## READING GAZETTE & DEMOCRAT.

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J. LAWRENCE GETZ, EDITOR.]

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1863.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE GAZETTE

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Square, 5 lines, or less, 50 50 75 2,00 3,00 5,00

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digratationaly.
Il Obituary Notices, Resolutions of Beneficial and rivate Associations, will be charged for, as adverther Private Associations, will be charged for, as adver-sements, at the above rates.

42 Advertisements for Religious, Charitable and Edu-nitional objects, one half the above rates.

43 All advertising will be considered payable in cash, the first inportion.

Tearly advertisers will be charged the same rates as assient advertisers for all matters not relating strictly

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,
Including Parement and Paper Deeps, Mortgages
Fonds, Articles of Agreement, Leases, and a variety of
Justices' Blanks, kept constantly for sale, or printed to

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE WITH J. HAGENMAN, PENN ST.,
June 6-3m

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

JESSE G. HAWLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

I AS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO NORTH

Sixth Street, opposite the Keystone House, Reading.

April 11, 1863-tf

JOHN RALSTON. ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE WITH A. B. WANNER, NORTH
SIZEM STORRE, (above the Court House,) Reading, Pa.
February 21, 1863-1y

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

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

LIVINGOOD'S

COURT STREET, NEAR SIXTH. Ing 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-if]

Attorney at Law, Court St., Reading, Pa.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS

ASA M. HART,

P. Bushong & Sons, MANUFACTURERS OF BURNING FLUID,

Asolute, Decdorized and Druggists' Alcohol; also Fine Oil, which they will sell at the lowest Wholesal vrices, at Reading, Pa.

As Orders respectfully solicited. [march 12] G. M. MILLER, M. D., Eclectic Physician and Surgeon,

the patient.
Office at his residence in Main street, Hamburg, Pa.
May 9, 1863-tf DR. T. YARDLEY BROWN,

SURGEON DENTIST.

GRADUATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
Dential College. Teeth extracted by Francis' Electro Esgnetic process, with Clarke's
improvement. With this method teeth are
attracted with much less pain than the usual way. No
extra charge. Office in Pifth street, opposite the Presbyterian Church.

MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN Fourth Street, above Penn, Reading. January 24, 1965-if

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

BOUNTY-MONEY, BACK-PAY AND PENSION CLAIMS

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

LIQUOR STORE.

HAVE OPENED A LIQUOR AND WINE STORE, in the room formerly occupied by JOHN GREEN, IN THE "SCHMUCKER HOUSE." My friends are all invited to call and examine for them selves. All LIQUORS and WINES sold be me, shall e as April 4, 1863–11]

JEREMIAH D. BITTING.

F. P. HELLER, Watchmaker, jeweler,

AND DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, CPOONS, SPECTACLES, GOLD PENS, &c.,
Disgnof the "BIG WATCH," No. 33% Es Pens
Street, above Sixth, north side, Reading, Pa.
Every article warranted to be what it is sold for
Watches, Clocks, Jewellyr, &c., repaired with particular
attention, and guaranteed.

TUBKEY AND FRENCH PRUNES.—FOR Sale at PROCOCK'S, 40 South Fifth Street.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL. \*\* ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY The Only Place Where a Cure Can be Obtained.

Obtained.

R. JOHNSTON HAS DISCOVERED THE most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the World for all Private Diseases, Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, Ganaral Bellity, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Lenguor, Low Spirits, Confusion, of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trembing, Dimuses of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Threat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels-those Terribe Disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those SECRET and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysees, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, readering marriage, &c., impossible.

rith full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating mariage, belong aware of physical weakness, organic debility.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, belag aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously condde in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WHAKNESS

Immediately Cured and Full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing Afaction—which renders Life and Marriage Impossible—is the parally paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too agit to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understand the subject will pretend to deay that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived of the pleasure of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptome to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Deblity, a wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

Office Tro. T. Scouth Franderick Street.

umption, Decay and Death.

