MEADING GAZITIE & 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 23, 1863.

· IVOL. XXIV.—NO. 5.—WHOLE NO. 1969.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, y ar, payable in advance or six mouths, in advance 1.00 for six months, in advance.
To cluss: Four copies for \$5, in advance.
Ten copies for \$2,
\$5. All papers discontinued at the expiration of the line path for.

EATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE GAZETTE.

[Larger Advertisements in proportion.]
ora and Administrators' Notices, 6 insertion
of Notices and Legal Notices. Special Notices, as reading matter, 10 cts, a line for one Marriage notices 25 cents each. Deaths will be unlished grainitously.

Apr 111 Obituary Notices, Resolutions of Beneficial and
ther Private Associations, will be charged for, as adverisements, at the above rates.

Apr advertisements for Religious, Charitable and Edu-

l objects, one half the above rates. All advertising will be considered payable in cash, the first insertion.

Yearly advertisers shall have the privilege (if desired)

The shall advertisements every three weeks—but

sements. Yearly advertisers will be charged the same rates as rustient advertisers for all matters not relating strictly their business. PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION 'Executed in a superior manner, at the very lowest price that associated to John Type is large and inshionable, an our Work speaks for itself.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,

ARCHMENT and PAPER DEEDS, MORTGAGES,

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, LEARDS, and a variety of

BLANKS, kept constantly for sale, or printed to

RICHMOND L. JONES, ATTORNEYAT LAW,
OFFICE WITH J. GLANCY JONES, ESQ.,
April 18, 1863-3ino

JESSE G. HAWLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO NORTH

Sixth Street, opposite the Keystone House, Reading.

April II, 1865-47

NEWTON D. STRONG, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE IN COURT STREET, NEAR FIFTH,
Reading, Pa. (March 14, 1863-3mo

JOHN RALSTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE WITH A. B. WANNER, NORTH
Sixth Street (above the Court House.) Reading, Pa.
February 21. 1852.

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 Charles Davis

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

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

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

LIVINGOOD'S United States Bounty, Back Pay and Pension Office,

COURT STREET, NEAR SIXTH. AVING BEEN ENGAGED IN COLLECTing claims against the Government, I feel confident
iteat all who have beretofore employed me will cheerfally
endorse my promptness and fidelity. My charges are
moderate and no charge made until obtained.
WILLIAM H. LIVINGOOD,
oct 15-tf] Attorney at Law, Court St., Reading, Pa.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS CAN NOW OBTAIN THEIR \$100 BOUNTY from the U. S. Government, by application to ABNER. STAUFFER, March 7-4ff Collection Office, Court Street, Reading.

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

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND AMERICAN BRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, &c., Wholessle and Re-kl, at Philadelphia prices. Sign of the Golden Bee Hive, No. 14 East Pean Square. [April 17-47] P. Bushong & Sons, AANUFACTURERS OF BURNING FLUID, Ahsolute, Decdorized and Druggists' Alcohol; also, Pice oil, which they will sell at the lowest Wholesale prices, at Reading, Pa.

O'ders respectfully solicited. [march 12]

octfully solicited. [march 12] DR. T. YARDLEY BROWN, SURGEON DENTIST. GRADUATEOF PENNSYLVANIA

Dental Collego. Test extracted by Francisca (sir Electro Magnetic process, with Clarke's improvement. With this method teeth are extracted with much less pain than the usual way. No fixed Charles of the Charles of th CHARLES LANCASTER,

MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN. Fourth Street, above Penn, Reading. January 24, 1863-if

PENSIONS. BOUNTIES & BACK PAY

A PPLICATIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED to. Terms moderate and no charge until obtained.

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

BOUNTY-MONEY, BACK-PAY AND PENSION CLAIMS 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-belves. All L1QUORS and WINES sold be me, shall be as April 4, 1863-tf] JERBMIAH D. BITTING. WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER.

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

JACOB LUDEN,
now 15-8mo] 21 North Fifth Street, Reading, Ps.

F. P. HELLER, WATCHMAKER, JEWELER,

AND DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWEL R, SPOONS, SPECTACLES, GOLD PENS, &c., Sign of the "BIG WATCH," No. 53% Ea Pent Street, above Sixth, north eide, 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

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.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL, The Only Place Where a Cure Can be Obtained.

