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 30, 1863.

IVOL. XXIV.—NO. 6.—WHOLE NO. 1970.

FUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING. office, North-West corner of Penn and Fifth street, ad joining the Farmers' Bank of Reading.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

\$1.56 a yer, payable in advance.
1,00 for six months, in advance.
1,00 for six months, in advance.
Ten copies for \$5, in advance.
Ten copies for 12,
43-All papers discontinued at the expiration of the line paid for.

1,00 5,00 8,75 7,50 12,00 20,00 [Larger Advertisements in proportion.]

Executors' and Administrators' Notices, 6 insertions \$2,00 Auditors' Notices and Legal Notices, 3 1,50 special Notices, as reading matter, 10 ets. a line for one insertion. Marriage notices 25 cents each. Deaths will be The Marriage notices 25 cents each. Dearns will be published granuitously.

As All Oblinary Notices, Resolutions of Beneficial and other Privata Associations, will be charged for, as advertisements for Raligions, Charrishle and Educational objects, one half the above rates.

As All advertisions for Raligions, Charrishle and Educational objects, one half the above rates.

As All advertisions will be considered payable in cash, on the first insertion.

Yearly advertisers shall have the privilege (if desired) of renowing their advertisements energy three weeks—but not affected by the amount contradted for will be charged eaters at one half the rates above specified for translat advertisements.

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

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed in a superior manner, at the very toward prioce,
our assortment of Joe Type is large and fashionable, and
our Work speaks for itself.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,
Including PARCHEURY and PAPER DREPS, MORYMAGES,
PAGES, APPLIES OF AGREEMENT, LEARSS, and a variety of
JUSTICES' BLANKS, kept constantly for sale, or printed to

RICHMOND L. JONES. ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE WITH J. GLANCY JONES, ESQ.,
April 18, 1863-3mo

JESSE G. HAWLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
[AS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO NORTH

NEWTON D. STRONG, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE IN COURT STREET, NEAR FIFTH,
Reading, Pa. [March 14, 1868-3mo

JOHN RALSTON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE WITH A. B. WANNER, NORTH
SIXTh Street. (above the Court Houns,) Reading, Pa.

February 21, 1863-29.

WILLIAM H. LIVINGOOD, ATTORNEY AT
LAW, has removed his office stothe north side of
our street first door below Sixth.

Charles Davis,
TTORNEY AT LAW—HAS REMOVED HIS
Onice to the Office lately occupied by the Hon. David
Gordon deceased, in Sixth street, opposite the Court
use. [Internal 14 Daniel Ermentrout,

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

David Neff,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign and Bomastic DRY 600D8, No. 26 Sast
Fam 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
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., Raading, Pa.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AN NOW OBTAIN THEIR \$100 BOUNTY from the U. S. Government, by application to ABNER K. STAUFFER, Collection office, Court Street, Reading.

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

PALER IN FOREIGN AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, &c., Wholesale and Reail, at Philadelphia prices. Sign of the Golden Bee Hive,
No 14 East Penn Square.

P. Bushong & Sons, MANUFACTURERS OF BURNING FLUID,
Absolute, Deodorized and Druggists' Alcohol; also,
Fine Oil, which they will sell at the lowest Wholesale
prices, at Reading, Pa.

43° Orders respectfully solicited. [march 12]

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

CHARLES LANCASTER.

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

PENSIONS,

BOUNTIES & BACK PAY. A PPLICATIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED
to. Terms moderate and no charge until obtained.
A. G. GEREN, Attorney at Law,
Office in Court Street, Reading.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY-MONEY, BACK-PAY AND PENSION CLAIMS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY A. K. STAUFFER

Attorney at Law, Office in Court Street, Jan 31-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 solves. All Licutors and WINES sold be me, shall e as-represented.

April 4, 1863-tf] JERENIAH D. BITTING.

F. P. HELLER, WATCHMAKER, JEWELER, AND DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

POONS, SPECTACLES, GOLD PENS, &C.,
Sign of the "BIG WATCH," No. 53% Ea Penn
Street, above Sixth, north side, Rending, Pa.
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 --AND---

PAR BANK NOTES AT THE EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE

-0 F-G. W. GOODRICH. READING, Pa.

