READING GAZETTE & DEMOCRAT.

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1 LAWRENCE GETZ, EDITOR.]

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1863.

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FUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING. Ofice, North-West corner of Penn and Fifth street, adjoining the Parmers' Bank of Beading. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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JOHN RALSTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE WITH A. B. WANNER, NORTH
Sixth Street. (above the Court House,) Reading, Fa.

February 21. 1865-17

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]

JESSE G. HAWLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE WITH S. L. YOUNG, ESQ., PENN
Street, above Sixth, Reading, Pa.
The Will be at Price on the street of the

Charles Davis,
TTORNEY AT LAW—HAS REMOVED HIS A Office to the Office lately occupied by the Hon. David Gordon, deceased, in Sixth street, opposite the Court louse. [april 14

Daniel Ermentrout,
A TTORNEY AT LAW—OFFICE IN NORTH
Sixth street, corner of Court alloy. [aug 19-19

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

LIVINGOOD'S

United States Bounty, Back Pay and Pension Office, COURT STREET, NEAR SIXTH.

AVIDER STREET, NEAR SIXTH.

AVIDE BEEN ENGAGED IN COLLECTing claims against the Government, I feel confident
that all who have heretofore employed me will chearfully
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,)

PALER IN FOREIGN AND AMERICAN
DET GOODS, CARPETINGS, &c., Wholesale and Reall, 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, Decodorized and Druggists' Alexander

Pine Oil, which the contract of the contr Absolute, Deodorized and Druggists' Alcohol; also, fine Oil, which they will sell at the lowest Wholesale prices, at Reading, Pa.

22: Orders respectfully solicited. [march 12]

DR. T. YARDLEY BROWN, SURGEON DENTIST. GRADUATE OF PENNSYLVANIA Dental College. Teeth extracted by Fran-cis Hiestro Magnetic process, with Clarke's improvement. With this method teeth are xiracted with much less pain than the usual way. No extra charge. Office in Fifth street, opposite the Presbyte-rian Church.

Dr. G. M. MILLER, SURGEON DENTIST, FROM THE NUKCHON DENTIST, FROM THE College of Dental Sargery, Philadelphia, Office: At his residence in Main street, with the street of the street of the influence of Ether, or by the Electro-Magnetic Machine, without extra charge. Scarry cared.

by the Recute-magnetic fraction, without state charge.

Ag- He has also Patent and other MEDICINES for sale at his office.

[may 31] CHARLES LANCASTER,

MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN,

Fourth Street, above Penn, Reading. January 21, 1863-if

PENSIONS.

BOUNTIES & BACK PAY A PPLICATIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED to. Terms moderate and no charge until obtained.

A. G. GREEN, Attorney at Law, Jan 31-6mo] Office in Court treet, Reading.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY-MONEY, BACK-PAY AND PENSION CLAIMS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY

A. K. STAUFFER, Attorney at Law, Office in Court Street Jan 31-47] READING, PA. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

No. 37 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK, & 6 STATE ST., BOSTON Are Agents for the Reading Guzette, in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscription for us at our established rates.

WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER,

CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

RELIABLE IN QUALITY AND AT LOW

Prices. Waren REPAIRING.—Walches put in perferct order and every one warranted for one year

JACOB LUDEN.

21 North Fifth Street, Reading, Pa.

F. P. HELLER, WATCHMAKER, JEWELER,

AND DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, POONS, SPECTACLES, GOLD PENS, &c., Sign of the "BIG WATCH;" No. 53½ Es Pens Street, above Sixth, north side, Reading, Pa. Street, above Sixth, north side, Reading, Pa. Street, actual warranted to be what it is sold for Watches, Clocks, Jawelry, &c., repaired with particular attention, and guaranteed.

NOTICE.

A PREMIUM WILL BE PAID ON GOLD, OLD SILVER -AND-

PAR BANK NOTES AT THE EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE

-0 F-G, W, GOODRICH,

READING, Pa. JUST RECEIVED,
2000 FLOWER POTS, AT THE OLD JAIL.
www. RHOADS, Jr.

AT THE Corner of Fifth and Spruce Streets. rent."

If newsgier to a more than the spruce Streets. Now Mr. Starkey was a shrewd man, and post of it as quick as possible. Hodgkins said, peev in preparing the bed. It is well it of work to the spruce of the spruce

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL

The Only Place Where a Cure Can be Obtained.