DR. JOHNSTON HAS DISCOVERED THE R. JOHNSTON HAS DISCOVERED THE most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the World for all Private Diseases, Werkness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Unadder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Novyousness, Byspeepsia, Languor, Low Spitts, Continues of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Tambility, Transling, Dinuess of Sight or Giddines, Disease of the Head, Throat, Noso or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terrible Disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those sucrer and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrons to the Mariners of Ulyssas, highling their most brilling hopes or anticipations, readering marriage, &c., impossible.

exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might other wise here entranced listening Senates, with the thunders of choquence or waked to ecclasy the living lyre, may cal-sith full confidence

MARRIAGE. leformities speedily cured.

Ho who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may
eligiously confide in his bouor as a gentleman, and conidentity rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEARWESS

Cffice, IVo. 7 South Frederick Street.

thloma hangs in his office.

A CURE WARRANTED IN

TWO DAYS.

No Mercury or Nauscous Drugs.

DR. JOHNSTON,

were cured immediately.

TARE PARTICULAR NOTICE. Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves y improper indulgence and solitary labits, which rain oth body and mind, unfitting them for either business,

soin body and mind, uniting them for either business, study, sociaty or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early babits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Hend, Dinness of Sight, Loss of Muscalist Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspensia. Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digastive Functions, General Debility, Symptons of Consumption, &c. MERKALLY.—The fearing effects on the mind are much to be draded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depresills produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, ecoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a ngular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms

YOUNG MIN Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indul-ged in when sione, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when saleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and budy, should ap-bit immediately. ply 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 contemplatline.

MARRIAGE,

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE. When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure fads that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful die ase it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, our dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who rom education and respectability, can alone befriend him, letaying till the constitutional symptoms of this borrid lisease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, accturate pains in the head and limbs, dimess of sight, deafness, nodes on the shim-bouse 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 borrid 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 meluncholy 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 Pretspders, dectitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or etyle themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep you triding month after month taking their flithy and poison-

trifing month after month taking their fitthy and poisonons compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to
sliph over your own galling disappointment.

18r. Johnston is the only Physician advertising.
His credentials or diplomes 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.

ctice than any other Physician in the world.

INDORSEMENT OF THE

PRIBS.

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 sgain before the public, usides his standing as a gentleman of character and re-ponsibility, its a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted. Skin Diseases Speedily Cured.

AN letters received unless post-paid and containing stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing shound at each age, and send portion of advertisement describing John M. Johnston, M. D

Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Marylan May 23-1y

Commercial Broker. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out a License as a COMMERCIAL BROKER, is pre-ared to negotiate for the purchase and sale of

ared to negotiate to ...

REAL ESTATE,

COIN,

STOCKS,

BONDS,

MORTGAGES,

Onekages, Colle and other Securities, Goods in unbroken Packages, Collection of Rents, and any other business of a Commission Broker or Agent.

48 Parties having business to do in his line are request ed to give him a call. d to give him a call.

JACOB C. SCHENER,
OFFICE n Court Street, next door above Alderman
Schwaer.

[Feb 28]

FRENCH'S HOTEL. THE EUROPEAN PLAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

Single Rooms Fifty Cents per Day. City Hall Square, corner Frankfort St .. (OPPOSITE CITY HALL.)

MEALS AS THEY MAY BE ORDERED IN the spacious refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and bath Rooms attached to the Hotel. Jan 17 ly] R. FRENCH, Proprietor.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Race Street, above Third, Philadelphia.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT OFFERS GREAT INTERNALISHMENT 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 Passenger Railways running past and contiguous to it, by which guests can pass to and from the Hotel, should they be preferred to the regular Unnibus connected with the House. I am determined to devote my whole attention to the comfort and convenience of my guests.

Terms, \$1 %5 per day.

D C. SIEGRIST, Proprietor, Formerly from Eagle Hotel, Lebanou, Fa. T. V. RROADS, Clerk.

FRESH GROCERIES REDUCED PRICES.

Boetou.

A SONG OF MAY. BT WILLIS GATLORD CLARK.

The Spring's scented buds all around me are swelling There are songs in the stream, there is health in the gale; A sense, of delight in each bosom is dwelling, As float the pure day-beams o'er mountain and valo: The verdure is fresh upon every tree : Of love, oh, thou Spirit of Beauty! to thee.

The sun looketh forth from the halls of the morning, He welcomes the gladuess and glory, returning He mounts to the zenith, and laughs on the wave: He wakes into music the green forest bowers

he young bird is out on his delicate pinion, He timidly sails in the infinite sky; A greeting to May and her fairy dominion He pours on the west wind's fragrant sich Around, above, there are peace and pleasure;
The woodlands are singing, the beaven is bright— The fields are unfolding their unrivalled treasure, And man's genial spirit is soaring in light.