APPLY TO

JACOB C. ECHOENER.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL, ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY

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, Weakness of the Sack of Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Bobility, Nervousness, Dyspensis, Langnor, Low Spirits, Confusion, of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trembing, Dimness of Sight or Glddiness, Disease of the Heard, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Langs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terribo Discovers arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those scenar and solitary practices more facial to their victims than the song of Syrons by the Engineers of Ulyaces, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering instringe, Eq. impossible.

YOUNG MEDIA

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced Haboning Sanales, with the ibunders of sloquence or waked to castasy the living lyrs; may call withful confidence.

MARRIAGE.

MARRIAGE,
Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marringe, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility,
deformation speedfully curait.
He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may
religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIO WHARNESS

A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF T

Immediately Cured and Fail Vigor Restored.

This Distreying Affaction—which renders Life and Marriage impossible—is the penalty pold by the victims of improper luddigeness. Young persons are two up to contuit excesses from not being aware of the dreadfai cossequences that may ensue. Now, who that understand the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreations is lest sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived of the pleasure of healthy effecting, the most serious and destructive symploms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deragged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Revvous Irritability, Dyreppels, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigaction, Constitutional Debility, a wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Densy and Death.

Cffice, No. 7 South Frederick Street. A CURE WARBANTED IN

TWO DAYS.

No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs.

DR. JOHNSTON,

TARE PARTICULAR NOTICE

both body and mind, untiting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

THERE are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, loss of Muscular Powers, Palpitation of the Heatt, Dyspesia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MERFALLY.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depressions of Spirits, kull Forbodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrast, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced. Distrast, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the wils produced.

TROUSANDS Of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, secoming weak, pale, nervous and emediated, having a ingular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

YOUNG MEN . Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indul-ged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from avi-companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should ap-ply is mediately.

ply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country the dating 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 contemplat

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

DISBASE OF IMPRUDENCE. When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasur fluts that he has itshibled the seads of this painful disease it too often happens that an 'lll-timed sense of shame, o dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who from education and respectability, can alone befriend him from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased mose, nocturnal pains in the head and jimbe, dimesse of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin-bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremilite, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the painte of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that Undsteevered Country from whence no traveller returns."

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that 'D endiy Poison, affercury, ruin the constitution and make the residue o life miserable.

STRANGERS

Trust not your lives, or health, to the care of many Unlearned and worthless Pretenders, destinute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep you triding month after month taking their filtly and, poisonous compounds, or as long as the smallest see can be obtained, and in deepair, leave you with ruined health to sigh over your own galling disappointment.

Br. Johnston is the only Physician advertising.
His credentials or diplomas always hang in his office.
His remedies or treatment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hespitals of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive Private Practice than any other Physician in the world:

INDORSEMATERS.

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 "Stur," "Glippen," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again, and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the affilicted. Skin Diseases Speedily Cured.

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

John M. Johnston, M. D. Of the Saltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland May 23-1y

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

and other Securities, Goods in unbroken Packages, Coliection of Rents, and any other business of a Commissio tion of Rents, and any other business of a Commissio Broker or Agent. 43 Perties having business to do in his line are reque ed to give him a call.

JACOB C. SCHENER,
OFFICE in Court Street, next door above Aldermat
ichoner. [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.,

(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.

43 Beware of RUNNERS and HAUKMEN who say we are full.

12 In 17 17 18 PERROL Proprietor.

R. FRENCH, Proprietor. Jan 17-1y] NATIONAL HOTEL,

NATIONAL HOTEL,

(LATE WHITE SWAN.)

Race Street, above Third, Philadelphia.

TMIS ESTABLISHMENT OFFERS GREAT
Inducements, not only on account of reduced rates of
buard, but from its contral location to the avenues of trade,
as well as the conveniences afforded by the several
Pascenger Railways running past and contiguous to it, by
which guests can pass to and from the Hotel, should they
be preferred to the regular Omnibus connected with the
House. I am determined to devote my whole attention to
the complor's and convenience of my guests.

Terms, \$1 25 per day.

D C, SIEGRIST, Proprietor,
Formerly from Eagle Hotel, Lebanon, Pa.
T. V. REGADS, GIETE.

FRESH GROCERIES.

REDUCED PRICES.

Corner of Fifth and Spruce Streets.

March i Spruce Streets.

M. KEFFRE & SON.

Boetey.