Diffice, No. 7 South Frederick Street. it hand side going from Haltimore street, a few door im the corner. Fail not to observe name and number. Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor ploying hangs in his offen.

Joma hangs in his office.

A CURE WARRAINTED IN

TWO DAYS.

No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs,

DR. JOHNSTON, TARE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

TAKE PARTICULAR MOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which rein both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, sindy, society or marriage.

THESE are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz; Werkings of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of flight, loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dypepeis. Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Concumption, &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be droaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Lupressions of Spirits, Evil Forbodinge, Aversion to Society, Seif-Distriat, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

vilis produced.
THOURARDS of persons of all ages can now judge what
is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor,
becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a
singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indul-ged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly (elt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage

ply immediately.
What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country,
the darling of his parents, should be anatched 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-

Marriage,

omes blighted with our own.
DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE. When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an jill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their analysis of the sense of the

disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dismess of sight, deafness, nodes on the shah-hones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that Undiseavered 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 "Deadly Potson, Mercary, ruin the constitution and make the residue o life misorable.

STRANGERS

STRANGERS
Trust not your lives, or health, to the care of many Unlearned and worthless Protenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newpapers, regularly Edncated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep you trifling month after month taking their filthy and poison-ous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with rulned health to sigh over your own galling disappointment.

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

INDORSEMMENT OF THE PRESS.

PRESS

The many thousands cured at this institution year after year, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afficied.

Skin Discases Speedily Cured.

Joun M. Jounston, M. D.,

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

A out a ared to negetiate to.

REAL ESTATE, COIN, STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, MORTGAGES, Colle

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

Representation of the publices of a communication of the public of t JACOB C. SCHENER,
OFFICE in Court Street, next door above Alderma Schener. [Feb 28]

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

Single Rooms Fifty Cents per Day. City Hall Square, corner Frankfort St., (OPPOSITE CITY HALL.) MEALS AS THEY MAY BE ORDERED IN
the spacious refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and
bata Rooms attached to the Hotel.
Beware of RUNNERS and HACKMEN who say we
are full,

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

(Late write swan.) Race Street, above Third, Philadelphia. 1 HIS ESTABLISHMENT OFFERS GREAT

FRESH GROCERIES. -AT-

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

Narch 1 E. REFFER & SON. FRANKLIN

OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, Nos. 435 AND 437 CHESTNUT STREET. Unexpired Temporary Premiums, Less for the portion of time expir-ed on polices over one year, Sarplas, - - -Total, -\$2,392,116 39 Statement of the Assets of the Company,

First Mortgages, amply secured, \$1,993,931 4
Real Estate, (present value \$138,322 47) cost 128,970 7
Temporary Loans, on ample Collateral Securities \$4,627 7
Stocks, (present value \$98,376 16) cost 84,901 5
Notes and bills receivable, 75,312 00
Gash, 75,312 00 \$2,369,291 0: 9,351 76 13,473 6

etermined.
Extract from the Charter of the Company.
"But the moneys received as Premiums upon Risks whic "But the moneys received as Premiums upon Risks which emain undetermined, and are outstanding at the time of teataring such Dividend, shall not be considered as part of the profits of said Corporation, or divided as such."

Town and Country, for Owners, Mortgagees, Ground Landlords, &c. &c. Rates se low as are consistent with security.

LOSSES BY FIRE. osses paid during the year 1862,

INSURANCE COMPANY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICE, NOS. 4 AND 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING, Forth Side of Walnut St., Between Dock and Third Ste PHILADELPHIA. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Fire and Inland Transportation Insuranc

NOTICE.

-AND-PAR BANK NOTES AT THE

EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE -0 F-G. W. GOODRICH,

PEACOCK'S COAL AND WOOD YARD Corner of Second and Franklin Streets,

fully inform their numerous oid customers and the public generally, that they continue to keep on hand a heavy stock of Broken, Egg, Nut, Stove and Limeburners' COAL from the best Mines, which they will sell in large or small quantities, at the lowest market prices. Also, RITU. MINOUS COAL of superior quality, and Hickory and Oak WOOD, by the cord or otherwise.