R. JOHNSTON HAS DISCOVERED THE most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the World for all Private Market Warden Communications of the World Communication of the World Communi R. JOHNSTON HAS DISCOVERED THE most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the World for all Private Blasases, Weakness of the Rick or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Lavoluntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsis, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Paipitation of the Heart, 'timidity, Trembling, Dinness of Sight or Giddiness, Discase of the Head, Throat, Nose or Ekin, Affections of the Liver, Langs, Stomach or Bowels—those Torrible Disorders arising from the Solitary Hubits of Youth—those SKOSET and solitary practices more fatal to their rictims than the song of Sycure to the Mariners of Ulysses, highting 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 sweep to an untimely grave thousands of Young Mea of the mos exaited talents and brilliant intellect, who might other MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage seing aware of physical weakness, organic debility, defor mities, &c., speedily cured. He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may re-lightestly confide in his honor as a gentleman, and cond-dently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

ORGANIC WEARNESS
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 indigences. Young persons are too aby 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 procession is lost sooner by those failing into improper habits than by the prudent? Boddes being deprived the pleasure of healthy offspring, the most settions and destructive symptoms to both body and misd arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Monial Punctions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nevvous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Constitutional Decay and Decath.

Office, No. 7 South Frederick Street Left hand side going from Baltiniore street, a few door from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor Dividense haps in his office.

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS,

o Mercury or Nauseous Drugs. DR. JOHNSTON, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Gradu ate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the Uniter States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphis and else where, has effected some of the most autonishing curse the were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the beau and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed a

immediately.
TAND PARTICULAR NOTICE. Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits which rais both body and mind, snfitting 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 Heat, Dyspepsy. Nervon Irritability, Dorangement of the Digestive Functions, Geneval Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, Sc.

Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Supmines of Consumption, &c.
MERTALLY.—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-Distrast, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

THOURANDS of persons of all ages can now judge what is
the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, male, norrous and empediated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of

YOUNG MEN Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evicompanions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asieep, and if not cured readers marriaging possible, and destroys both mind and hody, should apply immediately.

ply immediately.

What s pity that s 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 necessar requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, with out these the journey through life becomes a weary pigrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another because billeted with our even.

comes blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE. When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasures and that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an III-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, alavine fill the constitutional symptoms of this borrid disdelaying till the constitutional symptoms of this hortid dis-ease make their sprearance, such as alcorated sore throat, diseased nose, noctornal pains in the head and limbs, dim-ness of sight, deafness, nodes on toe 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 aw-ful disease becomes a hortid object of commiscration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no trav-

eller returns."
It is a neclencholy fact that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that Deadly Potson, Riercury, ruin the constitution and make the residue of

STRANGERS

Trust not your lives, or health, to the care of many Unlearned and worthless Protenders, 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 mosts after month taking heir filthy and polsonous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to sigh over your own gailing 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 hospitule of Europe, the first in the condry 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 ggain and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a salicious guarantee to the afficied.

Skin Diseases Speedily Cured.

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

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D.,

Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

FRENCH'S HOTEL,

CITY OF NEW YORK. Single Rooms Fifty Cents per Day. City Hall Square, corner Frankfort St.,

NATIONAL HOTEL,

(LATE WHITE SWAN.)

Race Street, above Third, Philadelphia.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT OFFERS GREAT inducements, not only on account of reduced rates of board, but from its central location to the avenues of trade, as well as the coavealences afforded by the several Passenger Kallways running peals and contiguous to it, by which guests can pass to and from the Hotel, should they be preferred to the regular Omnibus connected with the Hocas. I am determined to devote my whole attention to the comfort and convenience of my guests.

Terms, \$1 26 per day.

D. C. SIEGRIST, Proprietor, Formerly from Eagle Hotel, Lebauon, Fe. T. V. Rucade, Clerk.

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,

SUPERIOR MALT LIQUORS, For home and distant consumption. His atock 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.—Aliberal per centage will be allowed to Agent

FRESH GROCERIES

REDUCED PRICES.

Boeley.

GOOD FRIDAY.

BY PARE BENJAMIN. This is the Holy Fast: Upon our heads, low-bowed, Let penitence be cast. And let us sadly shroud Our souls in sorrow for His death. He died that we might live. And meekly yielded up His breath,

Bearing immortal agony, That sinpers such as w Might heavenly hope receive, And with him joint heirs be Toll, toll, ye solemn bells?