THE NORSEMAN.

BY GERALD MASSEY. A swartby strength, with face of light, As dark sword-from is besten bright: A brave frank look, with health a-glow, Bonny blue eyes and open brow : His friend he welcomes heart-in-hand, But foot to foot his foe must stand; A man who will face to his last breath The sternest facts of life and death; This is the daring Norseman.

The wild wave-motion, weird and strange Rocks in bim; seaward he must range, For life is just a mighty lust To wear away with use, not rust. Though bitter wintry cold the storm, The fire within him keeps him warm The sea-king's master of the world ; Conquering comes the Norseman

He bides, at heart of his roughlife, A world of sweetness for the wife; From his rade breast a babe may pres oft milk of human tenderness, Make his eyes water, his heart dance, And nuurise in his countenance ! in merry mood his ale he quaffe By fire-light, and his jolly heart laughs The blithe great-hearted Norseman.

But when the battle-trumpet rings, His soul's a war horse clad with wings! He drinks delight in with the breath Of battle and the dust of death ! The axes redden, spring the sparks, Blood-radiant grow the gray mail-sarks; Such blows might batter, as they fell, Heaven's gates or burst the booms of So fights the fearless Norseman.

The Norseman's king must stand up tall; A head that could be seen o'er all; Mainmast of battle! when the plain Grew miry red with bloody rain; And grip his weapon for the fight, Until his knuckle all grew white! Their banner-staff he bears is best If double handful for the rest,

When "Follow me!" cries the Norseman Valiant and true, as Sagas tell, The Norsemen bated lies like bell; Hardy from the cradle to the grave, Twas their religion to be brave; Great silent fighting men, whose words Were few, soon said, and out with swords One, saw his heart cut from his side, Living—and smiled; and, smiling died! The unconquerable Norseman.

They swam the flood, they strode the fisme Nor quatled when the Valkyrie came To kies the chosen for her charms, With "Rest, my hero, in mine arms Their spirits through a grim wide wound, The Norse doorway to heaven found, And borne upon the battle blast, Into the Hall of Heroes past:

And there was crowned the Norseman. The Norseman wrestled with old Rome For Freedom in our island home: He taught us how to ride the sea, With hempen bridle, horse of tree. His spirit stood with Robin Hood. By Freedom in the merry green wood, When William ruled the English land, With cruel heart and bloody hand;

For Freedom fights the Nore Still in our race the Norse king raigns, His best blood beats along our veins; With his old glory we can glow, And surely steam where he could row, Is danger stirring? Up from sleep, Our war-dog wakes, his watch to keep Stands with our banner over him, True as of old and starn and orim: Come on, you'll find the Norseman

When swords are gleaming you shall see With look that makes the forman reel: His mirror from of old was sieel. And still be wields, in battle's hour, That old Thor's hammer of Norse howers And at the last tag turns the fight: For never yields the Norseman.

Cales and Shekches.

From the Saturday Review EXPLANATIONS

There are few words that carry a heavier weight of duliness, or are beset with more annoying associations, than "Explanation," and the verb "To Explain," in all its tenses. We do not remember that the poets give them a place in the armory of Discord; but in their dull hypocritical way, none deserve it better, for every so-called explanation induces some element of discordance and separation, and puts the speaker in a sort of opposition of sentiment or inclination to the hearer. The words have, n doubt, an innocent use as applied to things; but when men come to explain a meaning that had proviously seemed too clear, or to give an explanation of a questionable course of conduct, or to seek an explanation of a line of action which has displeased them-above all, when, under the privilege of intimacy, there is a mutual unfold. ing of motives and intentions with the professed design of explaining away son e chance coldness or difference-it is rare that mischief does not come of it. And as for truth, which is the professed aim, who was ever thoroughly satisfied with himself. whose conscience ever came ou quite white and clean, after some tooth-and-nail explanation on some intricate, knotty point in ed? The sense of failure after these encounters is, indeed, so general, that we believe the practice would be about given up by rational people but for a perversion of language which univer-

which his feelings or passions have been engagsally prevails. Wherever neighbors and acquaintances do not quite hit it, wherever there is some slight breach or halt in intimacy, the state of things is call a misunderstanding. The affair is politely attributed to the respective parties not knowing enough of each other's inner motives and opinions-it being assumed that the more people know exactly what goes on inside each course, if ignorance lies at the bottom of the difmoving it; and thus the word "misunderstand-