A9 All orders faithfully attended to, and Fuel deliver-

COAL, WOOD, SALT, Linee & Sand

John Kissinger, Jr., AS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND SELLS
at reasonable prices, all kinds of Broken, Egg and
Store Coal; Nut, Chestnut and Bituminous Coal, Sait, Lime

and Sand.

Persons in want of anything in my line, will find it to their advantage to give mea call before purchasing elsewhere. I deliver free of extra charge to any part of the city. TRUSSES.

AMOS SEIDEL'S CHEAP

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH,
South Side, nearly opposite Fasig'
Berks County House. The only
place East of the Rail Road,
READING PA. January 14, 66-46

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!! 50 BARRELS COAL OIL JUST RECEIVED. OU warranted equal to any manufactured. For sale a he lowest wholesale and retail prices by Feb 28] GEO. LERCH & CO.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! THE UNDERSIGNED HAS JUST RECEIVED an assortment of CARPETS, to which the attention of purchasers is invited. Also—Marseilles and Domestic Quitte. DAVID NEFF.

OR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, 200 WHITE OR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, 1000 SETS OR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, THE LARG est assortment of Liverpool Ware ever offered in POR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, A LARGE assortment of Pittsburgh, Boston and French Glass-ware of every description.

OR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, THE CHOIC-est variety of Bar and Hotel Glass Chiost variety of Bar and Hotel Glass, China and Queensware furniture ever offered in Reading.

OR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL,
Mackrei at Philadelphis prices.

WILLIAM RHOADS, 1e.

YEA.—EXTRA FINE OOLONG TEA, AT PROCOCK'S, 40 South Fifth Street Peb 7] BEEF TONGUES.—FRESH SUGAR CURED
Tongues, for sale at PECCOCK'S,
March 14] 40 South Fitth Street. Boeken.

The Crowded Street.

BY WILLIAM COLLEN BRYANT. Let me move slowly through the street, Filled with an ever shifting train, Amid the sound of steps that beat The marmaring walks like autumn rain.

How fast the flitting figures come! The mild, the flerce, the stony face— Some bright with thoughtless smiles, and some Where secret tears have left their trace.

They pass to toil, to strife, to rest; To halls in which the feast is epread ; To chambers where the funeral guest In silence sits beside the dead. And some to happy homes repair,

Where children, pressing check to check, With mute caresses skall declare The tenderness they cannot speak. And some, who walk in calmness here

Shall shudder as they reach the door, Where one who made their dwelling dear, Its flower, its light, is seen no more. Youth, with pale cheek and tender frame, And dreams of greatness in thine eye, Go'st thou to build an early name, Or early in the task to die?

Keen son of trade, with eager brow ! Who is now fluttering in thy snare? Thy golden fortunes, tower they now, Or melt the glittering spires in air? Who of this crowd to-night shall tread

The dance till daylight gleam again? Who sorrow o'er the untimely dead?
Who writhe in throes of mortal pain? Some, famine-struck, shall think how long

The cold, dark house-how slow the light!

And some, who flaunt amid the throng, Shall hide in dens of shame to-night. Each, where his tasks or pleasures call. They pass and heed each other not.

There is who heeds, who holds them all

In His large love and boundless thought. These straggling tides of life that seem In wayward, simless course to tend, Are eddies of the mighty stream That rolls to its appointed end

## Tales and Shekches.

THE DUTCH MERCHANTS.

On the evening of the 20th of January, 1795, the city of Amsterdam was thrown into an unu sual state of bustle and confusion by the entrance of the French army under Pichegru. While the troops with stacked arms awaited their billets and rations, the citizens hastened to illuminate in honor of their arrival, and in spite of the piercing cold, thronged to welcome the heroes.