Your funeral music toll! For His departed soul-The soul of Him, who dwells Bternal in the Heavens—our Lord! Toll, toll in awest accord, And bid the listening nations kneel in prayer, Veiling their brows in anguish to the ground, While slowly, sadly, on the pulseless air,

Centuries have fallen from the wings of Time Since Christ, our brother, died, Since He was crucified That filled the world with awe

Thundered from Sinai, and the Voice divine Shook all the hills and valleys far around, And God was almost seen within His shrine. Centuries have passed, and yet once more Our hearts are rent with unavailing woe

As fresh as theirs whose faltering footstens slow And, in a seamless robe arrayed, His incorruptible body laid Within the sepulcire that angels kept
For the brief hours in which the Saviour slept

Let us lowest that ismentable day

On which the Son of Man was heard to say "Why am I thus forsuken, oh, my God?" When He alone the bloody wine press trod And for a ransom gave His life away; Oh, words more mournful than were ever spoken By any human heart with sorrows broken!
"My God! my God! why am I thus forsaken?"
And "It is finished,"—as he bowed his head

In that unutterable, parting pain,
When with a mighty grief his soul was shaken, And from his side the blood-drops fell like rain, Till the Redeemer of the world was dead. Alas! alas! let all the people fast,

As if this day of anguish were the last;
And they no more should look upon the light, But only on that sad and awful sight-Christ's crucifixion—which to us appears Vivid through all the intervening years. Then toll, ye solemn bells! ye organs, peal Your deepest anthems; for we mourn His loss, Of His own sinless nature on the cross

THE FADED VIOLET.

What thought is folded in thy leaves! What tender thought, what speechless pain I hold thy faded lips to mine Thou darling of the April rain!

I hold thy faded lips to mine, Though scent and azure tint are fied— O dry, mute lips! ye are the type Of something in me cold and dead:

Of something wilted like thy leaves; Of fragrance flown, of beauty gone; Yet, for the love of those white hands That found thee, April's earliest-born-That found thee when thy downy mouth

For love of her who love forgot. hold thy faded lips to mine That thou shouldst live when I am dead, For this, I use my subtlest art,

Was purpled as with stains of wine-

For this, I fold thee in my song

Cales and Shetches. THE HEAVY CROSS.

Robert Hodgkins had lived in the village, next loor to Samuel Hullins, at least a dozen years, and no doubt the two neighbors would have been on good terms together, but unluckily for the

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

peace of Robert Hodgkins, Samuel Hullins had a pension on account of a wound which he received when fighting as a seaman under Admiral Nelson, at the battle of Trafalgar. Every week, apron. when Hodgkins went to pay his rent, he muttered and grumbled all the way there and back, because his neighbor could afford to pay his rent so much better than himself. An envious, discontented spirit is one of the worst qualities a man can foster in his bosom; it sours his sweet est enjoyments, and plants stinging nettles in all his paths along the journey of life.

For a time, Hodgkins growled and grumbled to himself, but afterwards his discontent grew lander, till, at last, it became his favorite topito lament his own ill luck, and to rail against those whose money came in whether they would or not, and who had nothing else to do but sit in an easy chair from morning till night, while he ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, worked his heart out to get enough to support himself and his family.

It was on a Monday morning that Hodgkins, who was sadly behind in his rent, walked up to Mr. Starkey's to make some excuse for not pay-TEALS AS THEY MAY BE ORDERED IN

Lead of the space of Runners and Hackmen who say we say the space of Runners and Hackmen who say we refell.

Lead of the Hotel.

Lead of the Hotel of Hullins who was as regular as clock work in his weekly payments. The very sight of Hullins was as bad as physic to Hodgkins, who as he are fell.

Lead of the Hotel of Hullins was as bad as physic to Hodgkins, who as he modded his head in really to Hullins. looked as surly as a bull about to run at a pointer

> Hodgkins entered the house, and was soon reproved for not paying his rent by his landlord, neighbor, Samuel Hullins, regularly paid up every farthing. "Yes, yes," replied Hodgkins, "some folks

> are born with silver apoons in their mouths,-Hullius is a lucky fellow: no wonder that he can pay his rent with such a pension as he has

Starkey, "but he carries a pretty heavy cross for

sessed a great deal of humor, and well knowing sessed a great deal of humor, and well knowing sessed a great deal of humor, and well knowing sessed a great deal of humor, and well knowing sessed a great deal of humor, and well knowing sessed a great deal of humor, and well knowing sessed a great deal of humor, and well knowing sessed a great deal of humor, and well knowing sessed a great deal of humor, and well knowing sessed a great deal of humor, and well knowing is dry and warm, to delay the sowing for a few plants are hung with twine wound alternately days, and centinue working the soil by raking and sowing; but this should not be delayed too long; and if sown when the soil is dry, it should be watered.

