits military interference at the polls. Thank God, such outrages are not permitted in Oregon. Our Democracy will never submit to the like:

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 7.

The most flagrant attempts were made here this morning to carry the election by the aid of the military power. A list of proscribed persons had been made out, by some self-constituted Committee of Public Safety, and was placed in the hands of a military officer. Every one whose name appeared in it was arrested if he appeared near the polls. There was no appeal from the list, and a willingness to take the test oath of Gov. Bramlette did not save the proscribed. Private malice, in many cases, was the only instigator of the proscription.

The following telegraphic correspondence, between the Sheriff of this county and Gov. Bramlette, shows the situation:

LEXINGTON, Aug. 7.

To Gov. T. E. BRAMLETTE, Frankfort, Kentucky:

A military force occupies both voting places in this city, and have arrested three men, one for voting, and two for being in the Court House, intending to vote. Thereupon the officers of the election in one precinct declined to go on with the election under military dictation. The Sheriff at one precinct was arrested, and taken to headquarters while in the discharge of his duties. The citizens stand in front of the polls, and indicate to the soldiers those who are not entitled to vote, and all such so pointed out are not allowed to present themselves to the Judges. What shall I do?

W. W. DOUDEN,
Sheriff Fayette County.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 7.

To W. W. DOUDEN:

The officers of the elections should be entirely free from any military dictation or menace. The military has no right to interfere unless when called upon to support the authority and decision of the officers of election. Any attempt to control the action of the officers of election, by the military, is in violation of law, and punishable by the laws of the State, and by the act of Congress. With the arrest of individuals neither the officers nor myself have anything to do.

What the Constitution and laws of Kentucky lay down as the rule for elections is the only rule to be observed. If prevented from observing these rules, I would not proceed with the election. It should be free, and according to law, or not be at all.

T. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

The indiscreet zeal of the amendment party has alienated many of its best friends and inflicted a Waterloo defeat upon the cause of freedom in Kentucky, from which no speedy recovery may be expected. The Conservative ticket has carried everything in this region, notwithstanding the polls in some of their strongest precincts were closed because the Judges refused to qualify under military dictation. Shankly will beat Fry by at least 3,000 majority. The Conservatives will have a large majority in the next Legislature.

MACK.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.

Never in the history of the United States were there such infamous outrages committed as took place at the polls in Newport and Covington to-day. A sworn affidavit is prepared, in which J. B. Hall, and other leading Democratic citizens, state that they went to the polls. The military guard stopped them, and the following colloquy took place:

Soldier in front of the ballot-box, and bayonet presented—"Where are you going?"

Democratic Voter—"I am going to vote."

Soldier—"No, sir, you can't vote."

Voter—"Let the Judges decide this matter after I have been sworn and made a full statement of my loyalty, &c."

Soldiers—"No, sir, we stand between you and the Judges; and if you don't leave we will put you in the guard-house."

Thus was treated a large number of voters. This is the record. Will the President or Congress indorse such infamous proceedings?

The reported result to-night is that the Republicans have elected their ticket by a small majority in the district across the river. The result in other parts of the State is not yet reported. In Cynthiana, owing to the interference of the military, the Judge closed the polls at an early hour.

A Democratic Sheriff who was on duty at the polls in Newport, was arrested and is in prison. Several arrests by the military have taken place, and great excitement exists.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POSITION.—The Washington correspondent of the Missouri Democrat (Abolition) says:

A well-known editor of a prominent Northern journal said to the President "The Democracy say you will yet be found with them; that you have always been a good Democrat, and will always so remain." "Do they?" responded Mr. Johnson, "well, sir, you are at liberty to tell all such gentlemen that while as President, I shall endeavor to drop any partisan character, I certainly am not prepared to do more than pray for those who despitefully use me. I think they stand in need of prayers, and its all I can do for them." A friend told me lately that in talking with the President about the Blairs, he wittily remarked that the only trouble about the elder Blair was that he had not the propriety to die when his term of usefulness had expired, adding, "and that time, sir, was a long time ago—an all-fired long time ago."

The wealthy agricultural county of Santa Clara, Cal., has 210,000 acres fenced in, of which 130,000 are under cultivation. She has 879,900 grape vines and 420,000 apple trees. Her harvest for this year will foot up 35,000 tons of hay, 135,000 bushels of wheat, 100,000 of barley, 60,000 each of oats and potatoes, and 4,000 of corn.