Amid the general rejoicings, one house alone emained with closed doors and darkened windows. It was the dwelling of the wealthy merchant Werden, who, wholly occupied in business, cared little for politics, still less for the arrival of the French, and was far too careful of his money to waste it like his neighbors in illumin-

Wrapped in his fur dressing gown, a seal-skin cap drawn closely over the few gray hairs time had left upon his head, he had wheeled his easy chair close to the chimney, and rubbed his hands over the bright coal fire, seeming lost in reverie, from which neither the beer can nor the long clay pipe on the table at his side had power to

All at once the silence was interrupted by a I would wish to speak to you immediately in violent ring at the house bell. The old man private." started, and turning to a stout red-cheeked servant, who, seated at a respectful distance, was

occupying herself in knitting a stocking-"See who it is, Jacqueline," said he, "that comes to disturb us at this unreasonable hour." In a few minutes a tall young man entered, and throwing off his cloak saluted the old man as

"Ha! is it you, Wilhelm?" I did not expect you back so soon." "I have just returned from Brock," replied the other, " and should have arrived long ago,

had not the road been so incumbered with troops and idlers." " Have you seen Van Elburg?" "Yes," answered the young man, taking his seat by the fire, "and he consents to my union with his daughter, but refuses to give more than

4000 ducats for her dowry." "Then he may keep both ducats and daughter," said the merchant, angrily. "But consider, father-"

"Consider what?" interrupted Werden. "There is nothing to consider. I know that at your age love outweighs gold, but time will teach you that when poverty comes in at the door, love flies through the window."

"Yet, father," argued the young man, "Van Elburg is one of the richest men in the country, and sooner or later his daughter must have his fortune."

"Tut, tut," said Werden. "Van Elburg knows well what he is about, but cunning as he is, he liver four hundred thousand herring at ten guild shall not put a bad bargain upon me. As for ers per thousand, or I do not part with a single you, Wilhelm, I have promised to give you up my business, and now recommend your taking a word of advice with it; never give more than you receive, and always consider your transactions; rely on it, that it is the only way to prosper in business as well as in love, and now we will drop the subject."

The young man knew his father's humor too As he he sat brooding over his disappointment,

the bell rang, and the tread of a horse's feet was heard in the court yard, while the watch dog commenced a furious barking. "It is certainly a stranger this time," said

Mynheer Werden, "there's no mistake in the dog's bark." He was interrupted by the servant bringing in a package. "Commissariat Department!" said her master

one of pleasure as he read on: "An order to deliver four hundred thousand herring for the use of the French army," he con-

tinued, "a very acceptable commission,-Wil-

helm! you shall marry Van Elburg's daughter, and he shall give her a handsome dowry in spite of himself." "How say you, my dear father?" replied the son, unable to believe his senses at this unexpected transition. "Leave all to me, Wilhelm," said Werden .-

be at Brock before 12 o'clock, and now goodnight.

The rising sun saw our travellers on the road to that celebrated village, where cleanliness is carried to such an extent, that before entering the streets both father and son, in compliance with an invariable custom, were obliged to dis mount and leave their horses in care of a servant At the door of Van Elburg's house they were required to do what a few years later, neither Na oleon nor the Emperor Alexander were exempted from, taking off their boots and replacing them with slippers, before they were allowed to enter the room, where he sat with his daughter Clotilde.

"Good morning, Mynheer Werden," said he, shaking his friend warmly by the hand. "Have you been frightened out of your good city by the French, that you honor me so early with a friend-

"Not at aft, Van Elburg," said the other, " ] care nothing about the French, and as I never meddle with politics, it is quite immaterial to me who governs our town. But I came to make you a proposal. I have undertaken to furnish the commissariat four hundred thousand herring on this day month, and I wish to know if it would be convenient for you to procure them for me in three weeks."

"At what price?" asked his friend. "Ten guilders per thousand."

"Ten guilders—you shall have them."

