

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

1 LAWRENCE GETZ, EDITOR.]

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1863.

Boetry.

BY DANIEL E. SCHOBDLER, KUTZTOWN, PA.

The heroes who have conquered in the strife, Now deluging car land with streams of gore, And through the battle bore a charmed life, Have bad their meder of praise-and sometimes m From he Atlantic to Pacific's shore. In evry heart their memory dwells enshrinrd, And there will live as long as lives mankind.

We do not wish to darken one bright cem. That spatkles in the victor's blood bought erown, Nor of one jewel rob that diadem Of never-fading glory and renown; Nay, rather to our children would hand down, From age to age, their gallant deeds and name Justly recorded on the scroll of fame.

Men in the common ranks as brave as they, Whow a the common ranks as brave as they, Whow names and valor neither tongue nor pen Will ever blazon; in the bloody fray They perished and are build where they lay. To these, "The Fallen Brave," we humbly deign To raise a feeble yet an honest strain.

When first upon the calm and midnight air Was heard the cannon's loud and sullen peal

And when that call was said alone to be To keep intact the boon our fathers gave; To strike a blow for freedom and the free, The sared shrine of liborty to save, And guard the Father of his country's grave; Than arger thousands from the loyal North, From "Maine's black coast to Oregon," marche

They answered to their bleeding country's call And left their homes and all their pleasures teo, To sacrifice for her their lives—their all. They left with souls as strong and arms as true As ever sword or flashing rabre drow,

And swore that they would never backward the Till they had crushed the Rebel Hydra's head

"Twas thus the armies of each loyal State Were marshalled—as were those in days of yore; High were their motives and their hearts elate When, standing on Potomae's sacread shore. They wowd to Freedom's cause each drop of gore. That was indeed a proud and mighty host. It was the world's surprise, the nation's boast.

They were the offspring of these noble sires Who more then eighty years ago did fill Our land with Proceeding in never dying first, and crushed the haughty Britteth tyrnnt's heel Beneath the frowning brow of Bunker fill! And these were led on drear Manassas' plain, To fight their brother foe-alas! in vain.

When sature seems in dread suppose to stare; Dark and dread omen of that fierce slarm That soon will rend the still yest startled air 'Mid thund'ring clash of steel and shouts of war;-It is the earthquake's deep and warning husb, The awful avalanche's bridled rush !

But hark! yes hark ! the painful spell is broke,

O hark ! it is the battle's opening boom, That beats with heavy shock on ev'ry shors, And is the knell of many a hero's doom. Yet welcome is the beloling cannon's roar, And welcome are the din and shouts of war To men who each, with longing, panting heart, Is striving to act well his noble part.

Another flash—another deafening roar, A roar that wakes each wild beast in his lair, And see! O see! yet nearer than before Comes etlil another flash, with dazzling glare— A third i and yet a fourth —and now the ar Is filled with livid lightning!—Ratrh and Sun Bear witness that the conflict hath begun!

But no! bark! hush !--O say, what means this calm ? Why is the air at once so strangely still? Was that indeed a wily foeman's sham? What! no! yes! see on yonder distant hill the comes, he comes, with drawn and fashing steel, He comes a terrible and hangh by hand-Who such a rushing torrent can withstand?

Now darts the fire from every soldier's eye, And all are eager for the glorions fight! Now wildly rings the fearful battle cry i---Now belches forth the smoke in clouds like night! And uow the finshing sabres come in sight! Now thunders forth the mighty cavalry Amid the volleys of the masketry !

While fiercely, like a rushing avalanche. That bears and leaves destruction in its path.

There is a calm before the gath'ring storm,

backward tread,

We have the construction of the structure peak, And through the constructure to trumper's blare To semmons Freedom's some to pit their steel 'Gainst that of brother foes, and for the weal Of their imperiled and dear Fatherland To measure wreapone with a traitior band;--

But there are other men. " high minded men."

[VOL. XXIV.--NO. 7.--WHOLE NO. 1971.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING. BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL, Gase. North-West corner of Penn and Fifth street, ad joining the Farmers' Bank of Reading.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

100 NO OF NU DOUBLY LIVE. \$1.50 a year, payable in advance. 1.00 for six mouths, in advance. To Curss: Four copies for \$3, in advance. Ten copies for 12, ## Ail papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

RATES OF ADVEETISING IN THE GAZETTE.

1t. St. 1mo. 3mo. 6mo. 1y.

Siddre, 5 lines, 07 less, 50 50 75 2,00 3,00 5,00 10 4 100 2,00 2,50 5,00 8,00 15,00 20 4 1,00 2,00 2,50 5,00 8,00 15,00 30 4 1,00 3,00 3,75 7,50 12,00 20,00

[Larger Advertisements in proportion.] Executors' and Administrators' Notices, 6 Insertions \$2,00 auditors' Notices and Legal Notices, 8 * 1,00 Special Notices, as reading matter, 10 ets. a line for one

Marriage notices 25 cents each. Deaths will be

iblished gratuitously. AP All Obituary Notices, Resolutions of Beneficial and her Private Associations, will be charged for, as adver-

the status at the above rates. Are always and the showe rates. Are always and the showe rates. Are all advertising will be considered payable in cash,

All advertising will be considered physics it inter-on the first insertion. Yearly advertisers shall have the privilege (if desired) of renewing their advertisements every three weeks—but u.d. of.ner. Any additional renewals, or advertising ex-creding the amount contracted for will be charged extra at our half the rates above specified for transient adver-

in-ments. Yearly advertisers will be charged the same rates a reprice advertisers for all matters not relating strictly

FRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION Executed in a superior manner, at the very lowest prices, (or assortment of Jos Trrs is large and fashionable, and our Work speaks for itself.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS, Bestaling PARCHMENT and PAPER DEEDS, MORTGAGES, Rests, Archickes of Ancernerr, Lakares, and a variety of Junces' BLANKS, kept constantly for sale, or printed to

C. A Leopold, A TTORNEY AT LAW.—OFFICE IN COURT Street, first door below Sirth, Reading, Pa. Nay 23, 1563-19

RICHMOND L. JONES, ATTORNEY AT LAW OFFICE WITH J. GLANCY JONES, ESQ., April 19, 1863-3mo

JESSE G. HAWLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO NORTH Sixth Street, opposite the Keystone House, Reading. April 12, 1863-11

NEWTON D. STRONG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE IN COURT STREET, NEAR FIFTH, Reading, Pa. [March 14, 1883-3mo]

JOHN BALSTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE WITH A. B. WANNEB, NOBTH Sixth Street. (above the Court House.) Reading, Pa. February 21, 1863-1y REMOVAL.

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

Charles Davis, TTORNEY AT LAW—HAS REMOVED HIS

Daniel Ermentrout, A TTOBNEY AT LAW—OFFICE IN NORTH Sixth street, corner of Court alley. [acg 13-1y

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

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

COURT STREET, NEAR SIXTH.

HAVING BEEN ENGAGED IN COLLECT-

STABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY. The Only Place Where a Cure Can be Obtained. DR. JOHNSTON HAS DISCOVERED THE

Vina Lophana

DR. JOHNSTON HAS DISCOVERED THE most Cartain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in to World or Stall Private Diseases. Weakness of the Mack det, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, Geheral Debility, Nervounces, Dyspepia, Languor, Low Spirits, Confa-sion, of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremb-lug, Dimeses of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Threat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowela--those Terribe Disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth--those strart and solitary predicase More fully see, blighting their most brillant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

hopes or anticipation, rendering marriage, &c., impossible. **XOUNG MENT** Especially, who have become the victime of Solitary Vice, thut dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an antimely grave thousands of Yoong Meo of the most exaled talents and brilliant intellect, who might other-wise have entranced itsening Senates, with the thunders of sloquence or waked to ecstay the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE, Married Persons, or Yonng Men contemplating mar-lage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility. eformities speedily ourd. How ho places bimself under the care of Dr. J. may eligionaly confide in his honor as a gentleman, and con-dently rely poor his skill as a physician. ORGANUL WEAKINESS

ORGANIC UVHARNTESS Immediately Cured and Full Vigor Restored. This Distressing Affection—which renders Lifa and Mar-riege impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of im-proper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being sware of the dreaded conse-quences that may enoue. Now, who that understand the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procrea-tion is lost sconer by those falling into improper habits than by the prodent? Beader being deprived of the pleas-ure of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system be-comes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Narrons Irritabil-ity, Dyspepia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Con-stitutional Debility; a wasting of the Frame, Cough, Com-sumption, Decay and Beath.

Office, No. 7 South Frederick Street.

salt hand side going from isaltimore street, a few door rom the corner. Fail not to observe name and number. Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor

A CURE WARRANTED IN

TWO DAYS. No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs. DR. JOHNSTON. Members of the Royal College of Surgeones. London, Grad-nate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United Statce, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitalis of London, Paris, Philadelphia and else where, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were verk hows: many troubled with rindrate the that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the bead and ears when asleep, great nervourness, being alarmed at sudden sounde, backfolness, with frequent blushing, attended sometime with derangement of mind, were unod immediately.

TARE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all hose who have injared themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruln both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, atady, society or marriage. THESE are some of the sad and melancholy effects pro-duced by carly habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the THESE are some of the sad and melancholy effects pro-duced by carly habits of youth, viz: weakmass of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Fower, Palpitation of the Heart, Dys-pepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c. MENTALLY.—The fearth effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Dappee-sions of Spirits, Svil Forbodings, Aversion to Society, Seif-Distrust, Love of Bolitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

ville produced. ThOUSANDE of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining heath, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervons and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptome

YOUNG MEN

XUULNUT ATLANEN Who have injured thatmestves by a certain practice indul-ged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or rai echool, the effects of which are nightly foll, even when asileon, and if not curred renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should ap-the learned iterative

impossible, and nearroys over more than a ply immediately. What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be sustehed from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a cer-tain secret habit. Such persons wreet, before contemplat-

MARRIAGE.