The festections which passed through Hodge

spirit. "I tell you what, Hodgkins," said he, "I am afraid you are hardly disposed to make the best of things; however, as you think that your neighbor Hullins's cross is so very light, if you will undertake to carry one much lighter, you shall live rent free as long as you abide by the bargain."

"But what sort of a cross is it that you mean to put upon my shoulders?" inquired Hodgkins, about it, the more was he disposed to think that fearing that it might be something to which he | the bargain was not quite so good a one as he at could not agree. "Why," replied Mr. Starkey, fetching a large

as you like to wear it, I will not ask you for a neighbor, Samuel Hullins, came scumping along farthing of your rent." Hodgkins at first thought that his landlord quite serious, he told Mr. Starkey that he must

willing to wear such a cross as THAT all the days

of his life. Away went Hodgkins, chuckling within himself at his good luck, and thinking what a fool but soon found the house too hot to hold him; of a landlord he had got to let him off so easily from paying his rent. Never was he in better to laugh at the cross on his back, the landlord humor than when he entered his cottage. Eve rything seemed to go on right; he laughed, and joked, and seemed in such high spirits, that his wife, who well knew that he had been up to the | The landlord got the clothes brush, and the landtan-house on a gloomy errand, could not account

Hodgkins having seated himself with his back o the cupboard, his wife had not seen the cross on his cost; but no sooner did he turn round to pull up the weights of the cuckoo clock, than she eried out with a shrill voice,

"Why, Hodgeins, where have you been There is a cross on your back a foot long; you have been to the tavern, and some of your drunkon companions have played you this trick to make you look like a regular simpleton; come, stand still, and let me rub it off, or every lad in the village will be laughing at you."

"Let it alone," said Hodgkins, turning quickly round. "I won't have it rubbed off. Go on nending your stockings, and let my coat alone.' "But I won't let it alone," replied his wife; do you think my husband shall play the fool in that manner? No, that he sha'nt; I'll have every bit of it off before you stir out of the house."

Hodgkins knew very well that his wife was not easily turned when she had once set her mind | busband of mine. Come, pull off your coat! I upon a thing, so, striding across the cottage, he hastily made his escape, banging the door after him with all his might. "An ill-tempered vixen!" muttered he to himself. "I would have told her of my good luck had she been quiet, but now she shall know nothing about it."

"Halloo, Robert," cried old Fallows, the bricklayer, as Hodgkins turned round the corner, who has been playing you that trick? Why, your back is scored all across. Come here, and I will give you a dusting."

"Mind your own back, and let mine alone." day, at home or abroad, either with wife or ground is wet enough to adhere to the roots. way forwards

the huckster's daughter, running after him, "if | rubbed it from his back. you please, there has somebody been making a The next Monday, Hodgkins went up to the long score all down your coat, mother will rub it off for you if you will come back." "You and your mother had better mind your red herrings and treacle," replied Hodgkins,

sharply leaving the little girl wondering why he did not stop to have his coat brushed. No one else noticed the cross on Hodgkins's back till he got to the blacksmith's shop, where the butcher and the blacksmith were talking-the butcher cutting a piece of elder, to make skewers, and the blacksmith, with his arms across, leaning on the half door of his shop.

"You are just the very man I wanted to see." said the butcher, stopping Hodgkins, but before he had spoken a dozen words to him, old Peggy Turton came up in her red cloak and check

her apron in her hand, "why, Mr. Hodgkins, your back is quite a fright, but stand still a moment and I'll soon have it off." When Hodgkins turned round to tell old Peggy

"Dear me!" cried old Peggy, gathering up

to be quiet, the blacksmith roared out to the butcher to "twig Hodgkins's back." "He looks like a walking finger post," cried the butcher.

"Ay, ay," said the blacksmith, "I warrant ye his wife has done that for him, for spending his wages at the Malt Shovel." There was no other method of escaping the

check apron of Peggy Turton, and the laughing and jeering of the butcher and blacksmith, than that of getting off the ground as soon as he could; so, calling Peggy a meddling old hussy, and the other two a brace of grinning fellows, he turned the first corner he came to, feeling the cross on his back a great deal heavier than he had expected to find it.