the other, -- which, when uppermost, causes a selves upon verbal explanation. rub, and results even in a sense of mutual blame sire arises to do something. Self has to be cleared, or another has to be called to account; we must needs get at the bottom of things, and too violent efforts to remove what is deeper rootduct, must submit to be what it calls mistaken, interests will allow. Few persons are aware how seldom they act in

one of these explanatory duels unconscious of glosses which a man may be sure his opponent has seen more clearly than himself, and which may unduly lower his opinion of his, sincerity. When the Frenchwoman explained that she wished for a divorce because she could practice no virtue with the Dutchman, nobody would give explain why they think such a step justifiable her credit for the particle of truth which was and becoming to their position. Poor people are possibly there. To persons who cannot follow the causes of your conduct intuitively, your ressons evoked at a moment's notice are not likely to make matters better, or better understood; for a reason which barely represents half your motives to yourself is sure to enter the other mind in such travestied guise as to convey nothing as you intend it. A man's principles may be good and the application of them nothing to be ashamed of, but he has found them hardly sarily prominent; as where the rustic, eager to presentable without a little varnish. In fact, motives of-conduct are such complex things that they often refuse to be put into words. In private and individual cases, moreover, they may have no possible disgrace in them, and yet there may be a pardonable reluctance proclaim them. Self-respect and want of appropriate language drive people in these predicaments to the hypocrisy of a higher ground than they have a right to. Sydney Smith, arguing with "a good, honest Tory," on Catholic emancipation, asks of what is not seldom taken for deliberate impertinence. importance it is to him whether a Protestant or It may be noted that persons who have the art Church of England would not be destroyed." "And is it for the Church of England alone that Indeed, it may be doubted whether the most politics, a party may be made to explain itself of the bore's state of mind—the man who influin this fashion-may be driven to a confession of ences nobody-whom we have represented as selfish as well as public ends, without leaving a slways employed in explaining to himself and soreness behind, but there are a hundred private other people why he does things.

motives and considerations in social life which will not bear such treatment, and which cannot be forced into words and made distinctly visible are quite as lawful as the tory's regard for his own estate. Conversation and all social intercourse is carried on under the notion of a certain masonic comprehension more subtle than language, and nothing is so embarrassing to our candor and sense of truth as to find the freemasoury at fault. Families, cliques, societies un derstand one another with this electric rapidity; lown everything in the way of formal explana-

tion. Words are powerless to restore the old flash of recognition, and it is very seldom wise to have recourse to them, where there are such hinderances on each side as impeded sympathies and perception blinded by eager self-vindication People, indeed, who have faith in explanations and periodical repairs of their friendships, have need of an exceptional amount of charity, or of some Lethe of their own wherein to bathe their memory after them; for we are comparatively indifferent to being misunderstood, or even misjudged, where it comes of our friends' blunder or his dullness to our merits; but nobody on stand having his array of statements, his proofs, arguments, justifications, set at naught. It is intolerable, after condescending to a laborious vindication, to remain where one was-after an unanswerable display of grievances, to see one's friend unconvinced and impenitent; and yet some touch of this evil clings to every explana his letter convey the temporary impression that tion, with whatever temper conducted. But he lent with a parsimonious reluctance, is inimwhat temper can come wholly unscathed out of itable: . the ordeal? In many hands, explanations, of course, slip at once into mere recrimination, proother, the greater friends they will be. Now, of ceeding to the scandal of a quarrel and mutual loss of respect, even where reconciliation ensues. ficulty, an explanation has some chance of re- But short of this, and where principle, self con trol, and politeness are never lost sight of, this ing" suggests naturally the idea of explaining it form of encounter brings out many awkward

into prominence. There is some quality in each | gerous is where members of the same household unit of the most attached pair of friends, or even or family, ceasing to trust to instinct and expelovers, which is not acceptable or agreeable to rience in their perilous intimacy, throw them