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessar requisities to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, with out these the journey through life becomes a weary pi grimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; it prospect hourly darkens to the view; 5 shadowed with despair and filled with reflection that the happiness of another nind bec

DISPASE OF IMPRUDENCE. When the misgnided and improdent votary of pleasn finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful diseas it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, dread of discovery, deters him from applying to there who, from educations and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid discase make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, discased nose, noturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimenses of sight, deafnees, node on the shin-boxes and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremilies, pro-gressing with frightint rapidity, this at last the pains of the month or the hones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this avent discase hearmers a horrid obtent of commisand is enabled to turn out Piano-Fortes of unequalied ton BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FROTES. BRAUBURI 5 REW SUALE FIARUTTRUIES. In the arrangement of our haw scale, drawn and pre-pared with the atmost care, expressly for our new instru-ments, we have added every inpurvement which can in any way lead to the pericetion of the Piano-Forte, and we can confidently assert, that for delicacy of touch, volume, purity, brilliancy and sweetness of touch, combin-ed with that strength and solidity of frame necessary to with that strength and solidity of frame necessary to "STRENGTH AND BRAUTY" is our movie, and we invite the closest criticism of the best nublased judges in the land. "Every instrument warranted for five years W. B. BRADEWITY, March 7-3m] 427 Broome St., cor. of Grosby, N. Y. mes a horrid object of commis of this avoid the same becomes a borrier doublet of commin-eration, till death puts a period to his dreadful is afferings, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns." It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfalness of ignor-ant pretenders, who, by the use of that *Decadly Poison*. Mercury, ruin the constitution and make the residue o life micareble life mise STRANGERS Trust not your lives, or health, to the care of many Un-learned and worthless Pratenders, desitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertise-ments, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep you trifling month after month taking their filthy and polson-ous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be ob-tained, and in despair, learte you with ruined health to sigh over your own galling disappointment. Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advertising. His credentials or diplomas aiways hang in bis office. His remedies or treatment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life speat in the great hospitale of Europe, the first in the contry and a more extensive Private Practics than any other Physician in the world. INDORSEMMENT OF THEE PRESS. strangers PAINTS, COLORS, OILS AND GLASS A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES. A GREIAT REIDUCTION OF FRICES. Wetherill's Pure White Lead, Diamond White Lead, New York White Lead, New York White Lead, Diamond White Lead, New York White Lead, Stone Color Zine, Hiack Zine, Linseed Oil, boiled, Stone Color Zine, New York Burger, Presch Green, dry and in Chrome Yellow ang Green, French Green, dry and in Oil, Prastion Bine, Chrome Yellow ang Color French Green, dry and in Oil, Prastick Zine, Chrome Yellow ang Color Stone Color Zine, Stone Color Zine, Chrosen Color, doited Stone Color Zine, Chrosen Color, dry and Store Chrosen Color Chrosen Ch Stone Color Zine,
Black Zine,
Linseed Oil, domestie,
Linseed Oil, boiled,
Rosin Oil for cheap painting,
Japan and Copal Yarnishes,
American, French and Eng.
Ish Glase, all sizes and
Varieties.
Turkey Umbera, The many thousands cured at this institution year after year, and the bumerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston. witheased by the reporters of the "Sna," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and re-sponsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afficied. varieties. Turkey Umbers. Coal Oil at greatly reduced Terre de Siennas, prices. Lehigh Metallie Paint, Verdigris, dry and in oil. For Sale at reduced prices, by sibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted. Skin Diseases Speedily Cured.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. OFFICE, NOS. 4 AND 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING, THE FALLEN BRAVE.

North Side of Walnut St., Between Dock and Third Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS said Company, January 31, 1863, published in confo mity with the provisions of the Act of Assembly of April 5, 1842.

MORTGAGES. All of which are first Mortgages upon property in this city. \$75,500 00

14,700 00

15,300 00 15,277 50 8,642 79

11,000 00

10,300 00 6,060 00

3,850 00

2,055 0

16,200 0

9,750 00

4.560 00

5,250 00

6,897 0

4,900 00

10,000 00

1,000 00

8,300 00

1,675 00

1,000 00

125 00

100 00

32,130 00 25,500 00 21,300 00

All of which are first Mortgages upon propert in this city. LOAN BONDS, \$\$4,000 United States Government, 6 per cent., 1881, \$25,000 United States Government, 7 3-10 per cent, \$30,000 City of Plitsburgh, 6 per cent, \$15,000 Harrieburg, Portsmanth, Mr. Joy, and Lancester R. H. Co., 6 % cent, \$15,000 Pennsylvasia Raitroad Company, 6 per cent, \$15,700 City of Philadelphia, 6 per cent, \$10,103 Pla, Wilmington and Baltimore Raitroad Company, 6 per cent, \$10,000 Lebtigh Coal and Navigation Com-pany, 6 and cent, \$10,000 Lebtigh Coal and Navigation Com-pany, 6 and cent, \$10,000 Lebtigh Coal and Navigation Com-

Algoria Contract and Avigation Com- and Contract and Avigation Com- by Oblight Contract and Company and Com- pany. 6 per cent, 3,000 Schuyikili Navigation Company, 1852, 6 per cent, Schuyikili Schuyikation Company, 1852, 6 per cent, Schuyikation Company, 1852, Company, 18

\$19,000 199 bares of Northern Bank of Kentucky, \$10,000 200 shares of Lobigh Coal and Navi-\$10,000 200 shares of Longh Coal and Navi-gation Company, and Navigation Company, \$ 3,000 160 shares of Sorip of Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, \$ 7,500 160 shares of Monut Carluon Rail-road and Coal Company, \$ 6,050 121 shares of Deaver Mendow Rail-road and Coal Company, \$ 6,000 103 shares of Phila, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Co., \$ 4,000 40 shares of Franklin Fire Insur-ance Company, \$ 4,000 40 shares of Union Bank of Ten-nessee,

\$4,000
40 ahares of Union Bank of Tennesses
\$1,500
15 shares of Pennsylvania Firs Insurance Company,
\$3,350
67 shares of Cieveland and Mahoning Raitroad Company,
\$2,060
40 shares of Phila, and Lancester
\$250
5 shares of Susquehanna & York
\$250
10 shares of Easton and Wilkeebar-re Turnpike Road Company,
\$250
10 shares of Land Wilkeebar-re Turnpike Road Company,
MISCELLANEOUS,

Te Turnpike Road Company, MISCELLANKOUS. Notes Reselvable and BUlls of Exchange, Policies, the Premiumes of which remain un-settled, and good debts due in account, Cashin Bank and on hand, Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Com-90,408 05 40,812 54 65,985 79 crip of sundry Mutu panies, \$622 50 at 40, 253 00

Dollars 498,829 67 INCORPORATED IN 1794.