[From the New York Day Book.]

The Future Course of the Democracy.

It does seem to us, with all due deference to the opinions of others, that the path which the Democracy should walk in is so plain, that a way-faring man, though a fool, need not err. Four years ago, a war was inaugurated ostensibly for the purpose of saving "the best government on earth." That government, founded by Washington and his co-patriots, had given to the American people an untrammeled development. It had not conferred blessings, for government is, at best, a necessary evil. It, however, performed the true functions of government. It had *restrained* and *defeated* the efforts of those who would use it as an instrument of oppression, or selfish ambition. To the unthinking, it seemed as if the government had conferred *upon* the people the amazing prosperity with which they were blessed. Especially did this seem to be the case, when our condition was compared to that of people under other governments. But after all, the real cause of the difference between our own country and others, was that government here had been confined to its legitimate purposes, and our prosperity and happiness were simply the result of the natural freedom, and the impulsive energies of a people, when the true order of society is not interfered with.

All this is now changed. The revolution in the administration of our system is complete, and we seem to be rapidly marching on to an utter overthrow even of the system itself. The checks and balances of State and Federal authority are totally disregarded. The States are becoming mere dependencies of the central power. Elections are set aside, as in Virginia, or managed, even in times of peace, by military orders, (see Gen. Palmer's ukase in Kentucky), and that, too, in States never claimed to have been in "rebellion." An official of the Treasury Department writes a threatening letter against States which have presumed to exercise their constitutional prerogative of taxing the property within their limits. Martial law still sets enthroned to do the bidding of a Brownlow in Tennessee or a Turner in Virginia. When the "rebellion" was suppressed, we were told that all those usurpations were to cease; but power is too sweet to be quietly yielded up, and if these experiments upon the temper of the people go on, there will soon be no law left for the protection of the citizen anywhere. Our government in fact, as well as in name, will be set aside, and a military despotism locate itself at Washington, crushing the liberties of the people and cursing them with debt, taxation and poverty, as the legitimate results of a government that is not restrained in its proper sphere.

Now, it is the business of the Democracy, as friends of a true republican government, to restore the reign of the old system. We should plant upon our banners the Constitution of 1787; the Federal Union; the Rights of the States; White Citizenship; Free Speech; Free Press; Habeas Corpus; Equal Taxation; Specie Currency, and the restraining of the Federal Government to the few and simple purposes for which it was intended. We must get rid of this bloated monster which now gulphs down the liberties of millions of people at a single swallow. It sits now like a great demon, grinning ghastly smiles over a land once as fair as the Garden of Eden, now, alas! a vale of woe and misery, where the lamentations of widows and orphans and the groans of captives are the only sounds that fill the air. Like Saturn, he has turned to the unnatural business of devouring his own children. Better, a thousand times, that we had no government, or that the Federal power was reduced to a few clerks and agents, rather than have Washington the seat of secret inquisitions and military commissions, with their inevitable train of pimps, spies, and informers, and the whole noxious brood of vermin which infest the purlieus of such tribunals. If we permit this feature to become a fixture, and, in a sparsely settled country such as ours, the monster despot, with his thousand legs and arms reaching in every direction, can make himself safe from any uprising of the friends of liberty. Were the people concentrated at or near the centre of despotism, they might, with one passionate burst of patriotism, free their country from the dominion of tyrany, and restore the sway of law and order. But such is not the case. Americans have to work out their deliverance, not by fury and passion, but by the slow process of educating public opinion. Through the ordinary forms of political action we are destined to restore the sway of the Constitution and the Laws, or else this generation will never see them. It can be done with all ease, if we but will it. "Will it, and she can be free," was the rallying cry of France when she overthrew the Bourbons. The Democracy have but to will it, and they can be successful. Every impulse of the people, every cherished memory, every aspiration of patriotism animates the hearts of the masses for the old government. The Democracy have but to lay hold of this issue, bear it aloft, and victory will perch upon their banners. But if they will not do this, if they acquiesce, even in the slightest degree, in the Abolition revolution, they will be shorn of popular favor, and deserve an ignominious and disgraceful defeat.

