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, MAY 16, 1863.

bloom which was newly presented on the mead-

ows and the trees; the more city-pent the popu-

lation, the more eager apparently the desire to

of them; the more sordidly drudging the life,

the more hearty the relish for this one day of

communion with things pure and beautiful.

Among the barbarous Celtic populations of Eu-

rope there was a heathen festival on the same

day, but it does not seem to have been connected

with flowers. It was called Beltein, and found

expression in the kindling of fires on hill-tops

by night. Amongst the peasantry of Ireland,

get among the flowers, and bring away samples

IVOL. XXIV.—NO. 4.—WHOLE NO. 1968.

CACL, North-West corner of Penn and Fifth street, ad joining the Farmers' Bank of Reading.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. 91,50 a year, payable to selective.

1.00 for ix months, in advance.

1.00 tor ix months for \$50 in advance.

Ten copies for \$130,

133 All papers discontinued at the expiration of the

EATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE GAZETTE.

[Larger Advertisements in proportion.]

Executors' and Administrators' Notices, 6 insertions \$2.00

duditors' Notices and Legal Notices, 3 "1,50

Special Notice, as reading matter, 10 cts. a line for one

Marriage notices 25 cents each. Deaths will be published gratuitously. ## All Obituary Notices, Resolutions of Beneficial and other Private Associations, will be charged for, as adver-

other revate Associations, will be charged for, as adver-ticements, at the above rates.

27 Advertisements for Religious, Charitable and Edu-cational objects, one half the above rates.

27 All advertising will be considered payable in each, no the first insertion. on the first insertion.

Tearly advertisers shall have the privilege (If desired)

tenewing their advertisements every three weeks—but of renewing their advertisements every three meets—but and offener. Any additional renewals, or advertising ex-ceeding the amount contracted for, will be charged extra at one half the rates above specified for transient adve-

spinents.
Yearly advertisers will be charged the same rates as ansient advertisers for all matters not relating strictly

PRINTING OF EYEKY DESCRIPTION
Executed in a superior manner, at the very lowest prices.
Our assortment of Jos Type is large and fashionable, and
our Work speaks for itself. BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,
Including PARCHMENT and PAPER DEEDS, MORTGAGES,
ROSDS, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, LEASES, and a variety of
JUSTICES' BLANKS, kept constantly for sale, or printed to
order.

RICHMOND L. JONES. ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE WITH J. GLANCY JONES, ESQ., East Penn Square, south side, Reading. April 18, 1863-3mo

JESSE G. HAWLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO NORTH
Sixth Street, opposite the Keystone House, Reading.

NEWTON D. STRONG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE IN COURT STREET, NEAR FIFTH,
(March 14 1050 C)

JOHN RALSTON. ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE WITH A. B. WANNER, NORTH
Sixth Street. (above the Court House,) Reading, Pa.
February 21, 1863-19

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM H. LIVINGOOD, ATTORNEY AT

LAW, has removed his office to the north side of
Court street first door below Sixth. [dec 22-tt

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

Daniel Ermentrout, A TTORNEY AT LAW—OFFICE IN NORTH Sixth street, corner of Court alley. [aug 13-1y David Neff

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALBR IN
Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, No. 25, Rast
ean street, Reading, Pa. [March 10, 1860.

LIVINGOOD'S

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

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.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS

from the U. S. Government, by application to
ABNEK E. STAUFFER,
March 7-tf] Collection Office, Court Street, Readin

ASA M. HART,
(Late Hart & Mayer,)

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

BRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, &c., Wholesale and Reail, at Philadelphia prices. Sign of the Golden Bee Hive,
No. 14 East Penn Square.

P. Bushong & Sons, ANUFACTURERS OF BURNING FLUID MANUFACTURERS OF BOJESTA 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. GRADUATEOF PENNSYLVANIA GRADUATE OF FERNING I LY ANIA pental College. Teach extracted by Francis' Electro Magnetic process, with Clarke's improvement. With this method teath are extra charge. Office in Fifth street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES LANCASTER, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN

Fourth Street, above Penn, Reading. January 24, 1868-4f

PENSIONS,

BOUNTIES & BACK PAY A PPLICATIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED to. Torms moderate and no charge until obtained. as moderate and no charge until obtained.
A. G. GREEN, Attorney at Law,
Office in Court Street, Reading Jan 31-6mo]

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY-MONEY, BACK-PAY AND PENSION CLAIMS

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY A. K. STAUFFER. Attorney at Law, Office in ourt Street
Jan 31-tf] READING, PA.

LIQUOR STORE. HAVE OPENED A LIQUOR AND WINE STORE, in the room formerly occupied by JOHN GREEN, IN THE "SCHMUCKER HOUSE."

My friends are all invited to call and examine for them-selves. All LIQUORS and WINES sold be me, shall be as represented. April 4, 1863-tf] JEREMIAH D. BITTING. WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER,

CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.
RELIABLE IN QUALITY AND AT LOW Prices. WATCH REPAIRING.—Watches put in perferct order and every one warranted for one year.