CHARTER PERPETUAL, CAPITAL \$200.000 Properties of the Company, Feb. 1, 1863,

\$493,829 67.

Marine, Fire and Inland Transportation Insurance DIRECTORS.

AST Applications for Insurance may be made to WIL-IAM KELLY, at Howard & Co's. Express Office. May 16, 1863-19

WM. B. BRADBURY'S PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT.

10.427 BROOME STREET, NEW-YORK. THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY IN-vites the attention of his friends and the public gen-erally to his Piano-Forte Establishment, at No. 427 Broome

erally to his Piano-Forte Betabliahment, at No. 427 Broome Street, corner of Groeby street. Having withdrawn his interest, stock and materials from the late firm of "*Lightle & Bradhurys*," which firm was discolved on the 31st January, uit, and hav-ing purchased the entire stock of PIANO-HFORTES and Piano-Forte Matrial, owned by his brother, Edward G. Bradhury, in the said firm, be in ow prepared to supply the increased demand for his celebrated PIANO-FOKTES. Employing the most skillful and experienced workmen, with a large stock of the best and most thorooghly seasoned material, and an abundance of capital, he bas taken in hand the personal supervision of the whole business of manufacturing his inaruments.

Tales and Sheiches.

HOW A ROMAN EMPEROR LIVED. Bruce, in his "Classic and Historic Portraits," gives the following sketch of that effeminate reature, the Emperor Heliogabalus :

In his magnificence, Heliogabalus was truly Oriental. He had beds and couches of solid silver. He adorned others of his beds with gold. His chariots glittered with gems. They were drawn sometimes by elephants, sometimes by stage, and sometimes by beautiful naked women His drinking and cooking vessels were of silver. He was also guilty of the luxury which at a later period, St. Chrysostom charges as a sin against the Christian ladies of Constantinople-of using vessels of the most precious material for the most ignoble purposes.

He had cups artificially perfumed for drinking, and others on which lascivious designs were sculptured; an iniquity not confined to ancient and heathen times. At table he reclined on couches stuffed with the fur of hares or the down of partridges. He wore cloaks heavy with gems, and used to say that he was burdened with a load of pleasure. He had gems in his shoes, sculptured with designs by the finest artists. He wore a diadem of precious stones that he might resemble a woman. He is said to have been the first Roman who wore robes of entire silk. He never, it is said, wore a ring for more than one day, or twice put on the same shoes. In his more refined and elegant luxuries he was the rival of the ancient Demetrius Poliorcetes. He had beds and couches of roses, and walked amongst lilics, violets, hyacinths and narcissus.

When he wished to add the piquant flavor of cruelty to his enjoyments, he would stiffe a courtier to death in a bed of flowers. He swam in water perfumed with saffron and precious unguents; and wine and aromatics were poured into his fish-ponds and his baths.

In eating and drinking he appears not so much as a glutton, but as the chief of all royal epicares -the equal in gastronomic science of the renowned Apicius. He joined with all who studied the pleasure of the palate in admiration of the dish which the Romans made of the tests of a newly farrowed pig-the most celebrated of ancient luxuries. After the example of Apicius he indulged in dishes made of the tender parts of the heel of the camel, and of combs torn from the heads of living cocks. This latter delicacy, Cassaubon, in his commentary on the passage in the Augustan historian in which it is referred to, tells us, is at this day-that is, in his day, two hundred years ago-passionately sought after by men of learned palates. Like Vitellus, he seems to have had his appetite whetted by the expensiveness of the dishes which he procured; and in sacrificing the rarest and most beautiful birds for the sake of eating their heads, their brains or their tongues.

At one entertainment he displayed on his table the heads of six hundred ostriches, whose brains, as well as those of the flamingo and thrush, were amongst his favorite repusts. He also indulged which furnish the greatest quantity of nectar, in the tongues of peacocks and nightingales, believing that they had a medical virtue in averting epilepsy. He also made dishes of the entrails many plants, however, as the ranunculus and and sometimes of the beards of the mullet, of the fritillaria, a small glandular organ occurs at the 2. Pocket eggs of pariridges, and the heads of pheasants. peacocks and parrois. We wonder at the destruc tion of creatures so lovely to the sight as the peacock, the flamingo and the pheasant, for the particle of delicate eating to be got from them.

heads were cut off, and their bodies were stripped | of the honey. This crystallization proceeds as naked, and that the one was thrown into one the whole of the cane-sugar becomes converted place of the river and the other into another.

THE ORIGIN OF HONEY.