Alas for my weary and care-haunted hosom! The song in the wild-wood, the sheen of the blossom. The fresh-welling fountain—their magic is o'er! They tell of the Past with so mournful a tone That I call up the throngs of my long-vanished hours, And sigh that their transports are over and gone.

From the wide-spreading earth, from the limitless beave fo my velled mind no more is the influence given, Which coloreth life with the hues of a dream ; The bloom-purpled landscape its loveliness keepeth— I deem that a light as of old gilds the wave; But the eye of my spirit in heaviness sleepeth Or sees but my youth, and the visious it gave.

Yet it is not that age on my years bath descended 'Tis not that its snow wreaths encircle my brow; But the newness and sweetness of being are ended— I feel not their love kindling witchery now; The shadows of Death o'er my path have been sweeping There are those who have loved me debarred from the day The green turf is bright, where in peace they are sleeping And on wings of remembrance my soul is away!

It hears from the past a funereal strain: And it eagerly turns to the high seeming distance, Where the lost blooms of earth shall be garnered again Where no mildew the soft damask rose check shall nour! Where grief bears no longer the poisonous sting, Where pittless Death no dark sceptre can flourish, Or stain with his blight the luxuriant Spring.

It is thus that the hopes which to others are given, bear the dear anthems that ring through the heaven I drink the bland airs that enliven the day; And if gentle Nature, her festival keeping, Delights not my bosom, ali! do not condemn: O'er the lost and the lovely my spirit is weeping,

For my heart's proudest raptures are buried with them

THE DREAM. FROM THE GERMAN OF THLAND-BY LONGFELLOW.

> Two lovers through the garden Walked hand in band along; Two pale and slender creatures, They sat the flowers among.

> They kissed each other's check so warm, They kissed each other's mouth; They held each other arm in arm, They dreamed of health and youth.

Two bells they sounded suddenly— They started from their sleep; And in the convent cell lay she, And he in dungeon deep

Cales and Shetches.

SEVEN UP,

In a pleasant farm house one wintry eve, after supper and a hard day's work at threshing, Samuel Groy rose from his chair with a sad. weary look, and stood before the drawer of an old bureau.

"Samuel, what is thee doing?" said his mother, following him. "Thee is not going out tonight, when so tired ?" "Yes, mother," he replied, taking up with a

sigh a small calico bag, which seemed well filled. "Why, that is the mortgage money, Samuel; what does thee want with that?" It is not due till next spring."

"I know it. mother: but I must have this money this night," he answered in a determined

"For what, my son? Thee has always told me everything. We earned the money togeth-"I know it, mother. All these years we have

oiled to pay off that mortgage left on the farm at my father's death, and now it has all come to nothing. Sit down in your chair, mother, and I will tell you the truth, as I trust I have ever done. I do not fear your blame, as I have always loved your praise. This one egregious error has taught me great lessons already. They say women can bear trouble better than men."

Samuel's mother trembled very much, but she sat quietly down. Her face was pleasant to look at-healthy and fresh, with a clean Quaker cap crimped about it. She could not believe her son had done anything so very wrong; but all was upon the table.

a mystery. "Last evening you know how late I staid away; and I presume you thought I was with Elesilent fields, and within sight of his mother's len at the farm; but I was not; more is the pity. cottage, he fell on his knees and wept aloud, went on an errand to the tavern to get some oil for our lame horse's leg. The bar-room was a blaze of light, and all the boys were there, and | fore him; hope again dawned; let us trust that I stepped in to warm. There were two finely dressed gentlemen from Boston sitting around | could not knit the long, blue woolen sock that the table, calling for the best port, and treating the company. They called me to join so cordi- and tears. Never in her lonely widowhood had ally that I consented, and felt rested with the good fire and exhibarating glass. Soon one of the strangers brought out a pack of cards, and played with Joe Lampson and Jim White. I sat and smoked in the corner, and did not take much notice of the game. They played for cigars and wine, and then for money, and the game was 'Seven Up.' Now, when I was a boy I used to have an excellent run of luck at cards, and beat everybody, and I suppose I was elated at my reputation; for when Joe Lampson said, 'I have won two hundred dollars,' I was astonished, especially when the strangers paid it over as quick hopeful; "mother won't let me go a fishing." and easy as they would brush off a fly. I thought, if dull Joe has won so quickly such a should be in the chimney and not in the wife's sum, why may not I, who am so lucky at cards?