It may be observed, that people who keep their -but which need not cause any lasting disturb- friends, and live in a state of harmony with the learn that "sufficient unto the day is the evil ance if recognized for what it is, an inborn dif- | world, systematically denythemselves the luxury ference or defect, a spot come into sight: For of explanations. Things go a little wrong, but collisions are passing things-even serious colli- they wait patiently until they right themselves. sions; if we weather the first shock, we may go | They trust to time, to patience, to the weight of on as before, merely learning a scarcely conscious | a composed and forbearing attitude, to the powlesson of caution. But in impulsive minds a de- erful influences of reticence and self-respect. While people are much and variously involved in the world's business and pleasures, they hardly recognize the temptation to this undignified form see where the fault lies, and once for all make of exculpatory vindication and self-assertion things straight. Now, whenever this craving Indeed, a fondness for explanations can scarcely arises, the friendship or familiarity has arrived possess persons in the brisk intercourse of life. at one of its inevitable hitches; and it is certain. It demands time to brood. It belongs to pauses ly wisest to go round it, if possible, not to make | in the hurry of existence—to the byways of life. Women are more given to it than men; dwellers ed and harder to shift than haste and inexperi- in small towns than in great. Even the same ence will believe. Clashes of feeling or opinion | people take to explanations in the country which must come, sooner or later, where there are hid- | they would never think of making in London den differences. The warmest friendship must Apart from any sense of neglect or grievance, be content with something short of absolute there is a constant tendency in some minds to manimity-must now and then endure tacit dis- explain themselves and right themselves in the approval, must rely on a general estimate of con- eyes of the world. All people who do not come up to their own idea of themselves, and are afwhile in reality there is as good an understand- flicted with morbid misgivings that they do not ing as innate differences and opposing views and do themselves justice, have this habit. A person of this sort will plunge into any depth of new blunder in explaining away his last solethe affairs of life on a formal array of reasons. cism. It is, in fact, the way conceit works where All people who are fond of explanations have it has rare occasions for display, and wants a more than half their reasons to seek on the spur field. Most people's consciousness will tell them of the moment and in the heat of talk. In fact, that, if ever a fit of explaining themselves has men act on the principles that have formed their been upon them, it has been in some flutter of year after year, as I do." characters, but very seldom think of reasons till self-love, self-consciousness, or self-interest. after an affair is over. Hence all sorts of temp. This at once differs from, and is more pardonable tations to be disingenuous. The mind must be | than that solemn sense of importance which imvery candid and transparent which comes out of pels some men to explain every step in their course of action—to give a reason for every-

> There are dull prosers whose lips are engaged all their lives in a running comment on their actions-who, like Mr. Collins, cannot take a hand at whist without detaining their hostess to very prone to obtrude tedious apologetic explanations on their betters, sometimes to the suspension of all rational talk-not from conceit, but from an inevitable ignorance of the small hold which their chance ceremonial intercourse has on persons remote from their ways of thought, and full of other things. Nor does all their desire to be civil preserve them from the common fate of explanations where self is necesatone for some fancied want of respect to a stranger at the Hall, opens his apology, on next meeting the distinguished visitor, with, "I'm sure, sir, if I'd had the least notion as you was a gentlemen." But indeed, in less clumsy

We started with the admission that some explanations are both innocent and necessary. Children are entrapped, as it were, by their trick without a sense of humiliation, and yet which of questioning, into the trial of listening to formal explanations in answer. Some things must be learned by this method, however little "sympathy it has with the will of man." Not seldom we have seen a careless talker betray himself into the same snare, and writhe under the penance which, through nobody's fault but his own, he has brought upon himself. But we maintain that orators, teachers, conversors, should, one wherever temper or opposing interests break the | and all, be chary of the explanatory form, as mystic link, friends and intimates are in the being apt in its nature not only to induce tedium position of opposing classes, who have to lay in the listener, but a dogged resistance. Thus, his watch had gained half an hour in the night. between two preachers of equal power, the question of popularity will be decided by the mode in which their teaching is administered. The man who explains tires his hearers. The man who makes statements interests them. The attention in his case is less arbitrary, and it is given with less effort. In the one case, a man seems full of his subject; in the other, of his own way of putting it; and while there may be seem much in common between the "explanations" of social life and the didactic explanation of the teacher, there is this likeness-that the person engaged upon either of them is putting his case in his own point of view, and requiring us to see with his eyes.

LETTER FROM DR. FRANKLIN.

The following characteristic letter of Dr. Franklin is said to be inedited. The ingenious manner in which he makes the commencement of April 22, 1784.