Poor Hodgkins seemed to meet with nothing but ill luck, for just before he got to the school. all the scholars ran boisterously into the road, ripe and ready for any kind of fun that could be found. Hodgkins was ill-tempered enough before, but when he saw all the boys hallooing and spreading themselves along the road, he was in a terrible taking, expecting every moment to hear Mr. Starkey, who told him that his next door a shout on account of the cross on his back. This took place directly after, and fifty young ogues, full of frolic and fun, waving their caps, and following Hodgkins, shouted, as loudly as they could bawl, "Look at his back! look at his back!" Hodgkins was in a fury, and would have perhaps done some wischief to his tormentors, had it not been for the sudden appearance "Hullins has a pension, it is true," said Mr. of Mr. Johnson, the schoolmaster, who at that moment came out of the schoolroom. The boys

which they grow till summent the schoolroom. The boys

This part, therefore, of the culture, demands our

kins's mind were not of the most agreeable description. It was, to be sure, a rare thing to live rent-free; but if every man, woman and child in the village were to be everlastingly tormenting him, there would be no peace from morning till night. Then again, even if his neighbors got used to the cross on his back, and said nothing about it, he knew that his wife would never let him rest. On the whole, the more he considered

first had taken it to be. As Hodgkins went on toward the Malt Shove lump of chalk, and making a broad cross on he saw, at a distance, his landlord, Mr. Starkey, Hodgkins's back, "that is the cross; and so long and directly after, to his great consternation, his with his wooden leg, in company with Harry Stokes, the carpenter. Now, Harry Stokes wa was only joking, but being assured that he was quite the village wit, and Hodgkins dreaded nothing more than to be laughed at by him iu look for no more rent from him, for that he was the presence of Samuel Hullins. His first thought was to pull off his coat; but then what would Mr. Starkey say to that? Not knowing what to do he took refuge in the Malt Shovel, for, when those who were drinking there began and landlady both declared that no customer of theirs should be made a laughing stock in their house while they had the power to hinder it. lady a wet sponge, and Hodgkins was obliged to make a hasty retreat, to secure his coat from the sponge and clothes brush of his persevering

friends. When Hodgkins left home he intended to go to a neighboring village about some work which he had to do, but his temper had been so ruffled by old Fallows, Patty Stevens, the blacksmith, the butcher, and Peggy Turton, as well as by Mr. Johnson and his scholars, the company at the Malt Shovel, and the landlady, and the landlord, that he determined to get home as soon as he could, thinking that it was better to be railed at by his wife than to be laughed at by the whole village.

No sooner did he enter his cottage door, than his wife began:-"And so you are come back again, are you, to play the tomfool? Here have been half a dozen of your neighbors calling to know if you are not gone out of your mind. If there ever was a madman you are one; but I'll put that coat in a pail of water, or behind the fire, before I will have such antics played by a say, pull off your coat !"

Had his wife soothed him, he might have been more reasonable, but as it was her words were like gunpowder thrown into the fire. A violent quarrel took place, words were followed by blows, and dashing, crashing, and smashing resounded in the dwelling of Robert Hodgkins.

The fiercer a fire burns, the sooner will it consume the fuel that supports it; and passionate people, in like manner, exhaust their strength by the violence of their anger. When Hodgkius to protect from injurious effects of dry weather. found that there was no hope of peace night or amongst neighbors and villagers, so long as he

tan-house betimes, with a week's rent in his hand. "Ah, Robert," said Mr Starkey, shaking his head, "I thought you would soon repent of your bargain. It is a good thing to encourage a contented disposition, and not to envy others. a contented disposition, and not to envy others.

always be done at night, as at that time nothing is lost by evaporation. As a few plants, comparatively, can be set at a time, it is not a great little affair he a lesson to us both : for depend upon it, we never commit a greater mistake than when we imagine the trials of others to be light, and our own crosses to be heavier than those of

"Godliness with contentment is great gain."

THE CULTURE OF TOBACCO. Full Directions for Raising a Crop.

The last manber of the Massachusetts Plough van contains the following communication on the Culture of Tobacco. The directions here given differ somewhat from those we published a few weeks ago, by a Maryland planter. The difference, however, is principally as to the time of sowing the seed beds from which to obtain the plants for setting out the regular crop. This will in all cases have to be regulated according to the climate. In Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and portions of Maryland, the seed beds ought to be sown as soon in April as the weather will admit of it, and the plants transplanted throughout the month of June, commencing on the first.