They urged me to take a hand, and the sight of

the new bills on the Merchant's Exchange

played and won, and played and lost, and lost, Oh! mother, I lost all this money as quick as a flash; and they taunted me that I could not pay but I must pay it, or have my honor lost before the whole village. I know how wrong it was, but if hard work will make it up to you, you shall never want." Here Sam broke down, and

eried like a child. "Thee is welcome to take the money, Sam," said his mother, quietly, "I wish thee would promise never to touch a card." "Dear mother, I solemnly-"

"No, Sam! no oaths. Remember, thee will be tempted this very night to try and win back this very money." "No, I have seen too many winks pass be

tween these men. They are gamblers, who have come down to impose on us 'greenhorns' in the ountry. When I think of how many hard days' work I have performed, and how many chickens and eggs you have raised to sell, all for one good object, and that my cursed folly has ruined all, I am ready to despair."

"I shall not live long to want money, Sam; I only thought of thee and Ellen, who is soon to become thy wife. is Samuel greated, and left the house with a heavy heart. He knew by the twinkling light across the fields that Ellen sat watching for his visit, but he sped on toward the village, until, stamping the snow from his shoes, he entered once more the tavern. Again, in a private parlor, he found the companions of a previous night. He went firmly up to the tale and deposited the money. "I have come," he said in a bold voice, "to pay you what you won from me last night." The man merely waved his hand, on which shone a jewel, toward "Oh, a mere trifle," he said; "time

enough by and bye." Sam turned toward the fire with a groan. Evil thoughts took possession of his mind. "Can ome men make money thus easily by the toss of a card, or the turn of a die? and yet, after all | a capital platform for a disunion party, and it my honest labor, must I be turned from my humble home, and my happy prospects broken up for life by two desperate gamblers?" Fierce passions seemed at war with him, as the sweet visions of former hopes passed away. He did not notice that there were mutterings of wrath at the table, as one after another was fleeced in his turn. Cries of "unfair," "unfair play," were met by contemptuous sneers from the suc-

cessful men who pocketed the gains. Samuel's little roll of bills still lay upon the table, and he could not bear to leave it there. It seemed sacred money. "How little my father thought, when he left me the farm, with only this mortgage as an incumbrance, that I should prove so recreant to my solemn engagement to take care of my dear mother. Oh, God, forgive me, and spare me, that I may do better in the future." And at that moment a softer emotion sprang up in his heart. He felt a loathing of sin in all kinds that he had never felt before, and a determination to shun even the smalles deviation from duty, if its retribution was so dreadful. This was a more desirable state of mind; and an humble spirit breathed its blessing ever him, as he rose up and buttoned his thin coat over his breast, again to face the cutting wind of the wintry night.

About this time a handsome sleigh had driven up to the door of the tavern. The horses were flecked with foam, and the frost hung about their trappings, showing how swiftly they had traveled. Two strong men had leaped from it, and hastily entered the house. The host came obsequiously to the door. They drew him aside. "We have tracked two notorious blacklegs from Boston here, and thinking they might be

making a little mischief, have come down. Indicate, I say, the room where they now are, or we shall arrest you as an accomplice! Quickly!" as the gleam of a revolver shone in the cold moonlight. "In there, in there!" stammered the landlord, trembling with alarm. The detectives came very softly, but not so gently that the gamblers did not listen intently. One of them said, "throw the cards in the fire! raise the window! hark!" Just then the door was thrown violently open. "Ah, my hearties, well met! We have had quite a drive for you;" adjusting handcuffs all the time, as though they were used to the business, in spite of the desperate struggles of the two men. "Now, my birds, we will see what you have caged!" said the minions of the law, and forthwith began to pick their pockets,

having laid them at length on the floor. "Counterfeit bills in plenty, some golden eagles, silver! Get pen and paper, landlord, and state the amount. Now, young men," the sheriff said, addressing Samuel Grey and his friends who stood in silent amazement beholding the scene, "we might consider you under arrest for gambling, but presume you were just green enough to be entrapped by these Boston youths. Didn't understand the wave of our wicked city. However, I wil! just advise you to beware of bad company for the future; it does not lead to pleasant results."

"How much have you been robbed of this night?"