The following is an abstract of a paper on the above subject, recently read before the Bristol (England) Microscopical Society, by W. W. Stoddard : Although honey is a familiar body, it is curious

to note how little mention is made in any chemical or botanical work of the changes that take place in its elimination, of its origin, or even of its composition. Most chemical authorities simply state that the solid crystalline portion of honey is grape sugar, but say nothing of the liquid. Johnson, in his "Chemistry of Common Life," says: "Honey is formed or deposited naturally in the nectaries of flowers, and is extracted therefrom by the bees, When allowed to stand for some time, it separates into a white, solid sugar, consisting of white crystals and a thick semi-fluid syrup. Both the solid and liquid sugars have the same general properties. The solid sugar of honey is identical with the sugar of the grape." Such is the drift of the whole information that can be gathered respecting the

composition of honey. On dissecting the honey-bee, we find the pro boscis continued into a beautiful ligula or tongue. It is a flexible organ, covered with circlets of very minute hairs. The ligula of the honey-bee differs from that of the other divisions of the bee family (the Andrænidæ), both in shape and microscopic appearance. It is probable that the bee uses the ligula by inserting it in the nectar, which would be plentifully collected by means of the hairs before mentioned. These hairs very likely answer a somewhat similar purpose to the teeth of the molluscan tongue. At the base of the proboscis commences the asophagus, which, after passing through the thorax, terminates in an expanded sac, termed the honey-bag. This is an elastic glandular organ, placed before the entrance to the true stomach. Into this sac the saccharine fluid enters after being swallowed.

Should, however, any more solid substance be present, it is forwarded into the true stomach for trituration by the numerous teeth with which it is furnished. The honey-gland also secretes a peculiar acid to be mentioned presently. The bee retains the fluid portion in the honey-sac till the proper time should arrive for deposition

in the cell of the honeycomb. At the base of the corolla of a flower, on the thalamus, is a part termed by botanists "the as well as to the spirit of our institutions, have disc." It is that portion which intervenes bebecome engrafted upon our common dialect by tween the stamens and the pistil. It is composed the constant repetition of them by the abolition of bodies usually in the shape of scales or glands. press-a press alternately fawning and bigoted. When examined at the proper season, they are seen to abound in a thick, sweet fluid, which, since the days of Aristotle and Virgil, has rejoiced in the name of "nectar." On this account the part yielding it received formerly the name of "nectary." Even in the present day, those organs are the subject of much misapprehension. Linnæus and his followers gave the name "nectary" to any gland or organ for whose office they could not otherwise account. The plants by which they can always tell a number one loyand are, therefore, most liked by the bees, generally excrete it from the disc of the flower. On

into grape. When this takes place, so great is the proportion of crystals that the honey is said to "candy," and is not considered so good from the presence of acetic acid, which is produced by the grape-sugar, which in its turn undergoes a change through the agency of fermentation. The honey crystals are not identical with those of cane sugar.

On more closely examining a slide containing a bit of old honey, besides the prisms will be seen small bundles of crystals. These are manna sugar. They remain after honey has been fermented, and may thus be separated. With these, small round or oval bodies will also be noticed spread over the field of the microscope, and are the pollon globules, showing in a beautiful manner from what flower the honey was collected. Of course they vary with every locality; but it is worthy of remark that a bee will only visit the same species of flower at the same journey; for the examination of a great number of bees will show that two kinds of pollen are never found on the same insect, although they may be very different on another working on the same flower-bed. A single bee, with all its industry, energy and the innumerable journeys it has to perform, will not collect more than a teaspoonful of honey in a single season, and yet the total weight of honey taken from a single hive is often from sixty to one.hundred pounds. A very profitable lesson of what great results may arise from persevering and associated labor ! The evidence on which the author relied for the presence of formic acid was by distilling the honey and receiving the distillate in an alkaline solution. The resulting solution, after decomposition by an acid and evaporation, afforded all

the usual reactions, and readily reduced the salts of silver. The foregoing facts, therefore, clearly show that-1st. Honey is derived simply from a solu-

tion of cane-sugar, identical in every respect

with that from the sugar-cane; 2d. That it af-

terwards receives the addition of a small quantity

of formic acid from the glands of the bee; 3d.

That cane-sugar afterwards becomes gradually

altered into grape-sugar by chemical decompo-

sition. The flavor of honey is, of course, quite

accidental, and dependent on the aroma of the

LOYALTY AND DISLOYALTY.

These terms, naturally foreign to our language

Since we are compelled to use this jargon

borrowed from courts, by these malignant toad-

ies of power, let us consider what meaning

has been attached to it by Republicans. It is a

matter of some curiosity, if not of importance, to

know what now a days constitutes loyalty. Af-

ter tolerably minute inquiry and observation, we

are happy to be able to gratify our readers, and

we herewith furnish a table of signs and symbols

SIGNS OF LOYALTY.

1. Bellow about the negro at all hours and in

al man, as well as a disloyal wretch :

flowers the bees have visited.

that all who have heretofore employed ind will cheeriully endorse my prompiness and fidelity. My charges are inderate and no charge made until obtained. WILLIAM H. LIVINGOOD. oct 18-tf? Attorney at Law. Court St., Reading, Pa

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

ASA M. HART,

(Late Hart & Mayer,) DEALER IN FOREIGN AND AMERICAN LARY GOODS, CARPETINGS, &c., Wholessle and Re-all, at Philadelphia prices, Sign of the Goldon Bee Hive, No 14 East Fenn Square. [april 17-st

P. Bushong & Sons,

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

DR: T. YARDLEY BROWN, SURGEON DENTIST. GRADUATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

UKADUATEOF FENNOS LVANLA Dental College, Testh estrated by Fran-ic's Siectro Magnetic process, with Clarko's improvement. With this method testh are strated with much less pain than the usual way. No ettra charga. Office in Fifth street, opposite the Prosbyle-fraa church. [april 2-19]

CHARLES LANCASTER, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN,

Fourth Street, above Penn, Reading. January 24, 1863-47

PENSIONS.