1ACOB LUDEM,
now 15-6mo] 21 North Fifth Street, Beading, Pa.

F. P. HELLER, WATCHMAKER, JEWELER,

AND DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY. CPOONS, SPECTACLES, GOLD PENS, &c., Sign of the "BIC WATCH," No. 53½ & Penn Siret, above Sixth, north side, Reading, Pa. 432 Every article warranted to be what it is sold for Watches, Clocks, Jeweiry, &c., repaired with particular attention, and guaranteed.

NOTICE.

A PREMIUM WILL BE PAID ON GOLD, OLD SILVER

PAR BANK NOTES AT THE EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE -0 F-

G. W. GOODRICH, READING, Pa.

PUBLISHED EVERY BATURDAY MORNING. | IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS

COUNTRY DEALERS. GREAT FURNITARE 🥞 INDUCEMENT REDUCED PRICES. BUYERS.

North Fifth Street, 3rd Door above the Old State House

JOHN D. BERTOLETTE,

AVING PURCHASED THE LARGE AND extensive stock of Cabinet Furniture from B, Bertolette, he now offers to the public the largest and most complete assortment of Furniture ever offered for sale to the citizens of Reading and vicinity.

His stock consists of PARLOR, HALL, LIBRARY, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM and KITCHEN Furniture, all of his own manufacture, and made in the most workmanlike manner, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Employing none but experienced workmen, he feete conddent of success.

TO THE TRADE. He has constantly on hand a large stock of Walnut, Ma-hogany and Rosewood Veneers, which have been selected with much care. Coach Body, Flowing, Cabinet, Japun and Shellae Varnishes; Undertakers and Upholsterers

UNDERTAKING.

Ready-made Cottins always on hand, and Funerals at ended to in the city and country at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. ne the most reasonable terms.

AT Dou't forget the place,
OHN D. BERTOLETTS,
Fifth street, 3d door above the Old State House.

Reading. March 30, 1861-tf.

HARVEY BIRCH & BROS., GREAT LITERARY AGENCY,

No. 63 WEST PENN STREET. READING, PA. ESTABLISHED BY ENERGY AND PERSEVERANCE.

Subscriptions received for all New-York and Philadelphia Daily Papers.

Subscriptions received for all New-York and Philadeiphia Daily Papers.

Per Annum.

Abion, New-York, \$600 Law Reporter, \$300 Atlantic Monthly, \$000 Lealie's Hinst'ed News, 300 Atlantic Monthly, \$000 Lealie's Family Maga 300 Fallon, \$100 Monthly Maga 300 Monthly Monthly Maga 300 Monthly Monthly Maga 300 Monthly Maga 300 Monthly Monthly Monthly Maga 300 Monthly Monthly Monthly Monthly Monthly

And many others not enumerated. od's Magazine and the four Reviews together *Blackwood's Magazine and the four Reviews together, One year, \$10,

AST The NEW-YORK HERALD, TRIBUNE, TIMES, WORLD and SUX, delivered daily o subscribers in all parts of the city, at publishers' rates.

oct 12-4f]

HARVEY BIRCH & BROS.

HOUSE, SIGN, AND DECORATIVE PAINTING.

GEORGE SEILING. OUTH SIXTH STREET, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE the Schmucker House, is prepared to execute orders for House and Sign Painting in all their branches, together with Painting and Graining in perfect imitation of all kinds of Wood and Marble, in a style that cannot be appropriated and at the lowest prices.

all kinds of Wood and Marble, in a style that cannot be surpassed, and at the lowest prices.

He also pays particular attention to Fresco Painting, real and imitative, for Churches, Halle, Parlors, Drawing-Rooms, Public Buildings, etc., and can refer to numerous buildings in this city, and other cities and towns in Pennsylvania, for specimens of his work. A practical expetience of twenty-five years as a Painter, warrants him in saying that his work cannot be excelled in beauty of design nawar a fifter and finished avantion. saying that his work cannot be executed in beauty of use sign, power or affect, and finished execution.

ASP He will take orders for work in any part of this or adjoining States, and stiend to them with punctuality and despatch. All letters addressed to him on business, will receive prompt attention.

[Tunatis-ly

TO THE PUBLIC.

WING TO THE PUBLIC.

OWING TO THE WONDERFUL INCREASE in our business, and the want of sufficient room to accommodate the same, we have found it necessary to extend the boundaries of our yard, and have accordingly leased the Luxuers Yare, situated on Thien Street Bellow Pirks Street, which will be used exclusively for piling HEM. LOCK and WHITE PINK JOIST, SCANTLING, RAFTERS, and BILL TIMBER, of all sises and lengths. In our old yard, on the north side of Pine street, extending from Third to Fourth street, will at all times be found to contain a full assortment of seasoned BOARDS, PLANK, SHINGLES, &c.