"There is my money," said Samuel, as each one stated the amount, and pointed to the roll

'Well, take it, and go instantly," said the men Samuel obeyed; and when once more in the giving thanks to God as he had never done before. He was not yet twenty one : life was bethe sad lesson was not in vain. The old mother evening. She paced the low room with prayers sorrow come so heavily upon her heart; and when the door opened, and Ellen stole gently in to inquire what was the matter, missing her lover, Aunt Rachel threw her arms about her neck, and gave way to grief. So Samuel found them when he returned, most unexpectedly, to change their tears to joy.

"Come Bon, get up," said an indulgent father to his hopeful son, the other morning, "remember, the early bird catches the worm."-"What do I care for worms?" replied the young FIRE is a good thing in the house; but

husband. REDUCED PRICES.

AT THE

Bank so won upon my better understanding, that I drew right up to the table. I thought if once, and, on the conceit of it, she will be so large after a little while."

The said she had better take a larger one. "No matter," replied the complacent parvenue, with as our forces approached.

Later in the day a brigade under Col. Black-only of winning; I never thought of losing. We wrong the rest of her life.

The said she had better take a larger one. "No matter," replied the complacent parvenue, with as our forces approached.

Later in the day a brigade under Col. Black-only of winning; I never thought of losing. We wrong the rest of her life.

temper-cooking the victuals, not reasting the

THE OLD UNION.

There are men so wild in their madness that

they openly and boldly declare that they hope never to see the Union restored as it was. This was indeed the substance of a statement made by General Butler, the prominent candidate of the radicals for the next Presidency, in a speech made by him the other day, as a bid for that office. If this idea be adopted by that party as the platform for the next Presidential campaign, we shall see the verification of prophecies often made heretofore that the first avowed enemies of the Union, who would form a party at the North to bring about its ruin, would be the men who have been loudest in their denunciations of conservative men as traitors, and in boasting their own loyalty. Already we have the melancholy fact before us that the radical party is avowedly opposed to the restoration of the old Union. What does this mean? We speak of it from the record, and therefore what we say will not be denied by any of their organs. They are not in favor of prosecuting the war for the Union as it was, but they have in mind a vague notion of conquering the rebellion, and then giving us some form of government which is suited to their notions of what ought to be. This is what General Butler means by his avowal. This is what the entire body of radical politicians are laboring to accomplish. But why do they object to the old Union? Why do they insist that they are not in favor of returning to it? The answer is found in their own statements, often made and repeated, that they are unwilling to permit the slave States to return into the Union at all. It was to get rid of them that they invented, a year ago, the State suicide theory, and offered their resolutions in Congress and New York meetings, declaring the seceded States defunct. This doctrine was started with the idea that it would be was the intention of the leaders to establish a political movement in the North on this basis, hoping that out of it would grow a powerful party, which would maintain control of the country by excluding from Congress and from voting on Presidential elections, all the slave States, or all that had pretended to secede. This movement commanded the assent and co operation of all the leading radicals in New York, and the document declaring these disunion sentiments was signed by the editors of the principal radical papers here, by many of the men who are now prominent in the Loyal Leagues. The movement was checked by the interference of Washington authority, and the treasonable plans of the authors failed entirely. But they never abandoned their intention, and we see it constantly coming up in their speeches and public meetings. The determination to exclude the Union men of the South from all voting privileges is more and more visible in the plots of Northern radicalism. Hence the heresy is now daily spread before the people that the Union can never be restored, and that we are not fighting for the Union as it was. In short the idea is that we are engaged in a free fight, endeavoring to obtain the physical mustery over the rebels, with intent to establish hereafter such a government, on the ruins of the Constitu-

tion, as shall suit the radical leaders. All this is not only wrong, but it is actually lending aid and comfort to the rebels. It is playing into their hands, assisting them to gaththe laws of the United States in any district, or | What in the present physical degeneracy of manwhich the war was prosecuted in that place; that have been the ordinary measure of the duration the only future before us which has any hope in of human life, or at least may afford us some of the war indefinitely, to teach that we are fighting to establish a new government, or a new form of Union.