BOUNTIES & BACK PAY A PPLICATIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED to. Terms moderate and no charge until obtained. A. G. GEREN, Attorney at Law, Jan 31-6mo] 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 31-41] READING, PA.

LIQUOR STORE.

ON

Jan 17-1y]

CITY OF NEW YORK.

(OPPOSITE CITY HALL.)

-AT-

REDUCED PRICES,

THAVE 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 then selves. All LIQUORS and WINES sold be me, shall e as ferremented epresented. April 4, 1863-40 JEREMIAH D. BITTING. F. P. HELLER, WATCHMAKER, JEWELER, AND DEALER IN WATCHES. CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPOONS, SPECTACLES, GOLD PENS, &c., Signof the "BIG WATCH," No. 53% Ea Penn Sireet, above Sixth, north side, Reading, Pa.. The Every article warranted to be what it is sold for Watches, Clocks, Jawelry, &c., repaired with particular attention, and guaranteed.

NOTICE. A PREMIUM WILL BE PAID ON GOLD, OLD SILVER

-AND---

PAR BANK NOTES AT THE

EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE FRESH GROCERIES, -0 F-

G. W. GOODRICH,

READING, Pa. Angust 10, 1861-tf]

For Sale at Feanced prices, by
J. L. STICHTER,
Old White Store," N. E. Corner of Peun and Fifth St., May 16-3t]

No letters received unless post-paid and containin a stamp to be used on the reply. Percons writing shoul state age, and send portion of advertisement describin TRUSSES. RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE BIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY PITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly de-JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D. Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland May 23-1y indicated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUES of DE. RIGGS, during the last faw years. This trans, being covered with Hart Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is al-ways cleanly as well as indestruction by ordinary name. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be reformed. It challences commarison with any trues known. **Commercial Broker.** THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN out a License as a COMMERCIAL BROKER, is pre-pared to negotiate for the purchase and sale of relationship of the start trial of sixty days, it may relation the start of start days, it may relation with any truss know Dr. R1668' Office, No. 2 BARCLAY ST., New-York. nov. 15-19



bluwarranted equal to any manufactured. For sale is the lowest wholesale and retail prices by Feb 28] GEO. LERCH & CO. CARPETS! CARPETS!!

MEALS AS THEY MAY BE ORDERED IN the spacions refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Buth Rooms attached to the Hold. Boware of RUNNERS and HACKMEN who say we are full. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS JUST RECEIVED an assortment of CARPETS, to which the attention of purchasers is invited. Also-Marseilles and Domestic Quilts. April 18] R. FRENCH, Proprietor. - DAVID NEFF. OR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, 200 WHITE NATIONAL HOTEL, (LATE WHITE SWAN.) Race Street, above Third, Philadelphia. THIS ESTABLISHMENT OFFERS GREAT OR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, 800 GRANITE Dinner Setts of the newest style. OR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, 1000 SETS THIS ESTABLISHMENT OFFERS GREAT inducements, not only on account of reduced rates of board, but from its central location to the avenues of trade, as well as the conveniences atforded by the several Passenger Reliways running peat and contignous to (t, by which guests can pass to and from the Hotel, should they be preferred to the regular Omnihus connected with the House. I am determined to devote my whole attention to the comfort and convenience of my guests.

Common Teaware. NOR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, THE LARG est assortment of Liverpool Ware ever offered in NOR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, A LARGE

Assortment of Pittsburgh, Boston and French Glassware of every description. FOR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, THE CHOIC-ast variety of Bar and Bola Glass Chicas Chicas House. 1 an actualized to extern by guests. the confort and convenience of my guests. D C. SIEGRIST, Proprietor, Formerly from Eagle Hotal, Labauon, Pa. T. V. REGADS, Clerk. Hendricht variet of Bar and Hold JALL, THE CHOIC-est variety of Bar and Hold Glass, China and Queens-ware furniture ever offered in Keading. FOR SALE AT THE OLD JALL, 60 BARRELS Mackerd at Philadalbhia wither Mackerel at Philadelphia prices. narch 22 WILLIAM RHOADS, Jr. TEA.-EXTRA FINE OOLONG TEA, AT PEOCOCK'S, 40 South Fifth Street Feb 7]

Corner of Fifth and Spruce Streets. March 1 M. REFFER & SON. DEEF TONGUES.—FRESH SUGAR CURED Tongues, for sale at PEOCOCK'S, March 14 40 South Fifth Street

The Southern hordes, from unarry nock and trace Rush wildly forth smid a shower of death! Now hot and sulpli rous is Belloua's breath, And Carrage, with her paie and ghasily mise, Gloats, fieldlike, o'er the awe-inspiring scene!

While flereer grow the din and shouts of war. As if th' archange: through his trampet spak. And londer yet the canons boom and roat, Until the very forests head and shaka, And everksting hils and monntains quake, As if they were by angry thunder riven, And echo, back a smothered wail to heaven i

Bat now the setting sun is red and low, And nature falls to rest with a deep sigh; The moon's first beams fall on a field of wee, Where now no lunger rings the battle cry, Nor starry banners wave or float on high. Bat where a thousand lips utter a languid moan, A thousand throats breathe forth their dying groan!