The editor of the Germantown Telegraph says We should prefer to follow the northern system of culture to the southern, as more carefully elaborated and better adapted to our latitude. "The reader ought to preserve this article for

more difficult to raise than other crops of the farm; and this knowledge can be very easily acquired by all who will give the matter a little INTRODUCTORY.

Agreeable to your request, I will now describe

Agreeable to your request, in the mode of raising this important and very profitable crop. I give you my views both as the result of my experience and observation; and I may safely say that they are the sure road to success, if strictly followed. It must also be borne in mind, that these observations apply to the Conventions. vations apply to the Connecticut Valley, where the best tobacco is raised, both in regard to quality and quantity. THE TOBACCO BED.

moment came out of the sohocircom. The boys it. If you had lost your leg, as he has done, rerhaps you would fret more than you do now, pension."

"Not I," replied Hodgkins; "if I had been luckily enough to lose a leg twenty years ago, it would have been a good day's work for me, if I could have got as much by it as Hullins has contrived to get. You call his aheavy cross, but I fancy that his pension makes it light enough to him; the heaviest cross that I know of is being obliged to work like a negro to pay my rent."

No. M. Stockey we a she has done, it. If you had lost your leg, as he has done, perhaps you would fret more than you do now, yet heavy cross, for life you had lost your leg, as he has done, perhaps you would fret more than you do now, to do now, yet has done, notwithstanding you might in that case have a "general rule, the ground should be remarkably early, it may be to break the leaves. If the sun shines hot it he plants carefully upon the ground, and laying the plants carefully upon the ground, so as not the sawing does to the ground, and laying the plants carefully upon the ground, and laying the plants carefully upon the ground, and laying the plants carefully upon the ground, so as not the sawing does to the ground, and laying the plants carefully upon the ground, so as not the sawing does to the ground, and laying the plants carefully upon the ground, so as not the sawing does to the ground, and laying the plants carefully upon the ground, so as not the season should be remarkably early, it may be to be the sawing does to the ground, and laying the plants carefully upon the ground, so as not observed the observed it is on.) or a sawing close to the ground, and laying the plants carefully upon the ground, so as not be turned over, or it will sun-burn, which spoils it. A warm spot should be piled upon it. As a general rule, the ground should be piled upon it. As we general rule, the ground should be piled upon it. As we general rule, the ground should be piled upon it. As we general rule, the g

SPROUTING THE SEED. The seed should be sprouted before sowing. This process consists in procuring some soil which is thoroughly rotten; some rotten substance which s frequently found in the decayed limbs of trees which have been out from the trunk; this is as good as anything which can be used for this pur pose. The seed should be mixed with this it pans, and put in a warm place, and often moist sued with water The pans may be set near or under the stove in the kitchen, where it will be sufficiently warm to germinate in four or five days, when they will be ready for sowing, pre-vious to which the ground should be again raked. The seed should be saven with the soil in which it was sprouted, broadcast. After sowing, lay down a plank or board upon the bed, and walk briskly across it a few times; then move the plank and continue the operation till the whole surface of the bed is gone over; or take a board of conve nient size and strike flat upon the bed, with sufficient force to render the top of the ground quite hard and smooth; the plants can thus be

easily seen when they come up. FORCING THE PLANTS. If the weather should be dry, the beds should be watered frequently to hasten germination. Askes may be sown upon the b.ds previous to the plants coming up, but not afterwards. It is necessary to get the plants large enough to set, as soon as can be; therefore, measures must be adopted to hasten their growth. This can be done by sprinkling with guano and plaster, and other enriching substances. Soapsuds from the wash tub is an excellent application. I have re alized as much benefit from an application made antzen as inten centers from an approximation to by taking a kettle, into which may be put a quantity of hen manure, and filling with water; after soaking a short time apply it to the plants

by a common watering pot. If the plants are

sown too thick, they must be thinned out and kept free from weeds. PREPARING THE GROUND FOR THE PLANTS. Now the fitting of the land for setting out the plants demands our attention. The land must be made very rich; there is no danger of excess on this point. A crop that grows and comes to maturity in so short a time, must have a powerful stimulus from which it can draw its sustenance. Land on which or part posters grows. the simulation which form and potatoes grew
the year previous, or some other crop, so that it
is mellow, is to be preferred. As soon as the
land is dry enough in the spring, the manure
should be drawn upon it and plowed in at the
depth of seven or eight inches. There should be at least fifty loads to the acre. After the land is plowed, it should lie for two or three weeks, and then be harrowed well, for the purpose of hasten-ing the decomposition of the manure, and thus throwing its strength into the land, which may now be left till the time of setting out the tobac ca, which is from the 10th to the 25th of June but the best time is from the 15th to the 25th. I is proper to remark that the later it is set out, if it comes to maturity before the frosts come, the heavier it will be; but as a general rule, it is not safe to delay beyond the last named time.