We know how hard it is for the radical party to look forward to the possibility of having the representatives of Massachusetts met and balaced in the Senate by the representatives of South Carolina. We know how difficult it is for Abolitionists to look forward to the presence in the Union of such a large number of States as will be for this generation, and doubtless for generations to come, practically unanimous in their abhorrence of Abolitionism. But precisely that future is before us, if we have any success in the true objects of this war. The millions who resids in the South are there to day as they were before the war began. They are not being wasted away by war, the process of extermination does not go on, nor is the country becoming depopulated. There are more white citizens in the South to day than there were before the war began. There are a hundred thousand more slaves in the Southern States now than there were two years ago! Men forget these startling facts in wild theories of extermination. All the effects of the war thus far on slavery have been as nothing, in a practical point of view. All the ordinary effects of war are to be in this case, as in the case of other wars, more of a moral than of a physical character. Sometimes, but rarely, small nations are exterminated by long wars, lasting through half a century, or very many years. But the results of war in general are of a moral character, convincing one or the other power that it must vield or compromise. The inhabitants of the South are, in all human probability, to be in the future government, whether it be the old Union or a new Union, voting citizens. It is a dangerous policy which unites that

vote in one sectional mass. It would be a vastly more wise policy to divide it, by temptations to peace and union now, and the prospect of future prosperity under the old Constitution. The policy of the radicals, who declare that

A JEWELER tells us a good story about the wife of a shoddy gentleman—suddenly raised from poverty to affluence—who was spending a good deal of money for ornaments in the jewelry line. The jeweler had sold the woman a diamond ring of great value, but observing, as she tried ring of great value, but observing, as she tried to force it over a remarkably red and knotty finger, that the ring was a trifle too small, he said she had better take a larger one. "No matter," replied the complacent parvenue, with matter," replied the complacent parvenue, with so over the Pearl river, which the rebels undertook to destroy, but they precipitately fied decision in Ohio upon this important question.

A MODEL STATESMAN.

The Daily Wisconsin, edited by Cramer, formerly of Albany, speaking of the wealth of the most eminent American statesmen, concludes his list with the following reference to Silas Wright: "Silas Wright, with his estate of \$4,000, was really wealthier than many others are with \$100 .-000. He owed no man anything; he met obligations with the utmost promptness, and never indulged in any luxury that he could not pay for. He was a model of republican simplicity. for. He was a model of republican simplicity. It should also be understood that he was not mean in saving money. There was something glorious in witnessing a great statesman like Silas Wright never asking a pecuniary favor or even accepting one, yet possessing only an ineven accepting one, yet possessing only an income that could support him and his wife in frugality. When he was elected Governor of the State of New-York, he was known to be too

the State of New-York, he was known to be too poor to furnish his house. His rich friends got together, and, without his knowledge, made up a subscription which was tendered to him as a gift in order to furnish his mansion.

"This he respectfully but kindly declined, saying, with a true Roman grandeur, that he could not consent to receive such a favor from any one—even from his most esteemed friends; he was elected by the people to be Governor of the State of New-York, and he considered it his imperative duty to live on whatever income the people had appended to that office; and he did live on that income while he was Governor, in good style but with negative directing to Port Gibson.

At Brookhaven Camp of Instruction, four companies, under command of Major Starr, took two captains, one lieutenant, one surgeon, and nineteen privates prisoners. The also captured nineteen privates prisoners. The also captured worth of a surgeoid thing.

At the crossing of Pearl river, Col. Prince captured a courier with instructions to destroy all bridges, &c., which fortunate circumstance added somewhat to the safety of the command. live on that income while he was Governor, in good style, but with no estentation. Such an example on the part of so eminent a man as he was is one of those precious legacies that the young men of the present day should bear in mind—as no true greatness can ever be achieved so long as they are the pecuniary slaves of even their nearest friends. When a public man relive on that income while he was Governor, in ceives favors that he cannot repay, he loses that sturdy independence so essential to usefulness and enduring popularity. 'Live within your income' is more important to one who aims to be an influential and useful statesman than any other maxim."

LONGEVITY OF THE ANTEDILU-VIANS.

There are so very many causes contributing to shorten considerably the length of human life, that we have completely lost every criterion by which to estimate its original duration; and it would be no slight problem for a profound physiological science to discover and explain from s deeper investigation of the earth, or of astronomical influences, which are often susceptible of very minute applications, the primary cause of the present day, numerous examples of a longevity far beyond the ordinary duration of human life. In India it is by no means uncommon to meet with men, especially in the Brahminical caste, more than a hundred years of age, and in the robust, and even generative vigor of constitution. In the laboring class of Russia, whose
modes of life are so simple, there are examples
of men living to more than a hundred, a hundred
and twenty, and even a hundred and fifty years
of age; and, although these instances form but
rare exceptions, they are more numorous there
there is other Events and the strong of the stro the robust, and even generative vigor of constieven remarkable cases of old men who after the were only The true and only theory of this war is that it is new set, as if their constitution had received a a war for the Constitution; that submission to new sap of life, and a principle of second growth. State, is so far the end of the war, the end for | kind, forms but a rare exception, may originally it is the return of all the States to the old form trace and indication of such a measure, more esof Union, the old Constitution. Therefore it is pecially as other branches of natural science weakening our own arms and putting off the end offer corresponding analogies. On the other side of that great wall of separation which divides us from the primitive ages, in that remote world so little known to us, a standard for the duration of human life very different from the present may have prevailed; and such an opinion is very probable, supported as it is by manifold testimony, and confirmed by the sacred record of man's divine origin .- Schlegel.

