Reading Gazette & Democrat.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE CITY OF READING, BERKS COUNTY, PA.--TERMS: $1,50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

J. LAWRENCE GETZ, EDITOR.] SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1863. [VOL. XXIII.—NO. 39.—WHOLE NO. 1981.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

Office, North-West corner of Penn and Fifth street, adjoining the Farmers' Bank of Reading.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

$1,50 *a year, payable in advance.*
1,00 for six months, in advance.
To Clubs: Four copies for $5, in advance.
Ten copies for 12,
All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE GAZETTE.

	1t.	3t.	1mo.	3mo.	6mo.	1y.
½ Square, 5 lines, or less,	50	50	75	2,00	3 00	5,00
1 " 10 "	50	1,00	1.25	3,00	5,00	8,00
2 " 20 "	1,00	2,00	2,50	5,00	8,00	15,00
3 " 30 "	1,50	3,00	3,75	7,50	12,00	20,00

[Larger Advertisements in proportion.]

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PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed in a superior manner, at the *very lowest prices.* Our assortment of Job Type is large and fashionable, and our Work speaks for itself.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,

Including Parchment and Paper Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Articles of Agreement, Leases, and a variety of Justices' Blanks, kept constantly for sale, or printed to order.

EDWARD H. SHEARER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—OFFICE IN COURT street, North side Reading, Pa. [april 26-6mo.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM H. LIVINGOOD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his office to the north side of Court street first door below Sixth. [dec 22-tf

ABNER K. STAUFFER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—OFFICE, COURT street, below Sixth, Reading, Pa. [april 20

JESSE G. HAWLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE WITH S. L. YOUNG, ESQ., PENN Street, above Sixth, Reading, Pa.
Will be at Friedensburg, every Thursday.
September 29, 1860-1y*

Charles Davis,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—HAS REMOVED HIS Office to the Office lately occupied by the Hon. David F. Gordon, deceased, in Sixth street, opposite the Court House. [april 14

Daniel Ermentrout,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—OFFICE IN NORTH Sixth street, corner of Court alley. [aug 13-1y

David Neff,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, No. 25 East Penn street, Reading, Pa. [March 10, 1860.

LIVINGOOD'S

United States Bounty, Back Pay and Pension Office,

COURT STREET, NEAR SIXTH.

HAVING BEEN ENGAGED IN COLLECTing claims against the Government, I feel confident that all who have heretofore employed me will cheerfully endorse my promptness and fidelity. My charges are moderate and no charge made until obtained.
WILLIAM H. LIVINGOOD,
oct 18-tf] Attorney at Law, Court St., Reading, Pa

ASA M. HART,

(Late Hart & Mayer,)

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, &c., Wholesale and Retail, at Philadelphia prices. Sign of the Golden Bee Hive, No. 14 East Penn Square. [april 17-tf

P. Bushong & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF BURNING FLUID, Absolute, Deodorized and Druggists' Alcohol; also, Fine Oil, which they will sell at the lowest Wholesale prices, at Reading, Pa.
Orders respectfully solicited. [march 12

DR. T. YARDLEY BROWN, SURGEON DENTIST.

GRADUATE OF PENNSYLVANIA Dental College. Teeth extracted by Francis' Electro Magnetic process, with Clarke's improvement. With this method teeth are extracted with much less pain than the usual way. No extra charge. Office in Fifth street, opposite the Presbyterian Church. [april 2-1y

Dr. G. M. MILLER,

SURGEON DENTIST, FROM THE College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia. Office: At his residence in Main street, Hamburg, Pa.
Teeth extracted under the influence of Ether, or by the Electro-Magnetic Machine, without extra charge. Scarvy cured.
He has also Patent and other MEDICINES for sale at his office. [may 31

FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING,

FOR MEN AND BOYS

IN GREAT VARIETY,

SOLD VERY LOW BY

JAMESON & CO.,

Corner 6th and Penn.

sept 6

B. DISSLER

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE supply of Muslins, Prints, Checks, Tickings, Sheetings, Flannels, Crash, Toweling, &c., which will be sold cheap. Give us a call before buying elsewhere.
August 16

LAUER'S BREWERY

READING, PA.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully announces to the public that he has recently enlarged his BREWERY to a considerable extent, and introduced steam-power, and is now ready to supply all demands for

SUPERIOR MALT LIQUORS,

For home and distant consumption. His stock of Malt Liquors, warranted to keep in all climates, is as follows:—BROWN STOUT, PORTER, BOTTLING ALE, DRAUGHT ALE AND LAGER BEER.
june 19-tf FREDERICK LAUER.
N. B.—A liberal per centage will be allowed to Agents abroad.