Our facilities for supplying Lumber hereafter, will be such that they cannot be surpassed in this or any other market in the State, and our price will be found to be lower than at any other yard in this city. It is our purpose to keep on hand every article that should be kept in a First Class Lumber Yard, and any article that may not be on hand when called for, will be procured at short notice.

notice.

The public are invited to give us a called.

J. KRELY, Reading, Pa.

Commercial Broker.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out a Liceuse as a COMMERCIAL BROKER, is prepared to negotiate for the purchase and sale of

A out a mard to negotiate to:

REAL ESTATE,
COIN,
STOCKS,
BONDS,
MORTGAGES,
Packages, Colle and other Securities, Goods in unbroken Packages, Collection of Rents, and any other business of a Commission Broker or Agent.

*** Parties having business to do in his line are requested to give him a call.

d to give him a call.

JACOB C. SCHŒNER,

OFFICE n Court Street, next door above Alderma
chwner.

[Feb 28] FRENCH'S HOTEL,

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

MEALS AS THEY MAY BE ORDERED IN the spacious refeatory. There is a Barber's Shop and Sath Rooms attached to the Hotel.

Seware of RUNNERS and HACKMEN who say we

(OPPOSITE CITY HALL.)

R. FRENCH, Proprietor. NATIONAL HOTEL,

(LATE WHITE SWAN.)
Race Street, above Third, Philadelphia Race Street, above Third, Philadelphia.

1 His 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 conveniences afforded by the several Fassenger Railways running past and contiguous to it, by which guests can pase to sad from the Hotel, should they be preferred to the regular Omnibus connected with the House. I am determined to devote my whole attention to the comfort and convenience of my guests.

45 Terms, \$1 \(^2\)5 per day.

Formerly from Ragle Hotel, Lebanon, Pa.

Formerly from Eagle Hotel, Lebanon, Pa. T. V. RHOADS, Glerk. [march 15-tf

LAUER'S BREWERY READING, PA.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully announces to the public that he has recently enlarged his BREWE. Extra to a considerable extent, and introduced steam-power, and is now ready to supply all demands for SUPPRIOR MALT LIQUORS, For home and distant consumption. His stock of Mall Liquors, warranted to keep in all climates, is as follows:— BROWN STOUT, PORTER, BOTTLING ALE, DRAUGHT ALE AND LAGER BEER. ALE AND LAGER BEEK.
june 19-tf REEDERICK LAUER.
N.B.—Aliberal per centage will be allowed to Agent

FRESH GROCERIES --:AT---

REDUCED PRICES. AT THE Corner of Fifth and Spruce Streets.

March 1

M. KEFFER & SON.

Boefty.

THETHREE ELECTORS.

A FAVORITE ANECDOTE OF LUTHER'S. Three princes at the Diet met ;

The one was Pfulzgrave of the Rhine The second, Lord of Saxony,
The third was of the Nassau line; And at the twelfth hour of the night,

When deepest grew the revelry, Over the glasses and the dice, They came to words both load and high.

First leaped the Pfalzgrave up, and said, 'You see my country on the Rhine, Its castled crags, its miles on miles Of precious purple-laden vine, Its sloping meadows, seas of corn, Its mills, its orchards on each hand,

Its cinetered villages and spires!-Say, is not mine the fairest land? But then the Lord of Saxony

Rose and rebuked his brother knight, And cried, "My brother, boast not so!
As sunshine is to the dark night, So are our Saxon hills to yours; For ours with silver caverns shine

While your mere slopes of stone and clay Glow only with the peasants' vine." Then Nassau, last, so calm and grave, Stirred not, but said, "I boast no mine, My hills know but the berdsman's buts,

And wear no crown of fraited vine; But where I dwell, I dwell at peace, In loneliest cabins dare to sleep; My crown, hung on a tree, is safe, For me no trembling children weep.

The nobles sate with bonnets slouched, A golden medal bound each plume. The flagons shone beneath the lights In that old paneled tavern-room; And when Nassau had ceased to speak The others rose with generous glee, And clasping hands cried out aloud, "His is the best of all the three!"

> THE RAIN. BY THOMAS BUCKANAN READ,

BEFORE. We knew it would rain, for all the morn A spirit on slender ropes of mist Was lowering its golden buckets down Into the vapory amethyst

Of marshes, and swamps, and dismal fens-Scooping the dew that lay in the flowers, Dipping the jewels out of the sea, To sprinkle them over the land in showers.

We knew it would rain, for the poplars showed The white of their leaves, the amber grain Shrunk in the wind—and the lightning now Is tangled in tremulous skeins of rain!

AFTER. The rain has ceased, and in my room The sunshine pours an airy flood; And on the church's dizzy vane
The ancient cross is bathed in blood.

From out the dripping ivy leaves. Antiquely carved, and gray and high, A dormer, facing westward, looks

Upon the village like an eye. And now it glimmers in the sun-A globe of gold, a disc, a speck : And in the belfry sits a dove, With purple ripples on her neck.