ANNEXATION IN CANADA.—A late New York letter to the San Francisco Bulletin says:

The Provincial Parliament is now in session at Quebec, and letters from that place indicate a growing feeling among the Canadians in favor of annexation to the United States. It is said that one-third of the Parliamentary members are in favor of it, and that all that is wanted to carry the project through to success is a bold and firm leader. The speech in the lower House in response to the Governor-General's address was particularly complimentary to the valor of the United States in war, and its strength and power in peace, and was frequently greeted with the English "Hear, hear!" exclamation. In the midst of the excitement and varying feeling, the Ministry have become somewhat alarmed, and will, it is understood, abandon for the present session both the confederation and the frontier defenses schemes.

Gen. George B. McClellan is said to be a candidate for the position of engineer of a Western railroad, with a salary of $10,000 a year.

The publication of the National Era is to be resumed at Washington, after a lapse of five years. It will advocate negro suffrage.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE AND NEGRO EQUALITY.

Over all creation,
In the church and forum,
Back and white are rated
Equal *ad-valorem*
Worth is estimated
By the form and figure;
Won't you feel elated,
Equalled to the "nigger?

Everywhere we see it,
Though we do not like it.
In amalgamation
Blank and white united.
We are not fastidious—
Can put up with either;
But protect us, Heaven,
From a race of neither!

Velvet-headed preachers,
Kinky-headed lawyers,
Curley-headed teachers,
Wooley-headed employers,
Mixed in everything,
Mingling everywhere.
Neither white nor black—
Neither wool nor hair!

Women clad in sable,
White as white can be—
Kinky-headed baby,
Dandling on the knee!
Little ebon beauty,
Just the very figure
Of the woman's husband—
North Carolina nigger!

See that high official,
And his lovely bride,
In an open buggy,
Seated side by side;
He of Massachusetts,
Haughty too as Hades,
She a Guinea sable,
Black as ace of spades!

Grand Negro Celebration in New York.

The negroes generally had grand demonstrations in the Eastern cities on the 1st of August, in honor of the Emancipation in the West Indies years ago. The celebration in New York city was particularly noticeable. We append the following extract from a report of it in one of the New York papers:

At a festive board more decorated than the rest, "a yaller flower of the forest" thus rehearsed, in the language of a distinguished fellow-citizen, an appeal to the chosen people.

"Mansipated Breddren: Did enny ob you ebber hear wot the Roberened Massa Cox, of New York, sed 'bout the blessed Lard? Nobber? I tought not. Most ob you habent got no dickshunary hamin, and is so ignorant as groundhogs. Well, he sed de good Lard was dark complected, the same as you and me is. And de white folks in New York—blame dhat ugly picters—dey mobbed him for speaking de troof. Yes, I say de troof! For, bein born in Africa, how could he be white? De fust white man ebber seen in Africa was a misshinary, and dere warn't no misshinaries no whars previous to the year anna domino, for that was the year bressed Lard was born, and there was nuthin to preach about tell he cum. Therfore, Roberend Massa Cox was right; and now let us sing the follering him, which I hab rote for this interesting occasion."

The deep feeling with which this superb exhortation was received, grand and imposing as it seemed, was but a whimper to the grand intonation given by all hands (for they clapped them) and hearts, for you could almost hear the latter beat, to the subjoined "hyme," as the "yaller flower" obstreporously announced it. The composition emenates from the same high source that bestowed the sermon:

We's nearer to de Lord
Dan to de white folks an' dey knows it,
See de glory-gate unbarred
Walk in darkeys past de guard
Bet yer a dollar he won't close it.

Walk in darkies troo de gate
Hark de kullured angels holler
Go 'way white folks, you're too late,
We's de winnin kuller. Wait,
Tell de trumpet blows to foller.

Hebben bress good Massa Cox!
He took down dem proud Kawkasians.

No more Lards with auburn locks,
Kullered Shepherd—woolly flocks—
We's de blessed Lords relashins.

Hallelujah! tanks to praise,
Long enough we've borne our crosses,
Now we's de superior race,
And wid Gramighty's grace
We's goin to Hebben afore de bosses.

CHORUS:
Hebben bress good Massa Cox!
He took down dem proud Kawkasians.

A White Boy Flogged to Death.

A late New York paper gives the following:

A resident of Harlem informs the New York Tribune, that a boy of fourteen years, the son of his widowed mother, committed a petty offense, for which his employer caused him to be sent to the House of Refuge, where a flogging was administered that caused the lad's death. The informant adds: "Stretched on a box, he was flogged on his arrival, and the castigation was again repeated when he did not or could not perform the task allotted to him. Death came with so little warning, or the summons of the mother to the dying bed of her boy was so long delayed, that she arrived only to see the last gasp of him who a few days before had entered that institution a hale and handsome boy. There was not a dry eye, says a spectator, at the agony of that mother when she denounced the men who had scourged her boy to death."