THE GREAT POINT ATTAINED!!!

A NEW STYLE OF SHUTTLE

SEWING MACHINE,

SO SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION, LIGHT to run, and *easy to learn*, that any one can operate it *without instructions.* Sews MUSLINS and the *heaviest* ARMY CLOTHS *equally well.*
A splendid Machine for Tailors, Vest and Pant makers, Hat and Shoe binders, &c., at the low price of $50. A *better* Machine than *any other* in the market, at $75. *Call and see it.*
G. W. GOODRICH,
Jan 25-tf] Nos. 3 and 5 Penn Square, Reading, Pa.

F. P. HELLER,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELER,

AND DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

SPOONS, SPECTACLES, GOLD PENS, &c., Sign of the "BIG WATCH," No. 53½ East Penn Street, above Sixth, north side, Reading, Pa.
Every article warranted to be what it is sold for. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired with particular attention, and guaranteed. [feb 1-tf

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

No. 37 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK, & 6 STATE ST., BOSTON,

Are Agents for the *Reading Gazette*, in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our established rates.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL

ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY.

The Only Place Where a Cure Can be Obtained.

DR. JOHNSTON HAS DISCOVERED THE most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the World for all Private Diseases, Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trembling, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terrible Disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates, with the thunders of eloquence or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., speedily cured.
He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately Cured, and Full Vigor Restored.
This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasure of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

Office, No. 7 South Frederick Street,

Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number.
Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his office.

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs.

DR. JOHNSTON.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known: many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.
These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.
Mentally.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.
Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.
What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons MUST, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin-bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."
It is a *melancholy fact* that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that *Deadly Poison, Mercury*, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

STRANGERS

Trust not your lives, or health, to the care of many Unlearned and worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, incapable of Curing; they keep you trifling month after month taking their filthy and poisonous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to sigh over your own galling disappointment.
Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advertising.
His credentials or diplomas always hang in his office.
His remedies or treatment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive *Private Practice* than any other Physician in the world.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this institution year after year, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

Skin Diseases Speedily Cured.

No letters received unless post-paid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should state age, and send portion of advertisement describing symptoms.

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D.,

Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.
may 10-1y]

STRICKLAND & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

23 EAST PENN STREET,

READING, PA.

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK of

School, Miscellaneous and Blank

BOOKS,

PRAYER BOOKS,

ENGLISH AND GERMAN BIBLES AND HYMN BOOKS,

PERIODICALS,
MUSIC and MUSIC BOOKS,
GOLD PENS, FANCY ARTICLES,
NOTE, LETTER, CAP and
PIRNTING PAPER and PAPER BAGS.

BLANK BOOKS

—AND—

MERCHANTS' ACCOUNT BOOKS

Made to order; Churches and Sabbath Schools supplied with Tract Society and Sunday School Union publications, at catalogue prices.
Orders from Country Merchants solicited and filled promptly at the lowest wholesale prices.
Teachers supplied with Music at the usual discount.
N. B—Books and Music sent by mail postage paid, on receipt of Publishers' Prices. jan 18-tf

DR. D. LLEWELLYN BEAVER,

United States Pension Surgeon,

EXAMINATIONS OF INVALID PENSIONERS and applicants for Pensions, from any State, and of both the Army and Navy, made at the corner of Fifth and Walnut street, Reading. Office hours—from 12 to 2 P. M. Dec. 20-3mo.]

WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER,

CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

RELIABLE IN QUALITY AND AT LOW Prices. Watch Repairing —Watches put in perfect order and every one warranted for one year.
JACOB LUDEN,
nov 15-6mo] 21 North Fifth Street, Reading, Pa.

Poetry.

National Invocation.

FOR THE NEW YEAR.

THOU GOD OF ALL MIGHT, *from the Throne deign to bend,*
And grant that our Land may be blest with re-union,
Let the Spirit of Peace o'er our borders descend,
And let State stand to State, in a joyous communion.
Let our Star-banner rise,
In the light of the skies,
And shine, as all discord, and anarchy dies;
Undimmed may its galaxy evermore be,
The hope of the world, as the Flag of the Free!

May the virtues that burn'd in the breasts of our sires,
In the hearts of their sons, find a permanent dwelling,
And Union relume all her grand altar-fires,
All darkness, and fear from our borders dispelling;
Let heart to heart stand,—
And hand join to hand,
Till a cordon unbroken encircles the Land,
Of souls full determined forever to be,
The guards of the homes, and the Flag of the Free!