WAR NEWS!

Great Cavalry Raid of Col. Grierson in Mississippi.

[From the Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.]
NEW OBLEANS, Saturday Evening, May 9.
Since the departure of the Columbia we have Since the departure of the Columbia we have abundance of news; the most exciting, however, is the arrival at Baton Rouge of the Sixth and Seventh Illinois Cavalry, nine hundred strong, who have cut their way through the whole length of Mississippi. They started from La Grange, Tenn., on the morning of the 17th ult., and reached Baton Rouge on the evening of 2d May, performing the whole distance in sixten days. performing the whole distance in sixteen days. They made a zigzag course through the State, sometimes east, sometimes west, but pushing south the whole time. In this way they traveled probably about eight hundred miles, averaging over forty miles a day.

The force consisted of the Sixth Illinois Cav-

alry, Lieut. Col. Loomis; the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, Col. Ed. Prince; the Second Iowa Cavalry, Col. Hatch; and six pieces of artillery, 2 pound calibre; the whole under command of Col. Grierson, of the Sixth Illinois, and numbering about seventeen hundred men.

ing about seventeen hundred men.

From La Grange they marched nearly due
South, halting at night five miles north of Ripley, in Marshall county. Next morning the colunn moved to Ripley, whence the Second Lowa started for New Albany. At Clear Springs, in Chickasaw county, Col. Hatch, with his com-mand, started southeasterly to West Point, in Lowndes county, on the Mobile and Ohio rail-road. After that Col. Grierson heard nothing of Iowa, except occasional rumor through the rebels.

y thea moved on Pontotoc, where they de-They then moved on Fontoloc, where they destroyed some salt, the camp and garrison equipage of a cavalry company, and also a gunsmith's shop. A mail from the Post-office was secured; and also a large quantity of oats.

On the morning of the 29th, about 175 of the

they are not for the Union as it was, is a desperate policy, designed to destroy when they find on the morning of the 20th, about 110 of the men who were the least effective, with some prisoners, under command of Major Love, were sent back to La Grange. A few miles beyond they cannot rule the country .- Journal of Com-Starkville, a tannery containing a number of army boots, shoes, saddles, bridles, and a large quantity of leather, was destroyed. The value is estimated at \$25,000. A march of twenty-six miles brought the forces to Louisville, Winston county. Most of the route lay through a dense swamp, frequently to the horses' bellies in wa-ter. At one point it was so deep the horses

railroad at Decatur, Newton county. Here they captured a train of thirteen cars which was just about starting, loaded with quartermasters' and commissary stores, including ammunition and bomb shells in large quantities. They had bomb shells in large quantities. They had scarcely secured this train and got it on the side track, when another train of twenty-five cars loaded with railroad ties, came into the depot, which was also secured. Wood was piled up around the engines and tenders, set fire to, and by that means the boilers burst, the torch was applied to the train of cars containing the ammunition and about 3,000 shells. When these were fired the main column was four or five miles off, and the noise of their explains led them to support the support of the second second

rails broken and burned, and telegraph destroy-ed for five miles.

Near Gallatin, 1,400 pounds of powder, two wagons, twenty-six yoke of oxen, and a thirty-two pound Parrott gun were captured. The gun

Jackson Railroad, at Bahala station, where water tanks, cars, and other property was destroyed. At Walls' station, on the Tickfaw, a regiment of rebel cavalry was discovered, who were routed, with several killed and wounded. Our loss was one killed and five wounded; among them was Lieutenant Colonel Blackburn, of the 7th Illinois. Ha was shot in the thigh, and slightly in the head. He was left, with several of the wounded, at a house, with the injunction that, if not kindiy treated, when our boys returned they would take their revenge. Jackson Railroad, at Bahala station, where wa-

would take their revenge.