ROBIN MERRYMAN. IMITATED PROM BERANGER'S " HOGBE RONTEMPS "

By way of good example, To all the gloomy clan. There came into existence Good Robin Merryman. To laugh at those who grumble. And be jolly as he can-

O that's the only system Of Robin Merryman!

It might have covered Moses; Adorned, on great occasion, With ivy leaves or roses; A coat the very coarsest Since talloring began-O that's the gay apparel Of Robin Merryman!

Within his cottage, Robin With joyful eye cegards A table and a bedstead A flute, a pack of cards, A chest-with nothing in it, An earthen water-can-O these are all the riches Of Robin Merryman!

To teach the village children, The funniest kind of plays To tell a clever story; To dance on holidays; To puzzle through the almanac; A merry song to scan-

O that is all the learning Of Robin Merryman! To drink his mug of eider. And never sigh for wine; To look at courtly ladies, Yet think his Mag divine; To take the good that's going, Content with nature's plan-

O that is the philosophy Of Robin Merryman! To say, "Ob, gracious Father! Excuse my merry pranks; For all Thy loving kindness, I give Thee hearty thanks; And may I still be jolly,

Through life's remaining span "--Oh that's the style of praying With Robin Merryman ! Now, all ye wretched mortals

And ye whose gilded coaches Have tumbled in the ditch Leave off your silly whining, Go follow the examp

Of Robin Merryman

Cales and Shetches.

MAY.

The outbreak into beauty which Nature makes at the end of April and beginning of May excites so joyful and admiring a feeling in the human reast, that there is no wonder the event should nave, at all times, been celebrated in some way. The first emotion is a desire to seize some part of that profusion of flower and blossom which spreads around us, to set it up in decorative fashion, pay it a sort of homage, and let the pleasure it excites find expression in dance and song. A mad happiness goes abroad over the sense of the Divine goodness, which makes the promise of seasons so stable and so sure. Amongst the Romans, the feeling of the time

of the Isle of Man, and of the Scottish Highlands, such doings were kept up till within the recollection of living people. We can see no identity of character in the two festivals; but the subject is an obscure one, and we must not speak on this point with too much confidence. In England we have to go back several gener ations to find the observances of May-day in their fullest development. In the sixteenth century it was still customary for the middle and humbler classes to go forth at an early hour in the morning, in order to gather flowers and hawthorn branches, which they brought home about sunrise, with accompaniments of horn and tabor, and all possible signs of joy and merriment. With these spoils they would decorate every door and window in the village. By a natural transi-

tion of ideas, they gave to the hawthorn bloom the name of the May; they called this ceremony "the bringing home the May;" they spoke of the expedition to the woods as "going a-Maying." The fairest maid of the village was crowned with flowers, as the "Queen of the May;" the lads and lasses met, danced and sang together, with a freedom which we would fain think of as bespeaking comparative innocence as well as simplicity. In a somewhat earlier age, ladies and gentlemen were accustomed to join in the May- her would be constantly augmented. ing festivities. Even the king and queen condescended to mingle on this occasion with their subjects. In Chaucer's "Court of Love," we read that early on May-day "forth goeth all the court, both most and least, to fetch the flowers fresh." And we know, as one illustrative fact, that, in the reign of Henry VIII, the heads of the corporation of London went out into the high grounds of Kent to gather the May, the king and his queen, Catharine of Arragon, coming from their palace of Greenwich, and meeting these respected dignitaries on Shooter's Hill. Such festal doings we cannot look back upon without a regret that they are no more. They give us the notion that our ancestors, while wanting

many advantages which an advanced civilization has given to us, were freer from monotonous drudgeries, and more open to pleasurable impressions from outward nature. They seem somehow to have been more ready than we to allow themselves to be happy, and to have often been merrier upon little than we can be upon

MAY-DAY FESTIVITIES IN FRANCE.

When I was quite a child, I went with my mother to visit her relatives at a small town in the South of France. We arrived about the end of April, when the spring had fully burst forth. with its deep blue sky, its balmy air, its grassy meadows, its flowering hedges and trees already green. One morning I went out with my mother to call upon a friend; when we had taken a

few steps, she said : "To day is the first of May; if the custon of my childhood are still preserved here, we shall see some 'Mays' on our road."

"Mays," I said, repeating a word I heard for the first time : "what are they ?" My mother replied by pointing to the opposit side of the place we were crossing:

"Stop, look there," she said: "that is May." Under the Gothic arch of an old church porch a narrow step was raised, covered with palms, A living being, or a statue-I could not discern at the distance-dressed in a white robe, crown-

ed with flowers, was seated upon it; in her right hand she held a leafy branch; a canopy above her head was formed of garlands of box, and ample draperies which fell on each side encircled her in their snowy folds. No doubt the novelty of the sight caused my childish imagination much surprise: my eyes were captivated. and I scarcely listened to my mother, who gave me her ideas on this local custom; ideas, the simple and sweet poetry of which I prefer to accept instead of discussing their original value. "Because the month of May is the month of

spring," said she, "the month of flowers, the nonth consecrated to the Virgin, the young girls of each quartier unite to celebrate its return. They choose a pretty child, and dress her as you see; they seat her on a throne of foliage, they crown her and make her a sort of goddess; she is May, the Virgin of May, the Virgin of lovely days, flowers, and green branches. See, they beg of the passers by, saying, 'For the May. People give, and their offerings will be used some of these days for a joyous festival."