"I send you herewith a bill for ten Louis d'ors I do not pretend to give such a sum. I only lend it to you. When you shall return to your country, you cannot fail of getting into some business that will in time applied to the same business. that will, in time, enable you to pay all your debts. In that case, when you meet with another honest men in similar distress, you must pay no by lending this sum to him; enjoining him to discharge his debt by a like operation when he

THE DISCONTENTED PENDULUM. gress; but let these be withdrawn, and it may

nexed fable, by Jane Taylor. It is not new, but contains a useful lesson to those who yet need to thereof."

An old clock, that had stood for fifty years in farmer's kitchen, without giving its owner my cause of complaint, early one summers morning, before any one of the family was stirring, suddenly stopped. Upon this, the dial plate changed countenance with alarm, the hands made a vain effort to continue their course; the wheels remained motionless with surprise; the weights hung speechless; and each member felt disposed to lay the blame on the other. At length the dial instituted a formal enquiry, as to the cause of the stagnation, when hands, wheels, and weights, with one voice protested their in-

But now a faint tick was heard below from the Pendulum; who thus spoke: "I confess myself to be the sole cause of the stoppage; and I am wishing, for the general satisfaction, to assign my reasons. The truth is, I am tired of ticking." Upon hearing this, the old clock became so enaged, that it was on the very point of striking. "Lazy wire," exclaimed the dial plate, holding up its hands. "Very good!" replied the pendulum, "it is vastly easy for you, I say, to accuse other people of laziness; you who have nothing to do all your life, but to stare people in the face, and to amuse yourself with all that goes on in the kitchen. Think, I beseech you, how you would like to be shut up for life in this dark closet, and to wag, backward and forward, "As to that," said the dial, "is there not :

window in your house on purpose for you to look through?" "For all that," resumed the pendulum, "it is very dark here, and although there is a window, I dare not stop, even for an instant, suppressions and special pleadings, and of thing they do, under the notice that they are to look out at it. Besides I am really tired of my way of life, and if you wish, I will tell you how I took this disgust to my employment. I happened to be thinking this morning, how many times I should have to tick, in the course of the next twenty-four hours; perhaps some one of you above there can tell me the explanation." The minute hand being quick at figures presently replied, "Eighty six thousand, four hundred imes." "Exactly so," replied the Pendulum; Well, I appeal to you all, if the very thought of this was not enough to fatigue any one; and when I began to multiply the strokes of one day, by those of months and years, really it is no wonder that I felt discouraged at the prospect. So after a great deal of reasoning and hesitation,

thinks I to myself, I'll stop." The dial could scarcely keep its countenance during this harangue, but resuming its gravity, it thus replied: "Dear Mr. Pendulum, 1 am really astonished, that such a useful, industrious person as yourself, should have been seized with this sudden weariness. It is true, you have was a gentlemen." But indeed, in less clumsy hands, it needs the greatest tact to enter on an affair of this kind without making, worse of it; and are likely to do; which although it and candidly. Let him answer with facts, and mad generally, to explain the why and because of a failure in respect or appreciation is only to errit will fatigue us to think of, the question is whether the why and because or it will fatigue us to do. Would you do me of a failure in respect or appreciation is only to er it will fatigue us to do. Would you do me commit a fresh and more offensive blunder, and the favor to give half a dozen strokes to illustrate my argument 911

The pendulum complied and ticked six times Catholic is made a judge? "None," is the dis- of managing others never explain themselves. To at the usual pace. "Now," resumed the dial, Interested answer; "but I am afraid for the give reasons for a course of conduct is at once "may I be allowed to enquire, if that exertion Church of Ireland?" "Why do you care so much to expose it to criticism, and to deprive it of the is at all fatiguing or disagreeable to you?" "Not for the Church of Ireland?" "I do not care so much | weight which belongs to action as the result of | in the least," replied the pendulum, "It is not for the Church of Ireland, if I was sure the character. The Times, for instance, is as careful of six strokes I complain nor of sixty, but of never to explain itself as it is never to apologise. | millions." "Very good," replied the dial; but recollect, that although you may think of a you fear?" is the instructing rejoinder. "Not powerful and influential wills explain reasons or million of strokes in a second, you are only requite that; but I am afraid we should all be probe into motives, even to themselves. They quired to execute one; and however often you lost; that everything would be overturned, and have an instinct of working their way and effect may hereafter have to swing, a second will be that I should lose my rank and my estate." In | ing their purposes, which is the exact contrary | given you each time, to swing in, which is all the time you can possibly use." "That consideration staggers me, I confess," said the pendu lum. "Then I hope," resumed the dial plate, "that we shall all return to our duty, immediately, for the maid will be too late in bed if we stand idling thus."