The beauteons summer sward is green no more; The tristing-spot where lovers were careased Is darkly clotted with fraternal gore. There friend and foe-scat thought! forever rest, Forever 'neath its damp and htmid breast! That was indeed a sad and mourful sight, When life and hope went out--all in one night!

Thus while the winds a doleful requiem ring O'ar those who bravely parished in the fight ; And birds their soft and touching somets sing. And from on high the stare look down at night, And chilling gloom broods o'er the dismal sight;-There, side by side, in one vast common grave, Sleeping together He The Fallen Brave.

But not alone on drear Manassas' plain, Where thousands heard their solemu parting knel Rest all the brave in noble honor slain. On greater fields by far than this they fell, From bloody Fair Oaks down to Malvern Hill! The soil was also crimsoned with the blood When Richmond forth did send her martial flood ! nn parting knell.

But when the ruthless victor laid his hand— That hand still more with brother blood to stain, On his dear "Maryland, my Maryland" Antietam huried him resing back again, "Mid thunder, lightning and a leaden rain, Eo that he did not make another stand, To strike for "Maryland, my Maryland."

But ah, Anlietam ! though thon art so great In martial glory, honor and renown, Although an honor to the Keystone State; Whose sous woo on thy renguine fields a crown Which to posterity they will hand down;— Yet on thy hills is many a lonely grave, Where mould'ring lie the gallant Fallen Brave.

They fell, too, slaughtered by the cruel foe, Where Rappehannock's gentle waters glide, And Missieslppi's turbid stream doth flow. Yes, there rest many herces, side by side, Where blood has long since mingled with the tide. All honor be to those who sank to rest Beneath the conquering banners of the West!

The bosom of the surging deep holds some, Whore they'll no longer hear the cannon's booms, While others found their last and dreary home Where burning sanda surround their allent tombs, Or the sweet southern rose perennial blooms. The Fallen Brave, O say, where rost they not, In this broad land in many a lonely spot!

Distarb not their slumbers, wherever they rest, In the plains of the East or the wilds of the West; Disturboat their slumbers, for noby they died, Defending their homes and the land of their pride ! And long as Colambia's sons shall be free, Their asmes shall the watch word of Liberty be.

Whate'er he the fate of onr once happy land. Now torn by dissension from ocean to strand, And everywhere deluged with rivers of blood, That crics loud for revenge to Heaven and God -There's a tric shall live when all else will be deed, The leaves of whose glory shall never be abed.

The first is our flag, which the God of the fight Bath made the fair emblem of Truth and of Right His lighting shall guard it. His thunders defend Until Time shall her wings with Eternity blend. And woo to the traitor or foe who shall dare. To pluck from its canopy one eingle star!

The second's the great Constitution of onre, That shall live when have parished tyrannical powers Though born in arcuption and baptized with blood, Its virtue is traced with the fager of God. And curs'd be the wretch who shall dare to offend, Though a devil he be in the guise of a friend i

The last is the "Union "--bat watch word of Heaven, New threatened by devile and men to be riven. Yet the clouds will soon passand the storm will be o'er When the thenders of war shall be heard never more. Then all trainorshall reary what their crimes do demand and "The Union Forever" be the song of the land !

but epicurism and gluttony consume and destroy all other tastes. The genius of Heliogabalus shone particularly bright in the cooking of fish. In this department he is said to have invented new modes unknown to Apicius; but with a refined hatred of things

common and cheap, he would never taste fish a all when he was near the sea, but always took delight in them when far removed from water, just as he took a fancy for having snow brought to him in midsummer. He offered rewards for the discovery of new dishes of exquisite flavor, and he had a humorous way of stimulating the invention of those around him in this science

When a courtier, after exerting his best skill to please him, produced a dish which he did no relish, he made the ingenious artist himself con tinue to eat of that dish and nothing else, till his faculties, sharpened by disgust, enabled him to find out something superior for his master. Like Nero and Caliguia, Heliogabalus had his ocularities - generally practical ones-some

times merely absurd, sometimes characteristical ly cruel. His most harmless entertainments in this way consisted of the suppers which he would give one night to eight men, all of them blind of will have a sweet taste, and give a dirty bluish one eye, sometimes to eight men afflicted with gout, than to eight deaf men, eight black men, eight tall and eight fat men.

He kept lions and leopards, which lay at table with him, in order to frighten his friends. He would get a company filled with drink, and after locking them up for the night, would let loose amongst them lions, leopards and bears, with their claws pared, to terrify them ; and many, it is said, died of fright.

At other times, when daylight would break in n the company who had been drinking the night before, they would find themselves in the arms of ugly black women. At other times he made sham entertainments, like the Barmicide's feast in the Eastern tale, setting his guests down to grape sugar, almost incapable of being fairly dishes made of wax, ivory or stone, painted after

nature. He collected serpents together and let them loose to bite his victims. He would tie his courtiers to a wheel and have them whirled round in water, calling them, in allusion to the mythoogical fable, his "Ixionite friends."

Fearing a violent death from the vengeance of the people, Heliogabalus had made preparations, which turned out to be all in vain, for terminating his existence in an elegant manner. He had poison mixed up with the most precious articles. he had ropes of crimson and purple silk ready to his last in royal state.