May the year just begun, find our Flag still on high,
With a star for each State, when its moments are ended,
Like the stars in their spheres, that bespangle the sky,
By wisdom united—by blessing attended.
On the Flood, in the Field,
All their Rights let it shield,
And all who assail it, attack but to yield!
While the millions of brothers exultant shall be,
'Neath the star-studded Flag that waves over the Free.

Let it float, while the years in their cycles sublime,
Sweep the ages away, which shall find no returning,
Till the angel's last trump tells the ending of Time,
Be its stars in their brightness and glory still burning.
'Neath its folds let them rest,
Whom our Fathers have blest,
By founding in wisdom this "World of the West,"
And the last sound that echoes o'er Land and o'er Sea,
Be, HUZZA FOR THE GLORIOUS OLD FLAG OF THE FREE.

HOST AND GUEST.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Sir host, Sir host! I'm full of care,
My head doth swim, my blood doth boil;
For ah, a maiden, tall and fair
My senses doth embroil!
On me she proudly turns her back,
And yet her eye doth me attract;
And her sweet ruby lip!
"Then fill your glass, and never pine,
"There's health and courage in the wine—
In every drop you sip!"

Sir host! what also troubles me,
I'm drafted for the war;
I fear the vile Confederacy,
And fighting I abhor!
I stand aside, a helpless wight,
While my dear maiden, in my sight
With epaulettes doth play!
"Then fill your glass, and never pine,
"There is more virtue in the wine
"Than epaulettes display!"

Then must I to my host confide—
I have not studied deep;
My books for maidens I "let slide,"
And learning held quite cheap!
The doctor's hat now charms me more—
But ah, I lack the needful love,
And cannot win the prize!
"Then fill your glass, and never pine,
"There's erudition in the wine—
"Good wine makes e'en fools wise."

Sir host, Sir host! ah, what is this?
I'm destitute of cash!
By accident, my purse I miss,
How shall I make a dash?
Thus far you've taught me how to steer,
Now, dearest landlord, help me here—
Of money I've no store!
"Then get you gone! your wife, at home,
"With three-legged stool your head will comb—
"There's help for you no more!"

Tales and Sketches.

THE VEILED BRIDE.

A STORY OF ART.

In one of the art galleries of Vienna hangs a picture of Venetian life, by the painter Francesco Mayez, which excites peculiar interest in the visitor. It is an interior, an apartment in the ducal palace, where three aged senators, evidently the famous Council of Three, are holding one of their secret sessions. One of them, a tall, proud figure, with the finely chiseled, intellectual, dark face familiar to us in old Venetian portraits, has risen in excitement, and with a stern gesture is addressing a young and beautiful woman, who sinks fainting on the stone floor. She is supported by an official who seems to deprecate the harsh manner of the senator. A notary, behind the table in the rear of the group, is making a record of the proceedings.

The story on which this picture is founded is contained in a French romance of the seventeenth century, and though no authentication of it has been discovered in the Venetian archives, it probably rests on a tradition then current. If not, it is no less a true reflection of the character of the time in Venice, when, amidst the gay pageant of its flourishing and gorgeous life, rose that dark, mysterious tribunal—irresponsible, remorseless, irresistible as Fate, which held in its unseen hand the whole power of the republic. The story runs thus:

Valenzia was the daughter of the Senator Gradenigo; by birth, therefore, one of the first ladies of Venice. She had all the rich beauty of her countrywomen, with this remarkable distinction, admired in proportion to its rareness, that her hair was of the loveliest blonde color, changing in the sun to gold, and was so abundant that it fell in heavy shining waves below her knees.

A beautiful Italian woman of nineteen could not be without a lover, and Valenzia had already yielded the first bloom of her heart to the young patrician Leonardo. Whether from necessity or the mere caprice of youthful fancy, the attachment was kept a secret from their respective families, and the young pair met only in the palace of Leonardo's bosom friend, Antonio Foscarini. Even he was not intrusted with the name of the lady who stole, closely veiled, into his house, nor had he ever been favored with a glimpse of her face. But the glowing eulogies of her charms to which he was obliged to listen—especially the description of her wonderful hair—excited his imagination all the more, and the idea fastened itself in his mind that in those golden threads lay some magic power which had enthralled his friend, for heretofore Leonardo had been insensible to female attractions.