When we came near, I recognized in the May a lovely little girl I had played with on the previous day. At a distance I thought she was a statue. Even close at hand the illusion was still possible; she seemed to me like a goddess on her pedestal, who neither distinguished nor recognized the profane crowd passing beneath her feet. Her only care was to wear a serene aspect under her crown of periwinkle and narcissus, laying in so young a child, thus studying to gain admiration? I know not, but to this day I can only think of the enchantment I felt in "May," My mother stopped, and drawing some money from her purse, laid it on the china saucer that was presented; as for myself, I took a handful of sous, earth, that Nature, long dead and cold, lives and all that I could find in my pocket, and gave them smiles again. Doubtless there is mingled with with transport; I was too young to appreciate this, too, in bosoms of any reflection, a grateful the value of my gift, but I felt the exquisite pleasure of giving.

In passing through the town we met with several other "Mays," pretty little girls, perhaps, ound vent in their Floralia, or Floral Games, but not understanding their part; always restwhich began on the 28th of April, and lasted a less, arranging their veils, touching their crowns, few days. Nations taking more or less their origin from Rome have settled upon the first of May as the special time for fetes of the same None was the May, the representative of the joyNone was the May at the seat of the joyName at the seat of the kind. With ancients and moderns alike it was ous season of sweet and lovely flowers, but my seventh. one instinctive rush to the fields, to revel in the first little friend.

THE PREACHER'S WIFE.

Another little hint (says the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate) for young preachers. Young ladies can do as they choose about reading it. Perhaps they might as well keep their eyes off it. The happiness and success of every man who marries depend very largely upon the kind of wife he gets. This is emphatically true of a preacher. Hence he should be exceedingly careful in selecting her—should see to it that she has all the qualifications needful for a minister's

wife. What some of these are may be indicated. SHE OUGHT TO BE OF A GOOD FAMILY. There s such a thing as family nobility. The nobility not of wealth nor position, but of goodness-the nobility of intellectual and moral worth. Such nobility is hereditary; when found in the parents is seldom, if ever, wanting in the children It is a household heritage. From a family thus endowed a preacher's wife ought always to come. Coming thence, she brings with her a warranty of true nobility-of possessing intelectual and moral worth, rendering her worthy of the beart and hand of any man.

SHE OUGHT TO BE GOOD LOOKING. Indeed she ought. You need not smile, young gentlemen. I tell you, beauty in a woman is never to be laughed at. Never. It is one of her charmsone of the things for which she has ever been admired and loved. To the true woman, beauty is like "apples of gold in pictures of silver." Very comely, indeed. She may pass at par without it, but with it she will, always and everywhere, command a premium. That premium man pays in love. Each man's wife ought, therefore, to be to him the most heautiful woin the world. Then all comparisons with other women would be but contrasts in her favorcontrasts by which his admiration and love of

SHE OUGHT TO BE EDUCATED. Not superficially, but thoroughly. Both at home and in the schools. At home, to filial duties, reverence and obedience. The girl who has never been trained to these will not make a pleasant wife. The girl who disregards the feelings and authority of her parents will be very likely to have her own way when married. She ought to be practically educated in domestic matters. Know how to keep house in all its departments. A young preacher ought never to think of marrying a girl whose mother has had so little sense as to raise her without training her to work. Such a girl ought never to be any man's wife. She is not fit. A preacher's wife ought to be a good scholar. Have a mind well trained, and tored with useful knowledge. This for three reasons: First, That she may feel at home and appear to advantage in any society into which she may chance to be thrown; second, That she may be useful; third, That she may perform for her husband the double office of counsellor and critic. It is of untold advantage to a preacher to have a wife capable of criticising his performances. She is more sensitive to his failures than any one else can be, and more anxious he should correct them. She can be perfectly frank and candid—tell him all his deficiencies.

SHE OUGHT TO BE RELIGIOUS. Last named but first in importance. She ought to be truly religious-having not simply the form of godliness, but the power also. Thus she may be a co-laborer with her husband in the Master's vineyard. Preaching by her example continually and powerfully.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Enrollment in the Militia of Persons o Foreign Birth. By the President of the United States of America: A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, at its last session, enacted a law entitled, "An act for enrolling and calling out the national for-ces, and for other purposes," which was approv-ed on the 3d day of March last; And whereas it is recited in the said act that there now exists in the United States an insurection and rebellion against the authority there of, and it is, under the Constitution of the United States, the duty of the Government to suppress

insurrection and rebellion, to guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and to preserve the public tranquillity; And whereas for these high purposes a military force is indispensable, to raise and support which all persons ought willingly to contribute; And whereas, no service can be more praise worthy and honorable than that which is rendere for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, and the consequent preservation of free