SETTING OUT THE PLANTS. The land must be thoroughly fitted for setting out the plants by plowing and harrowing, when it is dry, and consequently in good condition to work up, and thus be made mellow. The rows should be made three and one half feet in width. and the hills two and one-half feet apart. If the land is very rich the rows may be at the first named distance. A compost of guano and plas ter, or hen manure and plaster, or ashes and decomposed with muck, may be dropped into the hill. The soil should be heed to sufficient depth ray forwards.

"Mr. Hodgkins," cried little Patty Stevens, continued to wear his cross, he of his own accord and of convenient length, with which a hole should be made in the centre of the hills, into which the roots of the plants should be introdu dire rightly around the roots, or the plant will surely die Should the sun come our hot soon after setting, the plants must be covered with plantain leaves or a wisp of green grass, and it may be necessary to water them, which should amount of labor to water, cover and uncover

I will now state that one of the best pieces of The first constant of the best properties of the first constant of the best properties of the first constant of the best properties of the first constant when a topdressing of fine manure was applied. e ground again well harrowed, so that the manure was thoroughly mixed with the plants set out as above indicated

ANOTHER MODE OF CULTURE. Some prefet the following mode of culture. When the plants are large enough to hoe, the labor is materially lessened by going between the rows two or three times with a horse and cultivator. Care must be taken not to injure the plants, the dirt which has become hard about the coots may be carefully removed, and its place must be done three or four times, as the case which must be exterminated, because he eats through the leaves, thus poiling them for wrappers. And it is proper here to remark, that the leading idea in cultivating tobacco, is to get as many prappers and as few fillers as possible. Take care of the wrappers, and the fillers will take care of themselves. The plants must be topped at a of thomselves. height of about three feet, and the suckers mus be removed so as to throw all the growth into the leaves. In order to prevent the mischief and damage of the worms and remove the suckers. reference at all times. We think it will be found that, when once understood, the Tobacco is no veniently done.

The crop is ready for cutting during the last days of August and the first days of September. When it is ripe and ready to cut, the suckers will grow at the bottom leaves nearest to the ground, and a faint yellow spot will be seen upon the leaf. It should not stand long after these annear these appear. CUTTING AND CURING.

We now come to the most important part of cultivation; that of cutting and curing. If your ground was rich and well prepared, if your plants were healthy and well set, if the season has been favorable, if you have cultivated well, if you have kept the suckers cleaned out, and if you have the favorable of the suckers are the suckers have kept it free from worms, you have a reasonable prospect of the most profitable crop which you over raised. We must now attend to the In the first place, the grand starting is the tobacco bed, on which the plants are sown, and on
which they grow till sufficiently large to set.

commenced when the dew is off (never cut when it is on.) or about eleven o'clock. An old hand-

The shed must be well ventitated, in order to prevent sweating. It should be so arranged that the air can have free circulation under the sills, and thus blow up under the tobacco. This is sure to prevent sweating A tobacco house should be set two feet from the ground, with hanging lids or doors, which will render it close and tight when the weather it or drains. and tight when the weather is too drying. After hanging till it is sufficiently cured, which is usually about the first days of December, it should be taken down in a damp day (on too damp) and out in piles and immediately stripped, and done up in hanks weighing about one half of a count of the country of pound each; the weappers being done up by thouselves, and nist the fillers. This part of the work must be nicely and skillfully done, as it very much affects the price of the article. After stripping, it should be carefully and tightly pack ed. wrappers and filters in separa; piles, and covered with some old curpets or blunkets to keep it from drying up. It must be watched closely, as it will soon heat and spoil. To assertain whether it is heating, raise the hanks in the ceutre of the pile and introduce your hand. It it is warm you must re-pack it, closely laying it, and it will prevent all harm from this source. I have thus given my mode of raising tobacco, in accordance with my experience and observation; and all things being could there is a sure

tion; and all things being equal, there is a sure prospect of success.