For a time the course of true love ran smooth. Then, suddenly, as if the earth had opened to him, Leonardo disappeared, and a few days after his dead body was found in one of the canals which vein the city of the sea. A deep wound in his breast showed that he had been the victim of assassination. Valenzia's grief had all the stormy violence of a first great sorrow. But far more profound was the affliction of the friend, who fully believed that the fatal stab had been given by a jealous rival.

"Leonardo! Leonardo!" he exclaimed, as he gazed on the bloody corpse, "the accursed blonde locks are answerable for this deed!"

From that hour an unconquerable aversion to blonde hair took possession of him, which grew into a monomania. It was the fashion of the day in Venice for the ladies to bleach their dark hair by the use of chemical preparations, and so strong and undisguised was his contempt for the practice as to obtain for him the name of the "Blonde Hair Hater."

His relatives, anxious to divert his mind from these morbid recollections and fancies, urged him to marry. He was one of the handsomest of the young patricians of Venice—his figure noble, his face full of intelligence and feeling; and he had a further passport to the favor of the ladies in his singular devotion in friendship, and his corresponding indifference to themselves. Admiration, sympathy, pique, conspired to render him an object of transcendent interest to the fair sex. His friends led him from one gay circle to another, in the hope that he might, unawares, find himself in the meshes of the blind little god. It was all in vain. At length his father settled the question by an arrangement with the Senator Gradenigo for a marriage between the two families, and Antonio found himself pledged to the connection entirely without his own knowledge or consent. But such marriages of domestic or State policy were the rule in Venice, and his heart having no tie elsewhere, he submitted without remonstrance. Preparations were hastened, and the wedding-day was appointed.

Valenzia had yielded with less reluctance; nay, even with a degree of mournful pleasure. She well knew Antonio, though herself wholly unknown to him. Their mutual attachment to the lost Leonardo was a tender bond. His inconsolable grief for one dearest to her had given him a sacred place in her heart. Her own lot, moreover, was full of discomfort and chagrin, her father being one of those stern and cruel men whose iron rule turns the palace into a detested prison. After the death of her lover she had wished to bury her sorrows in a convent, but the old senator, who regarded his daughter as simply an instrument of family aggrandizement, had peremptorily and harshly refused his consent. Life with the honorable, gentle and true-hearted Antonio seemed to her crushed spirit a blessed escape from this bondage; and thus it happened that she not only assented without objection to her father's plan, but became most anxious to win the affections of her bridegroom. Knowing too well his morbid prejudice against blonde hair, she dared not reveal to him at once the secret of her history, and accordingly stipulated that he should not see her face until the day of their marriage. Antonio, utterly indifferent to the whole affair, had nothing to say in opposition. But etiquette required that he should pay assiduous court to his veiled bride, and these interviews soon began to have an unexpected interest for him. Her character, softened and exalted by sorrow, harmonized with the tone of his own heart; her sweet anxiety for his regard, the grace of her shrouded figure, wove around him insensibly a tender spell which he wished not to break. As hope reawoke in her bosom she grew more charming and more conscious of her power; the morning of a new life of happiness brightened before her, and she looked forward with increased confidence to the approaching revelation.

Thus the wedding-day arrived under the happiest auspices. A magnificent assembly was gathered in the Gradenigo palace, and the handsome and joyous bridegroom awaited with impatience the movement which should disclose to him the features of his bride. But that movement changed all. The instant that Valenzia, throwing off her veil, revealed that glory of golden hair floating glittering about her person, the frenzy returned upon him with double violence.

"She has deceived me!" he cried, in a wild burst of anger, and breaking his way through the astonished company, rushed forth without a word of explanation to Gradenigo, or casting even a look on the deserted bride.

That from this hour a deadly feud, like that of the Montagues and Capulets, divided the houses of Foscarini and Gradenigo was a matter of course. She blamed her own fraud, so innocently meant, as the sole cause of the calamity, and mourned her second lover with a sorrow far more deep and lasting than she had given to the first. Her father gave himself no rest in his efforts to avenge the dishonor of his house. But for the present he was able only to obtain the expatriation of young Antonio, and this under the honorable form of an embassy to France. He bided his time.