government; And whereas, for the reasons thus recited, i was enacted by the said statute that all able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared n oath their intention to become citizens unde and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years (with certain exceptions not necessary to be mentioned), are declared to constitute the national forces, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States when called out

by the President for that purpose;
And whereas, it is claimed by and in behalf of persons of foreign birth within the ages specified in the said act, who have heretofore declared on oath their intentions to become citicass under, and in pursuance of the laws of the United States, and who have not exercised the right of suffrage, or any other political franchise, under the laws of the United States, or of the States thereof, are not absolutely precluded by their aforesaid declaration of intention from requiring their pursues to become attracts and nouncing their purpose to become citizens, and that on the contrary such persons under the treaties or laws of nations, retain a right to re-but they are all ready for service. We land the nounce that purpose, and to forego the privileges army in the morning on the other side, and nounce that purpose, and to forego the privileges of citizenship and residence within the United States, under the obligations imposed by the gives at of Congress.

her crown of periwinkle and narcissus, laying her hand on her olive sceptre. She had, it is true, a gracious smile on her lips, a sweet expression in her eyes; but these, though charm ing all, did not seem to seek or speak to any in particular; they served as an adornment to her motionless physiognomy, lending life to the statue but neither voice or affections. Was it coquetry

States, under the obligations imposed by the aforesaid act of Congress;

Now, therefore, to avoid all misapprehensions concerning the liability of persons concerned to perform the service required by such enactment, and to give it full effect. I do hereby order and proclaim that no plea of alienage will be received or allowed to exempt from the operations imposed by the aforesaid act of Congress; of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath his intention to become a citizen of the United States under the laws thereof, and who shall be found within the United States at any time during the commencement of the present insurrec-tion and rebellion, at or after the expiration of the period of sixty-five days from the date of this proclamation. Nor shall any such plea of alienage be allowed in favor of any such person who has so, as aforesaid, declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and shall have exercised at any time the right of suffrage or any other political franchise within the United States under the laws thereof or under the laws of any of the several States."

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my

ABRAHAM LINCOĽN. By the President-WM. H. SEWARD.

WAR NEWS!

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

General Stoneman's Expedition—Colonel Kirkpatrick's Official Report. Washington, May 11.
The following was received at headquarters

Yorktown, Va., May 8, 1863.

Major General H. W. Halleck, Commander in-Chief United States Army:

GENERAL: I have the pleasure to report that by direction from Major General Stoneman I left Louisa C. H. on the morning of the 3d inst. with one regiment—the Harris Light Cavalry of my brigade—and reached Hungary, on the Fredericksburg Railroad, at daylight on the morning of the 4th, destroyed the depot, telegraph wires, and railroad for several miles; passed over to the Broad turnpike and drove in the rebel pickets down the turnpike across the Break, charged miles of the city of Richmond; captured Lieu.

This is by far the most extensively built works, with the exception of those at Vicksburg, I have yet seen, and I am happy to say that we hold them. I am dismounting the guns and getting on board the ammunition.

Since the Provide Mith much constructed with much constructor. The third fort commands the river in all directions. It mounted one splendid inch and two thirty pounders. The latter were lying bursted or broken on the ground. The gunbaats had so covered up everything with earth, that it was impossible to see at first what were dismounted or broken. Every gun that fell into our hands was in good condition, with a large quantity of ammunition.

This is by far the most extensively built works, with the exception of those at Vicksburg, I have yet seen, and I am happy to say that we hold them. I am dismounting the guns and getting on board the ammunition.

Since the Droken on the prover lying bursted or broken on the ground. The gunbaats had so covered up everything with earthy that it was impossible to see at first what were dismounted or broken on the ground. The gunbaats had so covered up everything with earthy that it was impossible to see at first what were dismounted or broken on the grounders. The latter were lying bursted or broken on the grounders. The latter were likelable one that two thirty pounders. The latter were lying bursted or broken on the grounders. The latter were lying bursted or broken on and eleven men, within the fortifications. I then passed down to the left to the Meadow bridge, on the Chickahominy, which I burned, and ran a train of cars into the river; I retired to Hanover town on the Peninsula; orossed and destroyed the ferry just in time to check the advance of a pursuing cavalry force. Burned a train of thirty wagons loaded with bacon, captured 18 prisoners, and analysis of the minimum of the print of the print force in them.

Admiral Com'ding the Mississippi Squadron. wagons loaded with bacon, captured to prisoners, and encamped for the night, five miles from the river.

CAPTURE OF GRAND GULF AND PORT GIBSON.