"Draw out the contract, then," said Werden, and when it is signed, I shall be happy to par take of your hospitality, for my ride has given me an appetite." Then turning to Clotilde, he continued, "I have come to arrange another matter, too, which we can discuss after dinner." It was in vain that, during the evening, Werden tried every way to change his friend's re-

solution respecting his daughter's fortune. After a long discussion he was obliged to give up the point, and the marriage was at length fixed to take place the following week.

Next day, when Wilhelm and his father re urned home, the former could not refrain from xpressing some curiosity concerning the cause of the sudden change in his prospects.

"Have you not given up the point about his daughter's fortune ?'' "I should have thought you knew me better," replied Werden looking slyly at his son. "But no matter—it is sufficient that you marry the

"What do you mean?" asked his father.

girl you like." Once more at home, the merchant shut himself in his office, until evening, when he appeared with a package of letters, which were immedistely sent by post.

On the day appointed for the marriage, Wilelm and his father arrived at Bröck, where they found a large party of friends and relations asembled to meet them. Van Elburg welcome hem with cordiality, but there was an expression of care and embarrassment on his face that at first made the bridegroom fear fresh obstacles o his happiness. The elder Werden, however, in no way shared his son's anxiety, for he could give a tolerable good guess at the cause of his

host's unessiness "Mynheer Van Elburg," he exclaimed "wha

can be the matter? Are you unwell?"

'No, my dear friend," replied the other; "not, ill, but in the most unpleasant dilemma possible.

asked Werden. "If you wish to be off your word, there is still time." "Not for the world."

"In that case we will proceed to the church at once. You know that I like to do things regularly, and as I came here to see my son married we will finish that business first, and then will be happy to hear what you have to say." There was no remedy; and it was not until af-

wife that Van Elburg could succeed in catching his friend alone. "I am bound to deliver you four hundred thousand herring in fourteen days," said he, 'and not a single fish can I get at any price." Werden could not restrain his laughter. "I

ter the happy couple had been made man and

dare say not," he replied, "I bought them up long ago." "In that case, of course, the contract is at an end," said Van Elburg, looking doubtfully at his

friend. "By no means, or at least on certain conditions. We have this day united our children Van Elburg, and shall leave them a fortune when we die. But as regards the present, matters are less fairly arranged. My son received a capital business, while you only gave your daughter four thousand ducats. Now, as I did not like to make them unhappy by refusing my consent to their marriage, I thought you and I would settle the matter another way. You are to detail. The difference is sixteen thousand guild ers, which I intended to pay my son as his wife's

just dowry." Van Elburg looked rather foolish during this explanation, but at the end regained his selfpossession, and even smiled as he said, clapping nim on the shoulder, "you've out witted me, Mynheer Werden, and I must pay the penalty, well to press the matter further, at least at that so say no more about it. And now let us join

our friends." Eight days afterwards Van Elburg went to visit his daughter at Amsterdam, and in his turn

found Werden in the greatest perplexity. "You are the very person I wanted," said he seizing his hand; "unless you can assist me I am a ruined man. The herrings are all ready, but high or low not a barrel is to be found."

Van Elburg's little gray eyes twinkled cunningly; "Every man for himself, Werden-you bought the fish and I bought the barrels. But ORSALE AT THEOLD JAIL, 300 GRANITE with no little surprise, as he opened it; but as an old friend I won't take the advantage of bably he is one of those alluded to in one of the an expression of uneasiness which had at first you, and you shall have as many as you want extracts, namely: a "corrupt sycophant who bows alightly contracted his features, changed into for exactly sixteen thousand guilders above the to the Executive for place."

Werden looked rather blank, but did his best to conceal his vexation. "The trick is not a bad one," said he with a forced smile, "but you must confess that I taught it you." "Ay, ay," returned the other, "you are clever fellows at Amsterdam, but we are not all fools at

THE FRUITS OF WAR. - The Pension office a Washington has lately recorded the nineteen thousandth application of wives made widows by

Bolikical.