Tiber. Accounding to Herodian and Dion, the of an inch objective, shows that this is owing to same indignities were inflicted on the body of the grape sugar (which has gradually been formhis mother, who was killed at the same time. ing at the expense of the cane) crystallizing out

base of each petal, and in which also nectar is offices as you can. enclosed, though not in such profusion as in the 3. Boast about your patriotism vociferously

disc before alluded to. As will presently be shown, the nectar is a

the nutrition of stamens and pistil. What the bees find in the flowers is the surplus left when these organs have been supplied. The author examined every flower he could collect at the

early season of the year, (April and May,) and found sugar in them all, whether furnished with discs or nectariferous glands, or not, and came to the conclusion that sugar is necessary to the male reproductive organs of the flower, as it is in them chiefly to be found, the so-called necta-

riferous body merely serving the purpose of a reservoir. The plants which in England are most attrac

tive to bees are-mignonette, currant, hazel wall flower, hollyhock, raspberry, broom, rosemary, lime, buckwheat, clover, willow, gooseberry. lemon. thyme, heath, turnip, osier.

flower, the vessels will be found filled with an amylaceous fluid which gives a distinct blue with iodine. After the lapse of from twentyfour to forty-eight hours, the flower having be-

come much more expanded and the stamens more mature, the fluid on being again tested brown instead of a blue with iodine. On outting

out the discs of several ripe specimens of wall flower, the author obtained a syrupy, clear, colorless fluid. This was mixed with a small

quantity of distilled water, treated with lime and carbonic acid in the usual way, and filtered. The filtrate was then concentrated, and allowed to crystalize spontaneously on a glass slip. The cane-sugar. As the flower became more mature,

vegetable acids more and more, until at length.

crystalized. The bee, visiting the flowers when in their prime, inserts its ligula into the blossom, and laps up the greater portion of the liquid sugar, which, after passing through the œsophagus, is deposited in the honey sac. It here comes in contact with the secreting glands, which emit an acid which the author's experiments showed to be identical with formic acid. This it is, doubtless, which causes the peculiar tingling sensation at the back of the throat, when much honey

has been swallowed, and which is more perceptistrangle himself with, and golden swords to stab ble to some than others. The bee, after its ar- important constituency in the Empire. himself with. He had also a high tower built rival at the hive, empties the contents of the with rich adornings, where he might breathe out honey-sac into the comb, where it remains until Mayor by an overwhelming majority! Sir The manner of his death was just the reverse from the comb, the purest honey is a clear, thick Tower of London for vindicating the right of of all that he desired. After being slain, his liquid, which after standing becomes thicker. body was thrown into the common sewer, then till at length it "sets," as it is technically caldragged through the streets and cast into the led. A small bit of this, placed under a quarter

Dion represents Heliogabalus as having been in extremely thin, regular six sided prisms. All slain in her arms, and states that both their the cane-sugar is retained in the liquid portion than back on glory

like the old Pharisee did about his piety.

4. Justify everything the administration does, simple solution of cane sugar formed from the and swear that every man's a traitor who don't amylaceous sap of the flower, and elaborated for agree with you -even if all his sons are in the army while you are pocketing fat jobs.

5. Abuse Democrats like pickpockets.

6. If there is any more money or plunder, grab it.

7. Grab more money.

all places.

8. Nigger ! Nigger !

9. More money.

SIGNS OF DISLOYALTY.

1. Drawing a distinction between the government and the administration-sustaining the one at all times-approving the other when it does right, and rebuking it when it does wrong. 2. Asserting at all times that because the

rebels have violated the laws of the land, it is no justification for us to violate them.

3. Fighting and furnishing means for the restoration of the Union, the Constitution and the On examining an immature blossom of a wall- laws, and ignoring abolition schemes for the negro.

> 4. Strenuously urging a policy that will make the re-union of the States possible, instead of fostering measures to widen the breach.

These are the signs of loyalty and disloyalty furnished by the Republicans themselves .----Cleveland Plaindealer.

HISTORICAL PARALLELS.

Mr. Edwin James was requested by several friends to attend the New-York meeting, on Monday evening, and express his sentiments upon the question of Mr. Vallandigham's arrest. In declinging to be present and take part in poresult was a beautiful regular orop of crystals of litical discussions until he has obtained the complete rights of citizenship, he gave an historical the sacoharine fluid was acted upon by the hint or two which is well worth consideration :

"Upon such a question, I should think," said when the overy being fertilized, and the flower Mr. James, "that, irrespective of party, but one dead, a last examination showed the saccharine sentiment can actuate the American people. I residue on the withered disc to be nearly all cannot believe that the courage which achieved their independence has degenerated. Let me give you an instance of how the people of England vindicated their liberties against arbitrary arrests by the Crown. 'John Wilkes' was imprisoned in 1765, by an illegal warrant from the then Secretary of State for an alleged libel. A Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench declared that warrant illegal and unconstitutional. A jury awarded him large damages. The people were aroused to the danger of the Grown suppressing their right to freedom of speech and the public discussion of mal-administration, and returned Mr. Wilkes to Parliament for the most

"The citizens of London elected him Lord the store of honey is taken. When separated Francis Burdett' was illegally imprisoned in the free discussion. The people led him in triumph from his dungeon and returned him as a member of the House of Commons for Westminister. "The citizens of the State of Ohio might improve upon this historical example !"

and IT is better to look round on prosperity