After four years' absence Antonio returned to Venice. His welcome home was a summons, the fruit of Gradenigo's labors, to appear before the Council of Three to answer the charge of disobedience in certain points to the orders of the Council. His bold defense, and the conclusive proofs he adduced of the skillful manner in which he performed his mission, procured his honorable acquittal. But plots thickened around his path, enemies lurked for him on every hand, and time after time he barely escaped through the warnings of an unknown friend. That friend was no other than the true-hearted Valenzia, who watched over him like a protecting angel, nor even relinquished her chosen office when he entered into a marriage engagement with a noble Spanish lady. But it was the opportunity long watched for by her father, who now accused him before the Council of a secret alliance with a foreign power, and procured his imprisonment. Valenzia had warned him in time, and had arranged his flight; but, too proud to succumb to injustice, he hesitated until it was too late. He was brought in chains to the ducal palace, where, according to the ancient usages of Venice, a speedy trial, to be followed by a speedier death, awaited him.

Valenzia did not despair even yet. By gold and tears she gained an entrance to the Doge's palace, and having won the overseer to her interests, she descended with him, at midnight, into those damp and gloomy depths beneath, whose dread secrets only the last day will fully reveal. At any other time the scene would have frozen her blood with horror. The black passages into which the cheerful light of upper day had never shined, and slimy with the moisture of centuries; the heavy doors, bolted and barred, which the lamp of the guide dimly disclosed on either hand; the sepulchral silence, broken only by the dull play of the water against the outside walls and the loud knockings of her own heart, were full of dark suggestions of pitiless cruelty and unutterable woe. But that which would have deterred a weaker soul but made her bold, for was she not bringing to the best beloved deliverance from these horrors? And was there not exquisite joy in the thought that now at length he could not fail to understand and forgive her? The jailer unbars the door; she steps in, trembling with fear and hope. The next instant the door is shut behind her, is locked and barred with malignant haste, and the unpretended helper was a true servant of the republic. He had betrayed her to her father. All was lost.

With the first gray of morning she was brought, wearing the man's habit in which she had disguised herself, before the Council of Three, of which her father was a member. The first glance told her that there was no hope of pity from him. As she entered he started passionately from his seat, and poured upon his wretched daughter, as she stood trembling before him, a torrent of the bitterest reproach, ending with a fearful curse. Exhausted by the terrors of the preceding night, and foreseeing her own and Antonio's doom, she yielded to this last stroke and sunk in a deep swoon into the arms of the jailer. Even he, her betrayer, hardened as he was in crime, was shocked by the unnatural scene.

"Signor," he cried, "you are here as the servant of the State, and not as the avenger of your personal wrongs. You are the representative of justice, but you have no commission to curse your own child."

This is the moment chosen by the artist for his picture.

Through what fortunes the hapless pair, with fates so strangely severed and yet more strangely united, passed to the repose of death, we are not informed. Only so much is known, that from this time the noble and brave Antonio, the flower of the patrician youth of Venice, and Valenzia, the fairest of her daughters, were seen and heard of no more among the living.

Death of an Eccentric Farmer—Bushels of Gold and Silver stored away and brought to light after his death.—Mr. Abraham Hershey, an aged farmer, died at his residence in West Hempfield township last week, and was buried on Friday. After his death a large amount of specie, gold and silver, was discovered in the house, and was brought on Saturday to this city and specially deposited in the Lancaster County Bank. The gold was in match boxes, bags, &c., and when counted amounted to $28,884 41. The silver was also in bags of various sizes, and from the weight is estimated at over $21,000. It is not yet counted, but will not fall below this figure. A great deal of the coin, gold and silver, is of old issue and valuable. There was a half bushel of old Spanish dollars, and any quantity of old United States coin. The premium at the present time on this "Family Bank of Deposit" will not be less than $15,000.

Mr. Hershey was an unmarried man, but lived in his farm house, occupying a room up stairs as a sleeping chamber and depository for his wealth. In this chamber he kept his "iron" chest, containing part, but not all of his wealth, for besides the specie he holds bonds and mortgages and owned the farm of 156 acres on which he lived, toiled and died.

The accumulation of so much money in coin by a farmer must have taken many long years of toil to accumulate, and many anecdotes are related how the old man was accustomed to bargain for the hard metal. He was parsimonious and close, but withal honest in his dealings, paying every cent he owed, but exacting the same from every one he dealt with. He has, however, gone, and his hoarded treasure has already been removed from its secret place, and will in a few months find its way to the pockets of the heirs at law.