I resumed my march at 1 A. M. of the 5th I resumed my march at 1 A. M. of the 5th, surprised a force of three hundred cavalry at Aylett's, captured two officers and thirty-three men, burned fifty-six wagons, the depot containing upwards of twenty thousand barrels of corn and wheat, quantities of clothing, and commissary stores, and safely crossed the Mattapony, and destroyed the ferry again, just in time to escape the advance of the rebel cavalry pursuing. Late in the evening I destroyed a third wagon train and depot a few miles above and west of Tappahannock, on the Rappahannock, and from that hannock, on the Rappahannock, and from that point made a forced march of twenty miles, be-ing closely followed by a superior force of cavalry, supposed to be a portion of "Stuart's," from the fact that we captured prisonere from the 1st, 5th, and 10th Virginia Cavalry. At sundown we discovered a force of cavalry drawn in line of battle above King and Queen C. H. Their strength was unknown, but I advanced at once to the attack, only however to discover that they to the attack, only however to discover that they were friends, being a portion of the 12th Illinois Cavalry, who had become separated from the command of Lieut. Col. Davis, of the same regiment. At 10 A. M., on the 7th, I found safety and rest under our own brave flag within our lines at Gloucester Point. lines at Gloucester Point. This raid and march about the entire rebel army—a march nearly two hundred miles—has been made in less than five

days, with a loss of one officer and thirty-seven men, while we captured and paroled upwards of three hundred men. three hundred men.

I take pleasure in bringing to your notice the officers of my staff, Captain P. Owen Jones, Captain Armstrong, Captain McIrvin, Dr. Hackley, Lieut. Estis, especially the latter, who volunteered to carry a dispatch to Major General Hooker. He failed in the attempt; but, with his escort of ten men, he captured and paroled one major, two captains, a lieutenant, and fifteen men; but was afterwards captured himself, with his escort. was afterwards captured himself, with his escort, and was subsequently recaptured by our own forces, and arrived here this morning. I cannot praise too highly the bravery, fortitude, and untiring energy displayed throughout the march by Lieut. Col. Davies, and the officers and men of the Harris Light Cavalry, not one of whom but was willing to lose his liberty or his life, if he could but aid in the great battle going on, and win for himself the approbation of his chief.

Respectfully submitted, J. KILPATRICK. Colonel Com'g 1st Brig. 3d Div. Cavalry Corps. was afterwards captured himself, with his escort.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE RECENT BATTLES.

Gen. Lee's Official Despatch. MILFORD, May 3, 1863. To PRESIDENT DAVIS:--son penetrated to the rear of the enemy, and drove him from all his positions from the Wilderness to within one mile of Chancellorsville.

Lorannie garrived. He left at once and moved towards Hazleburst, on the New Orleans and Jackson railroad.

At this point he tore up the track, thence he

He was cogaged at the same time in front by two of Longstreet's divisions.

Many prisoners were taken, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is large.

This morning the battle was renewed.

He was dislodged from all his positions around Chancellorsville, and driven back towards the Bappahannock, over which he is now retreating. We have again to thank Almighty God for a great right.

great viotory.

I regret to state that Gen. Paxton was killed,
Gen. Jackson severely, and Gen. Heth and A. P.
Hill slightly wounded.

ROBERT E. LEE,
General Commanding.

Official Report of the Capture of Grand Gulf.

Washington, May 8. The Secretary of the Navy has received the following despatch: FLAG-SHIP BENTON, BELOW GRAND GULF,

Mississippi, April 29, 1863. Via Memphis, 9 P. M., May 4. Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: I have the honor to inform you that, by an arrangement with General Grant, I attacked the batteries at Grand Gulf, this morning, which were very formidable. After a fight of five hours and a half we silenced the lower batteries, but failed to silence the upper one, which was high and strongly built, and had guns of very

The vessels were unmanageable in the heavy current. It fired but feebly towards the last, and the vessels all laid by and enfiladed it, while I went up a short distance to communicate with General Grant, who concluded to land the troops and march over to a point two miles below Grand

I sent the Lafayette back to engage the upper I sent the Latayette back to engage the upper battery, which she did, and drove the persons out of it, as it did not respond after a few fires. At six o'clock, P. M., we attacked the batteries again, and under cover of the fire, all the transports passed by in good condition. The Benton, Tuscumble and Pittsburg, were much cut up, having 24 killed and 56 wounded,

march on Vicksburg.
DAVID D. PORTER, Acting Rear Admiral.

Washington, May 8. The Navy Department received to-day the folowing:

lowing:

FLAG-SHIP BENTON, GRAND GULF, MISS.,
May 3, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:
SIR:—I have the honor to report that I got
under way this morning, with the Lafayette,
Carondelet, Mound City and Pittsburg, and proceeded up to the forts at Grand Gulf, for the
purpose of attacking them again, if they had not
been abandoned. shandoned_

The enemy left before we got up, blowing up

their ammunition, spiking their large guns and burying or taking away the light ones. The armament consisted of thirteen guns in all. The works are of the most extensive kind, and would works are of the effort of a much heavier fleet than the one which silenced them. The forts than the one which silenced them. The forts were literally torn to pieces by the accuracy of our fire. Col. Wade, the commandant of the batteries, was killed; also his chief of staff. Eleven men were killed that we know of, and our informant says many wounded, and that no one was permitted to go inside the forts after the Eleven men were killed that we know of, and our informant says many wounded, and that no one was permitted to go inside the forts after the action except those belonging. We had a hard fight for these forts, and it is with great pleasure that I report that the navy holds the door to Vickeburg. Grand Gulf is the strongest place on the Mississippi. Had the enemy succeeded in finishing the fortifications, no fleet would have

taken them. I have been all over the works and

found them as follows: One fort on Point of Rocks, seventy five feet high, calculated for sixteen guns, mounting two seven inch rifles, and one eight inch and one Parrot gun on wheels, carried off. On the left of these works is a triaugular work, calculated to mount heavy guns.
These works connected with another fort by a
covered way, and double rifle pits, extending
one quarter of a mile, constructed with much

was enthusiastic at the speedy prospect of a victory.