Agawam, Mass.

S. F.

We will add that two ounces of good seed will produce plants sufficient for an acre, with enough left to supply any losses in the first transplant. ing .- Ed. Tel.

DIALOGUE.

Abolitionist.—Good evening, Mr. White. Democrat.—How do you do, Mr. Black? What -Cheering news, Mr. Liucoln is going to

Ab.—Cheering news, Mr. Liucoln is going to liberate all the negroes—nearly four millions: Dem.—Is that Constitutional? Ab.—No, sir: but our Constitution "is a sovenant with death and a league with Hell." Dem .- If those are your sentiments you are disloyal.

Ab.—Why so?

Dom.—In Colonial days your succestors hung the Quakers and burned women for witches—and in 1812 they held out blue lights to the British and in 1863 you violated the Laws of the South. ern States by your Negro Emancipation Bills,

Ab .- Yet we are the true Philanthropists of humanity. I consider a negro as good as either you or I—they should be on equality with the Dem.-I do not. When Ham insulted his father it displeased God, and he turned him black and sent him to Africa, and it is from thence that the

negro came. Ab. -The negroes should be emancipated for one good reason. They would reduce white la-bor—white laboring men have become too proud. Dem.—Yes, they would reduce the farmers hen roosts more than white labor. Gould you marry one of the sable-race?

Ab .- Certainly, I could. Dem .- I think you must have your smelling senses insured.

Ab.—The smell of the goat and the skunk are considered by many to be healthy.

Dem.—The stench of a negro is worse than

either of them. Ab .- Mr. Lincoln will have all the negroes liberated, and our party will receive their suffrages, and over power you red mouthed Demo-crats, and then we can rule the country as we

please.

Dem.—Yes, and a great rule you and your party have made of it. The Democratic party ruled the country for seventy years, prosperously, and built up a nation second to none on the Globe—and you Abolitionists have destroyed it in less than two years. You rule with a vengance. It is the sume party that then dested geance! It is the same party that thundered of Masonry—that lit the dres of intolerant Know-authingsm, and finally, with dagger and wond, and to usuaming fire rent the Union to tragments!

Ab—If our course has had a disastrous ten-

dency to you and your party, the men who wear the mantle of Heaven have been very influential

in our cause.

Dism.—Yes, they are the blind leaders of the blind, and will surely resp their reward. As for your party, deception and "greenbacks" are the only principles you possess.

Ab.—We will take the same course that the clarge do we can deceive your party be noughly.

Dem.—The day is past and gone that you can gag us. We will speak our minds against such a rotten and robbing Administration. Deception and intrigue is your game—money is your God. You have sacrified about two hundred the content of the latest and robbing and selections. thousand men and two thousand million of dollars in this negro war. For what? To fill your pockets with gold, and then cry aloud, Holy, Holy! Oh you wicked and abominable sinners!

Ab.—We have the money made out of this negro speculation and we intend keeping it—you shall pay the interest on the same, and your shall pay the interest on the same, and your children after you shall pay the principal, and you may again establish the Government, and beautify the country, and send the contraband negroes to Jeff. Davis and his clan, for all that I care. It is the spoils we want, and by the time we retire there will be nothing left to steal, ex-cept the long cloak and "Scotch cap" in which Lincoln made his flight through Baltimore. As I cannot pull the wool over your eyes, I will leave you. Good night, you Breckinridge Dem.—Good night, you Abolitionist hypocrite

OLD IRONSIDES .- The Tribune's Washington

orrespondent tells the following good one:-The Navy Department has just discovered itself in a serious dilemma, owing to the sturdiness of Old Ironsides—Commodore Charles Stewart. Some time since, Congress made him a Flag-Officer, on a salary of \$4,500 a year. A recent session "promoted" him to the rank of Rear-Admiral, on an income of \$2,500 a year. As the first law was never repealed, the old here fails to appreciate the advantage of paying \$2,-000 for an empty title. Secretary Welles sent him a commission, which was most courteously returned. A second was declined with grace nd I learn to day that a third has been exquistely refused. A captain in the Navy, on Thurs-lay last, asked the Flag-Officer how the matter would end. "I never surrendered anything given me by the Government," replied the Captain of the Constitution, "and I am not going to contract a bad habit now."

Quilt being asked his age, stood upon nis reserved rights and refused to testify. The questioner was importunate and attempted to

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