—Since the above was in type we learn that on Monday another "deposit" was found in the house. This time the "bank" was an old blanket, and on the contents being investigated it was found to contain $1,400. Nine hundred and fifty dollars of this was in gold, and the balance in bonds, &c.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

Austrian Criticism upon McClellan's Peninsular Campaign.—Dr. Motley, the historian, and our Minister at Vienna, in one of his despatches to Mr. Seward, gives some extracts from a series of papers in the principal military journal of Austria, in which the course of our campaigns is criticised, sometimes severely, but never ungenerously; always with talent, and with thorough knowledge of the subject, topographically and strategetically, and with a firm disposition to do justice. He says: "You will be interested to read the comments of so able a writer upon the withdrawal of our army from the James river."

"It is not to be wondered at, then, if the General-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac was in haste to save the army entrusted to him from the dangers surrounding it, even from certain destruction; from a noose in fact, which required only to be drawn a little more closely together in order to suffocate the soul of the Union. The manner in which he acquitted himself of the most difficult of all military tasks, redounds to his infinite honor, and places him at once in the ranks of those memorable commanders whose names history treasures for posterity; men, who, if they have, perhaps, not had the art to chain victory to their banners, possessed, at any rate, the fortitude, audacity and the circumspection to rescue their armies from impending ruin.— * * * * The American General has made a thorough study of war in the swamps of the Chickahominy, and has made himself a complete master in that most difficult of professions. * * * He has manifested the unquestioned talent to save his army, in a manner not sufficiently to be admired, out of the most desperate situations. Moreau made himself immortal by his famous retreat from the Iller to the Rhine, in the year 1786. What is due to the American General-in-Chief, who conducted with a morally and physically exhausted army, through a swampy, pathless country, covered with ancient forests, and in face of an enemy outnumbering him two to one, the most classical of all retreats recorded in military history, without a single disaster?"

While the government was administered by the Democratic party, by Democratic statesmen, and in accordance with Democratic principles, the nation was peaceful, prosperous and happy—but the fell spirit of fanaticism stepped in, a sectional party was organized—the people listened to the syren song of the tempter, and—where are we?

By preparing for the worst, you may often compass the best.

Political.

NEW YORK.

Abstract of Governor Seymour's Message.

Albany, Jan. 7.—Governor Seymour sent in his message to the Legislature to-day. On the subject of national affairs, he says:

"Not only is the national life at stake, but every personal, every family, every sacred interest involved. The truths of our financial and military situation must not be kept back. There must be no attempt to put down the free expression of public opinion.

"Affrighted at the ruin they have wrought, the authors of our calamities at the North and South insist that this war has been caused by the unavoidable contest about slavery. This has been the subject, and not the cause of the controversy. We are to look for the causes of the war, in the pervading disregard of the obligations of the laws and Constitutions, disrespect for the constituted authorities, and, above all, in the local prejudices which have grown up in two parties of the Atlantic States—the two extremes of our country.

"There is no honest statement of our difficulties which does not teach that our people must reform themselves as well as the conduct of the Government and the policy of our rulers. It is not too late to save our country, if we will enter upon the sacred duty in the right way. Where it is the right of our Government to decide upon measures and policy, it is our duty to obey and give a ready support to their decisions. This is the vital maxim of liberty.

"This war should have been averted, but its floodgates were opened. The administration could not grasp its dimensions, nor control its sweep. The Government was borne along with the current, and struggled, as best it could, with the resistless tide. Few seemed able to comprehend its military or financial problems. Hence, we are not to sit in harsh judgment upon errors in conduct or policy.

"But while we concede all these excuses for mistakes, we are not to adopt errors nor sanction violations of principle. The same causes which extenuate their faults in judgment must make us more vigilant to guard against their influences."

The Governor urges that economy, and integrity in the administration of affairs are vital in periods of war. He says meddling and intrigues have thwarted and paralyzed the valor of our soldiers and skill of our generals, within the influence of the capital; while our armies have gained victories in fields remote therefrom.

STATE RIGHTS.

The Governor says: "The National Constitution must be held inviolate; and he contends that the rights of the States must be respected as not less sacred. There are differences of opinion as to the dividing line between State and National jurisdiction, but there can be none as to the existence of such separate jurisdiction, each covering subjects of legislation and jurisprudence essential to the public security and welfare. (A consolidated Government in this vast country would destroy the essential home rights and liberties of the people.) The sovereignties of the States, except as they are limited by the Constitution, can never be given up. Without them our Government cannot stand. It was made and it can be changed by State agency. This is shown by the following provisions of the instrument itself:

"'The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient to the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.'"

"Again, three-fourths of the States can add to or take away from the powers of the General Government, by demanding a Convention in which amendments can be proposed, which, if ratified by three-fourths of the States, become parts of the Constitution.

"While they can thus take away or add to its power, the General Government can in no way touch one right of the States or invade their jurisdiction.