Upon this the weights who had never been accused of light conduct, used all their influence in perguading him to proceed: when, as if with one consent, the wheels began to turn, the hands began to move, the pendulum began to swing, and to its credit ticked as loud and regularly as ever; while a red beam of the rising sun, that streamed through a hole in the window shutter, shining full upon the dial plate, it brightened up, as if nothing had been the matter.

When the farmer came down to breakfast that morning, upon looking at the clock, he declared

GREAT MAN'S ADVICE TO A YOUNG LADY.

It was in the year 1758, long before the war of

Independence, that Colonel Washington, as he

who was to be the founder of the American Republic was then called, crossing on business, a ferry of Pamunka, a branch of the York River, was stopped, by a request to partake of the hospitality of a Mr. Chamberlayne, the owner of a domain in Virginia, where the name of the Colonel was honored. The strict Washington insisted on pressing forward, but the Virginian Amphytryon would take no denial; urging, among other temptations, that he would introduce his friend to a charming widow, then beneath his roof. This was a Mrs. Custis, (nee Dandridge) aged twenty-six, who had married a gentleman who was both a Colonel and an eminently successful painter. By his premature death, Mrs. Custic found herself at once a very young widow,' and among the very wealthiest in the colony. Col. Washington came to dine, and remained to woo. He was fascinated by the widow. and married her. lived-never to repent the step. The now Mrs. Washington, had a step son, where son-Mr. George Washington Parke Custis, the author of certain "Memoirs" of the great man, just issued,—and his sister were ing" suggests naturally the idea of explaining it away. But if misunderstanding, as we believe, away. But if misunderstanding, as we believe, away means collisions, the recourse to explaination is manifestly abourd; and that the word does not convey this meaning, those at least will not doabt who have, on the other hypothesis, tried what an elaborate explanation of themselves and o. Pure, untinctured mistake has not much to do with human affaire out of novels. In fact, all misds brought into near contagt are aware, except where the ties of a life-long family affection and unity of interests blind them, of certain incongraous elements and points of antagonism which untoward circumstances occasionally bring the service of the constant is sum to him; and distress, you must pey are the object of the Constitution, the relations. Few natures ring true through this sum to him; enjoining him to licating who are doubted by a like operation when he shall meet with such another of poportually. I hope it may thus go through the revered gardian that she cared nother opportually. I hope it may thus go through to dod with who have, on the other hypothesis, tried what an elaborate explanation of themselves and the most least will be able, and shall meet with such another opportually. I hope it may thus go through the revered gardian that she cared nother opportually. I hope it may thus go through to did her revered gardian that she cared nother opportually. I hope it may thus go through the whole after the shall be able, and shall meet with such another opportually. I hope it may thus go through the reverse daption when he shall meet with such another opportually. I hope it may thus go through to did her revered gardian that she cared nother opportually. I hope it may thus go through to did her revered gardian that she cared nother than the shall meet with such another of criming in the time of the did her reverse daption. This sound and sensible advice then given by lin folding the relation of the well-of the may hands before