[Grand Gulf is on the Mississippi, two miles below the mouth of Black River. Port Gibson is six miles inland. It is a thriving town, in a splendid rich country, and is connected by a railroad with Grand Gulf. "Willard Valley," spoken of in the above despatch, should probably be "Willow Springs," a post village about eight miles northeast of Port Gibson. The Big Black River is in fine navigable order, and the fleet and transports may ascend it to within ten fleet and transports may ascend it to within ten or twelve miles of Vickeburg.—Eds. Bulletin.] OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GEN.

OFFICIAL DESPATUM FRUM GEN.
GRANT.
WASHINGTON, May 9, 1863.—The following has been received at Headquarters:
GRAND GULF, May 3, 1863.—To Major-General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:
We landed at Boulinsburg April 30th, and moved immediately on Port Gibson. We met the enemy, eleven hundred strong, four miles south of Port Gibson, at two o'clock in the morning on the 1st. and engaged him all day, entirely on the lat, and engaged him all day, entirely routing him with the loss of many killed, and about 500 prisoners besides the wounded. Our loss is about 100 killed and 500 wounded.

loss is about 100 killed and 500 wounded.

The enemy retreated towards Vicksburg, destroying the bridges over the two forks of the Bayou Pierre. These were rebuilt and the pursuit continued until the present time. Besides the heavy artillery at this place, four eld pieces were captured and some stores, and the enemy was driven to destroy many more.

The country is the most broken and difficult to operate in I ever saw.

Our victory has been most complete, and the

enemy thoroughly demoralized.

Very Respectfully,

U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen. Com'nding.

GRAND GULF, MISS., May 6, via Cairo.

Mojor-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General in-Chief:

I learn that Colonel Grierson, with his cavalry, has been heard of first, about ten days ago, in Northern Mississippi. He moved thence and struck the railroad, thirty miles east of Jackson at a point called Newton's station. He then moved southward towards Enterprise and demanded the surrender of the place. He gave them an hour's grace, during which General Lormniey arrived. He left at once and moved towards Hazleburst. on the New Orleans and

At this point he tore up the track, thence he moved to Bahala, ten miles further south on the same road; thence eastward on the Natchez road, where he had a fight with Wirt Adams's cavalry. From this point he moved back to the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad to Brookhaven ten miles south of Bahala.

When last heard from he was three miles from

Summit, ten miles south of the last named point, and was supposed to be making his way to Baton Rouge.

He had spread excitement throughout the

State, destroyed railroads, trestle-works and bridges, burned locomotives and railway stock, and destroyed stock of all kinds. He also took

many prisoners. U. S. GRANT, Major-General. What the Democrats Hope to Do when they get into Power.

1. They will restore the liberty of the press.
2. They will restore the freedom of speech. 3. They will restore personal liberty, by restoring the privilege of the writ of HABRAS COR-Pus.

4. They will re-establish the supremacy of

the law, by subjecting the military to the civil authority of the country.

5. They will dismiss the army of provest marshals in the loyal States.

6. They will not allow the military to be drawn

up in line at the polls, during a popular election.
7. They will not allow the voters to be bribed or intimidated by Government officials. 8. They will call sheddy contractors, rascally Government agents, and middle men to a strict account, and perhaps make them disgorge some of their modern of their profits.

9. They will stop all arbitrary arrests, and

9. They will stop all arbitrary arrests, and hold the party who caused them to be made, answerable for their crimes, notwithstanding the unconstitutional bill of indemnity.

10. They will endeavor by these and all other lawful means to restore the Constitution.

finally,

11. They will use all their power, and all the 11. They will use all their power, and all the statesmanship which they can muster to their ald, to restore the Union as it was before an insane, fanatical, party endeavored to carry out the unconstitutional Chicago platform.

Now, we call on the Abolitionists to give us their platform. Let us see whether they have anything else in view than to prolong the war beyond the next Presidential election, and use the military—to defeat the Democrats at the ballot-box. Will the people submit to it?—Age.

WASHINGTON A "COPPERHEAD."

George Washington was a "Copperhead," according to the Republican definition of that word. If the following extracts from his Farewell Address are not "Copperhead sentiments," we know not what are. At any rate they are Democratic sentiments:

"Indignant by frown upon the first dawning of

every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred

-AND-