The obligations which rest upon the States to respect the Constitution, laws, and authorities of the General Government, also demand that the General Government shall show equal respect for the rights and constituted authorities of the States.

"To State legislation and authorities we look for the good order of society, the security of life and property, the protection of our homes and all that is nearest and dearest to us in the relations, duties, and actions of life. It is dangerous and demoralizing to show contempt for State authorities and laws. It undermines alike the foundations of State and National Government, by breaking up the social system. If home laws are not respected, the more general authority will not be regarded."

ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

On the subject of arbitrary arrests, he says:

"Our people have, therefore, viewed with alarm practices and pretensions, on the part of officials, which violate every principle of good order, of civil liberty, and of constitutional law. It is claimed that, in time of war, the President has powers, as commander-in-chief of our armies, which authorize him to declare martial law, not only within the sphere of hostile movements, where other law cannot be enforced, but also over our whole land. That, at his pleasure, he can disregard not only the statutes of Congress, but the decisions of the national judiciary; that, in loyal States, the least intelligent class of officials may be clothed with power not only to act as spies and informers, but, also, without due process of law, to seize and imprison our citizens, and carry them beyond the limits of the State, to hold them in prison without a hearing or a knowledge of the offences with which they are charged. Not only the passions and prejudices of these inferior agents lead them to acts of tyranny, but their interests are advanced and their positions secured by promoting discontent and discord. Even to ask the aid of counsel has been held as an offence. It has been well said that "to be arrested for one knows not what; to be confined, no one entitled to ask where; to be tried, no one can say when, by a law nowhere known or established; or to linger out life in a cell without trial, presents a body of tyranny which cannot be enlarged.

"The suppression of journals and imprisonment of persons has been glaringly partisan. Conscious of these gross abuses, an attempt has been made to shield the violators of law and suppress inquiry into their motives and conduct. This attempt will fail. Unconstitutional acts cannot be shielded by unconstitutional laws. Such attempts will not save the guilty, while they will bring a just condemnation upon those who try to pervert the powers of legislation to the purposes of oppression. To justify such action by precedents drawn from the practice of Governments where there is no restraint upon legislative power will be of no avail under our system, which restrains the Government and protects the citizen, by written constitutions."

"I shall not inquire what rights the States in rebellion have forfeited; but I deny that this rebellion can suspend a single right of the citizens of the loyal States. I denounce the doctrine that civil war in the South takes away from the loyal North the benefit of one principle of civil liberty. It is a high crime to abduct a citizen of this State. It is made my duty by the Constitution to see that the laws are enforced. I shall investigate every alleged violation of our statutes, and see that the offenders are brought to justice. Sheriffs and District Attorneys are admonished that it is their duty to take care that no persons within their respective counties are imprisoned nor carried by force beyond their limits without due process of legal authority."

"The removal to England of persons charged with offence, away from their friends, their witnesses, and means of defence, was one of the acts of tyranny for which we asserted our independence. The abduction of citizens from this State for offences charged to have been done here, and carrying them many hundreds of miles to distant prisons in other States or Territories, is an outrage of the same character upon every principle of right and justice. The General Government has ample powers to establish courts, to appoint officers to arrest, and commissioners to hear complaints, and to imprison upon reasonable grounds of suspicion. It has a judicial system in full and undisturbed operation. Its own courts, held at convenient points in this and other loyal States, are open for the hearing of all complaints. If its laws are not ample for the punishment of offences, it is due to the neglect of those in power.

"Government is not strengthened by the exercise of doubtful powers, but by a wise and energetic exertion of those which are incontestible. The former course never fails to produce discord, suspicion, and distrust, while the latter inspires respect and confidence.

"This loyal State, whose laws, whose courts, and whose officers have thus been treated with marked and public contempt, and whose social order and sacred rights have been violated, was at that very time sending forth great armies to protect the National capital, and to save the National officials from flight or capture. It was while the arms of New York thus sheltered them against rebellion, that, without consultation with its chief magistrate, a subordinate department at Washington insulted our people and invaded our rights. Against these wrongs and outrages the people of the State of New York, at its late election, solemnly protested.