be stifled in its birth, or much stinted in its A Friend has sent us for publication the angrowth. For example, a woman (the same may be said of the other sex) all beautiful and accomplished, will, while her hand and heart are undisposed of, turn the heads and set the circle in which she moves on fire. Let her marry, and what is the consequence? The madness ceases, and all is quiet again. Why? Not because there is any diminution in the charms of the lady, but because there is an end of hope; hence it follows that love may, and therefore ought to be under the guidance of reason; for although we cannot avoid first impressions, we may assuredly place them under guard; and my motives for treating on the subject are to show you, while you remain Eleanor Parke Custis, spinster, and retain the resolution to love with moderationthe propriety of adhering to the latter resolution, at least until you have secured your game, and the way you may accomplish it. When the fire is beginning to kindle, and your heart is growing warm, propound these questions to it :-Who is the invader? Have I a competent knowledge of him? Is he a man of good character? A man of sense? For, be assured, a sensible woman never can be happy with a fool. What has been his walk of life? Is he a gambler, a spendthrift, or as drunkard? Is his fortune sufficient to maintain me in the manner I have been accustomed to live, and my sisters do live? Is he one to whom my friends can have no reason able objection?' If these interrogatories can be satisfactorily answered, there will be but one more to be asked. That, however, is an important one: 'Have I sufficient ground to conclude that his affections are engaged by me?" Without this, the heart of sensibility will struggle against passion that is not reciprocated—delicacy, custom, or call it by whatever epithet you will, having precluded all advances on your part. The declaration, without the most indirect invitation of yours, must proceed from the gentleman, to render it permanent and valuable; and nothing short of good souse and an easy, unaffected conduct can draw the line between prudery and coquetry. It would be no great departure from the truth, to say that it rarely happens otherwise han that a thoroughly bred coquette dies in celibacy, as a punishment for her attempting to mislead others, by encouraging looks, words, or

> men on to make overtures that may be rejected." LINCOLN ON POLK.

actions, given for no other purpose than to draw

The New-York Leader disentembs a speech made by Mr. Lincoln in Congress, in 1848, in which he discussed the message of President Polk and the war with Mexico. Persons anxious to jump with the administration may perhaps get light, in the darkness with which arbitrary arrests and the suppression of free speech have enshrouded them, on the question what sort of talk Mr. Lincoln will permit to be uttered concerning

himself: As a nation should not, and the Almighty will not be evaded, so let him attempt no be evaded, so equivocation.

"But if he cannot or will not do this-if, on my protence, he shall refuse or omit it—then I shall be fully convinced, of what I more than suspect already, that he is deenly conscious of ng in the wrong; that he feels the blood of this war, like the blood of Abel, is crying to heaven against him; that he ordered Gen. Taylor into the midst of a peaceful Mexican settle ment purposely to bring on a war; that originally having some strong motive—what, I will not stop now to give my opinion concerning—to involve the two countries in a war, and trusting to escape scrutiny by fixing the public gaze upon the exceeding brightness of military glory—that attracts the rainbow that rises in showers of blood—that charms to destroy—he plunged into it, and has swept on and on, till, disappointed in his calculation of the ease with which Mexico might be subdued, he now finds himself he knows not where. How like the half insane knows not where. How like the half insane mumbling of a fever dream is the whole war part of the late message !

"All this shows that the President is in nowise satisfied with his own positions. First, he takes up one, and, in attempting to argue us into it, he argues himself out of it; then he reizes another, and goes through the same process; and then, confused at being able to think of nothing new, he snatches up the old one again, which he has some time before cast off. His mind, tasked beyond its power, is running hither and thither, ike some tortured creature on a burning surface. inding no position on which it can settle down

and be at ease.
"Again, it is a singular omission in this mes-"Again, it is a singular omission in this measage that it nowhere intimates when the President expects the war to terminate. At its beginning General Scott was, by the President, driven into disfavor, if not disgrace, for intimating that peace could not be conquered in less than three or four months. But now, at the end of about twelve months—during which time our arms have given us the most splendid success—every department, and every part, land and water. officers and privates, regulars and volunteers. ter, officers and privates, regulars and volunteers, doing all that men could do, and hundreds of things which it had ever before been thought men could not do-after all this, this same Presimen could not do-after all this, this same Presimen. dent gives us a long message, without showing us that, as to the end, he has himself even an imaginary conception. As I have before said, he knows not where he is. He is a bewildered, confounded and miserably perplexed man. God grant that he may be able to show there is not something about his conscience more painful than all his mental perplexity."

ADDRESS OF HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM TO THE DEMOCRACY OF OHIO.

MILITARY PRISON, CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 5, 1868. To the Democracy of Ohio:

I am here in a military bastile for no other of. I am here in a military passite for no due of denoce of them, and the rights of the people, and of your constitutional liberties. Speeches made in the hearing of thousands of you in denunciation of the important of the people of the usurpations of power, infractions of the Constitution and laws, and of military despotsm, were the sole cause of my arrest and im-prisonment. I am a Democrat—for Constitution, for law, for the Union, for liberty—this is my only "crime." For no disobedience to the Con-stitution; for no yielation of law, for no word,