At Summit a large amount of Government sugar, wood and locomotives. &c., were destroyed. The camp of Hughes' and Milburn's Pared. The camp of Hughes' and Milburn's Partisan Rangers, on Big Sandy oreek, was attacked and destroyed, and a large number of horses captured; from here they moved on the Greenville Spring road toward Baton Rouge. About nine miles from Baton Rouge the entire command of Stuart's cavalry, fourteen officers and eighty men, were captured. The men made very little resistance, retreating to the river, where they were surrounded.

were surrounded. human longevity. By a simpler course of life and diet than the very artificial, unnatural, and over-refined modes we follow, there are, even at the present day, numerous examples of a long-long and aboil out under the fatigues of so long-long and aboil out under the fatigues of so long and perilous a march through the enemy's country—living as they best could—sleeping but an hour or two at a time, is one of the most remarkable events in the history of human warfare. In comparison, the deeds of Stuart Jackson, and other Confederate cavalry, dwindle into the most

than in other European countries. There are every imaginable cruelty perpetrated upon them. er their forces and animate them for conflict, entire loss of their teeth have gained a complete seemed to wake up from a delusion. They then willingly gave our men what assistance they could, and one of them undertook to act as a

> The amount of damage done to the rebels it is difficult to estimate—not a bridge or railroad, not a line of telegraph anywhere along the whole route but what was destroyed. Horses, when necessary, were impressed to replace the wornout ones. Only a small stock of provisions was brought along, so that they had to live on the enemy, and tolerably hard fare they had too. Large numbers of men offered themselves to be paroled as a means of marking the account. paroled, as a means of avoiding the conscription of the rebel officers.
>
> Hundreds of negroes joined them as they came

> along, bringing, all one, and some two horses or mules. The success of the expedition could be shown in no more palpable manner than the health of the men. When they reached Baton Rouge, after a 16 days' ride with only one whole night's rest, and badly supplied with food, only

Ingul's rest, and badly supplied with food, only twelve men were turned over to the surgeon. Many of the men suffered from swelling of the legs and erysipelas, from sitting so long in the saddle, but it was only temporary.

They had a very clever way of cutting the telegraph wires so as to avoid discovery. Instead of cutting the wires and letting the ends hang losely, they the up the ends with strips of leathers. So that it would not be easily seen and yet. er, so that it would not be easily seen, and yet the connection was severed. Far into the interior they were mistaken for rebel cavalry, and complimented upon the fineness of their outfit. On more than one occasion

ness of their outfit. On more than one occasion they profited by this ignorance.

To show you what courage and daring will accomplish, I may mention that they had nothing for their guide except one of Colton's county maps and a compass. In order that your readers may form an idea of the route of these daring men, I add a list of counties through which they passed. Starting from La Grange, they first struck Marshall county, in Mississippi, passing in succession through the following counties: Tippah, Pontotoc, Chickasaw, Oktibbeha, Winston, Noxubee, Neshoba, Newton, Jasper, Smith. ston, Noxubee, Neshoba, Newton, Jasper, Smith, Simpson, Copish, Lawrence, Pike and Amite, and Helena and East Baton Rouge, in Louisiana. At several points the enemy tried to catch or surround them, but in vain. Thirteen hundred cavalry were sent after them from Mobile, a thousand came south of Port Hudson, crossing Pearl river at Columbia, and two thousand came from the vicinity of Greenwood and Granada, to cut off their retreat to La Grange. They all fell to the rear, supposing Colonel Grierson would

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF "GREENBACKS."-An important decision was made in the Superior Court of Cincinnati a few days since, on the question of the constitutionality of the act of Congress making Treasury notes a legal tender. The case was this: Richard B. Field was indebted to one John Tounley, by way of note and mortgage, on a balance due of two thousand dollars; and Field tendered to Tounley the two thousand dollars in legal tender notes, and demanded his notes of the case of th manded his note and mortgage. Tounley refused to give them up, or receive the money, on the ground, as he claimed, that the Treasury notes offered were not money, and were not a legal tender, and he demanded gold or silver. Theretender, and he demanded gold or silver. Thereupon Mr. Field brought suit to compel the surrender up of the note and mortgage, alleging a
tender of lawful money. The defendant answered, denying that greenbacks were a legal tender,
and claiming that he was entitled to be paid in
gold or silver. The question, therefore, was
squarely presented. After a full and exhaustive
argument, the court decided that the tender was