"The submission of our people to these abuses, for a time only, was mistaken at home and abroad for an indifference to their liberties. But it was only in a spirit of respect for our institutions, that they waited until they could express their will in the manner pointed out by our laws. At the late election they vindicated at once their regard for law and their love of liberty. Amidst all the confusion of civil war, they calmly sat in judgment upon the Administration, voting against its candidates. Nor was this the only striking proof of respect for the Constitution. The minority, of nearly equal numbers, yielded to this decision without resistance, although the canvass was animated by strong partisan excitements. This calm assertion of rights, and this honorable submission to the verdict of the ballot-box, vindicated at once the character of our people and the stability of our institutions. Had the Secessionists of the South thus yielded to constitutional decisions, they would have saved themselves and our country from the horrors of this war, and they would have found the same remedy for every wrong and danger."

MARTIAL LAW.

"The claim of power under martial law is not only destructive of the rights of States, but it overthrows the legislative and judicial departments of the General Government. It asserts for the President more power as the head of the army, than as a representative ruler of the people. This claim has brought discredit upon us in the eyes of the world. It has strengthened the hopes of rebellion. It has weakened the confidence of loyal States. It tends to destroy the value of our Government in the minds of our people. It leads to discord and discontent at the North, while it has united and invigorated the South.

"If there is a necessity which justifies that policy, let us openly and honestly say there is a necessity which justifies a revolution. But this pretension is not put forth as a necessity which overleaps for a time all restraints, and which is justified by a great exigency; it is a theory which exalts the military power of the President above his civil and constitutional rights. It asserts that he may, in his discretion, declare war, and then extinguish the State and National Constitutions by drawing the pall of martial law over our vast country.

* * * "There is little to fear in periods of peace and prosperity. If we are not protected when there are popular excitements and convulsions, our Government is a failure. If Presidential proclamations are above the decisions of the courts and the restraints of the Constitution, then that Constitution is a mockery. If it has not the authority to keep the Executive within its restraints, then it cannot retain States within the Union. Those who hold that there is no sanctity in the Constitution, must equally hold that there is no guilt in the rebellion.

"We cannot be silent and allow these practices to become precedents. They are as much in violation of our Constitution as the rebellion itself, and more dangerous to our liberties. They hold out to the Executive every temptation of ambition to make and prolong war. They offer despotic power as a price for preventing peace. They are inducements to each administration to produce discord and incite armed resistance to law, by declaring that the condition of war removes all constitutional restraints. They call about the national capital hordes of unprincipled men, who find in the wreck of their country the opportunity to gratify avarice or ambition, or personal or political resentments. This theory makes the passion and ambition of an administration antagonistic to the interests and happiness of the people. It makes the restoration of peace the abdication of more than regal authority in the hands of those to whom is confided the government of our country."

The Governor declares that the President's Emancipation proclamation is impolitic, unjust, and unconstitutional, calculated to create many barriers to the restoration of the Union, and to be misconstrued by the world as an abandonment of the hope of restoring it—a result to which New York is unalterably opposed, and which will be effectively resisted.

The Union, he says, will be restored by the Central and Western States, both free and slave, who are exempt from the violent passions which control at the extremes.

"Those of the central slave States, which rejected the ordinance of secession, which sought to remain in the Union, and which were driven off by a contemptuous, uncompromising policy, must be brought back. The restoration of the whole Union will be only the work of time, with such an exertion of power as can be put forth without needlessly sacrificing the life and treasure of the North in a bloody and calamitous contest. We must not wear out the lives of our soldiers, nor exhaust the earnings of labor by war for uncertain ends or carry out vague theories of extermination—means not only destructive of lives and property in the South, but also a waste of the blood and treasure of the North. The exertion of the armed power must be accompanied by a firm and conciliatory policy, to restore our Union with the least possible injury to both sections."

The Governor concludes:

"At this moment the fortunes of our country are influenced by the results of battles. Our army in the field must be supported. All constitutional demands of our General Government must be promptly responded to. Under no circumstances can a division of the Union be conceded. We will put forth every exertion of power. We will use every policy of conciliation. We will hold out every inducement to the people of the South to return to their allegiance, consistent with honor. We will guaranty them every right, every consideration demanded by the Constitution, and by that fraternal regard which must prevail in a common country. But we can never voluntarily consent to the breaking up of the Union of these States or the destruction of the Constitution."

A melancholy story is told by a Washington paper of a very beautiful young lady residing near that city, who fell a victim to the wiles of a seducer, was abandoned, fled to a house of ill-repute to hide her shame, sought oblivion in the intoxicating cup, and, recently, while in a state of intoxication fell from a third story window to the street, was picked up a mangled mass and died in the brothel surrounded by her miserable companions, far from a luxurious home, away from idolizing parents and at an untimely age. The reporter does not envy the guilty cause of her death, and no more could any one.