We hear of no Puritan-Abolition condemnation of this savage murder. Alas, the boy was white, his widowed mother poor. That's what's the matter. But had he been black, and his mother a slave, how the sanctimonious howlers would have shrieked and stormed over the "inhuman, barbarous butchery by the slave owner!" They would have published it in every Abolition organ, under flaming display headings, sent exaggerated accounts of it all over the land, and cried aloud for vengeance. As it is, the butchered boy was white and his mother poor. It was a heinous crime in them both, this thing of color and condition, in Abolition eyes, but the boy has, they will add, received his just reward, and his mother very properly suffers for her murdered boy's complexion and her own poverty. Puritanism is, perhaps, partly satisfied.

MILITARY TYRANNY.—Below is given a paragraph copied from a late Eastern paper. It shows that military tyranny is still kept up in the States under "loyal" rule. As if afraid that even that arrant knave and hypocrite, Parson Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee, was not arbitrary enough, the Administration commands its military viceroys to usurp the law in order that vengeance, not justice, be done against all who decline to slavishly bow to its mandates, policy and support. Here is the paragraph:

Gen. Thomas writes to Parson Brownlow as follows, in regard to the arrest of Mr. Etheridge: "I am only waiting the report from Colonel De Vassy to determine my course as to Emerson Etheridge. If he has been guilty of the language charged against him, he *is clearly amenable to the military authorities*, in the absence of civil, and 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 report that would justify the interference of the military authority. If, however, there be, in the judgment of Government, at any time necessity for such interference in consequence of inability or indisposition on the part of the civil authorities of the State to take action, any 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, and *I will cause the parties complained of to be attended to according to the nature of their case.*

EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY.—The Department of State has received advices from the United States Counsul at Bremen, in which it is represented that during the first six months of this year, from January 1st up to June last, 1865, the emigration to the United States through the port of Bremen amounted to 18,700 emigrants, in 56 vessels, against 15,663, in 62 ships, in 1863. During the first six months in 1865 the emigration through Hamburg amounted to 15,600 emigrants, which gives a total addition to our population of nearly 34,600 souls in six months. And from these two ports only a far larger emigration to the United States is expected this fall and next spring, and an unusual number of vessels have already been chartered for that purpose.

GETTING TIRED OF TYRANNY.—Even some of the more respectable Abolition organs are becoming tired of the continuance of the arbitrary military rule practiced in the States. Some weeks ago, Gen. Howard, commanding in Maryland, issued an order commanding the former slaveholders in that State to feed, clothe and take care of all negroes who were unable from any cause to support themselves. To this extraordinary order, the New York Commercial, an able Abolition organ, responds as follows:

This is a short and easy method of settling a vexed question, but it is about as oppressive, arbitrary and wrongheaded as it well can be. Why not issue an order compelling businessmen at the North to pension their employes "unfit for labor," and farmers to provide for the support of those who have "worked for them," and became incapacitated by reason of age or other cause? Under slavery, masters had the obligation (and generally felt it) of supporting their slaves till death or the auction block did them part. But now, that the law of slavery has ceased, the customs of the institution fall with it, and idle or poor or superannuated negroes can no longer be made a personal charge upon late owners. Those late slaves have precisely the claim upon their late masters thus laborers have upon their employers elsewhere, and whatever that claim may be, it is a subject for State and not for Federal execution.

HAD HIS NOSE PULLED.—The Missouri Republican calls up to recollection the following incident connected with the present Secretary of War. The Felton spoken of is likely to be the next U. S. Senator from California, to succeed Conness. He is a prominent lawyer of San Francisco:

When Edwin M. Stanton lived in California, and practiced at the Bar in San Francisco, he was as ready to play the bully as he has since been in the War Office. Encountering Felton in a law case one day, he presumed that his quite gentlemanly *vis a vis* was a proper subject for the exercise of his domineering propensity. Accordingly he "tried it on," when Felton seized him by the nose and gave it a wrench that nearly twisted it off his bad looking face. He accompanied the act with certain expressions of his opinion of Stanton that were much more emphatic than flattering. Mr. S. was civil, at least to Felton, during the balance of his stay in San Francisco.

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