For the Reading Gazette and Den Was not the "Journal a Copperhead" **During the Mexican War?** 

MR. GETZ :-- The Journal of April 25th, de-Court house on the Tuesday previously, as "one ful" can be discovered, it will most assuredly find an appropriate resting place on the shoulders of the Journal and his Pet Congressman. But

And has it come to this, that all debate is to be suppressed in this Hall—that freedom of speech is to be denied to the Representatives of a free people? A doctrine more despotic was never advanced. According to this doctrine, if the President, led on by vain ambilion, or by a trea-sonable desire to raise himself to a throne on the ruins of our free Government, has the wickedruins of our free Government, has the wickedness to trample upon the prerogatives of Congress, and commence an unjust war with a forcign Power, we are to submit in silence, because hostilities have already commenced. We are to stand by in meek submission, and see our rights invaded, and the property and lives of our citizens wantonly sacrificed, because a drilled majority of political partisans may have succeeded in pressing through Congress, without debate, an endorsement of Executive usurpation. I say, sir, I will countenance no such doctrine; I will submit to no such dogms. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case I will speak, and speak as freely this day as I would have spoken on Monday last. And though the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) very modestly brands those as cowards who voted against the declaration of war, I will assure him that I have the moral courage to speak my own sentiments; and moral courage to speak my own sentiments; and neither his dogmatical declarations, nor the awful nods of his head, shall restrain me. I will speak as I think, regardless of the frowns or sneers of that gentleman or his friends. I make no pretensions to bravery; but it frequently requires more moral courage to stand alone, or with a small minority, than it does to follow the multitude in the moment of popular excitement. But we are told by gentlemen on this floor,

that it is treason to oppose the Government in time of war. Sir, I have no sympathy with that dustardly sentiment. What! has it come to this, that a weak or wicked Executive may usurp power, and involve the nation in an unjust war, and an unscrupulous majority may press through the House, without debate a bill sentioning that injustions. without debate, a bill sanctioning that iniquitous procedure, and then all mouths must be closed on the subject? Is this the liberty and the only liberty granted to the Representatives of a free people? Is it treason to point out the faults of a corrupt Administration? Are we to submit in all things to the will of the President? If so, we have nothing left of liberty but the name. We have nothing left of liberty but the name. We are already under a despotism. Such doctrines may answer for corrupt sucophants, who how to the Executive for place, but they are unworthy of free-men. I protest against all such corrupt and cormen. I protest against all such corrupt and corrupting sentiments. Treason to speak against the measures of the Administration, because we are at war! Sir, I have from my earliest boyhood had a profound veneration for the Earl of Chatham, arising from the manly course he pursued in the English Parliament in pleading the cause of America. He spake freely of the impolicy and the injustice of the mother country toward the Colonies. He commenced his patriotic course before the war began, but he did not cause with before the war began but he did not cease with the breaking out of hostilities. He plead for America; he exposed the Administration; he denounced their measures as infamous, while the war was in progress. When opposing the Administration, he employed language like this: "Sir, I rejoice that America has resisted; three millions of people so dead to all feelings of libermillions of people so dead to all feelings of liberty, as voluntarily to submit to be slaves, would be fit instruments to make slaves of all the rest. The Americans have been wronged; they have been driven to madness by injustice. If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I never would lay down my arms—Never, Never, Never, I solemnly call upon your lordships, and upon every order of men in the state, to stamp upon this injamous procedure the indelible stigma of public abhorrence." Such was the language of the friends of liberty on the floor of Parliament; and that body, even under that tyrannic Administration, had not the hardihood to attempt to suppress it. The last act of his to attempt to suppress it. The last act of his life was an effort in behalf of the Colonies. The opposition in Parliament have always spoken with freedom in peace and in war. This is English liberty. Pitt, and Barré, and Burke, and all the leaders of the opposition, even at that day, were too enlightened, had too ardent a love or liberty, to subscribe to the degrading and covardly sentiment which we hear proclaimed upon this floor, in the Hall of an American Con-

gress. \* \* \* \* \* \* War under any circumstance is a great calamity. But when it is waged without an adequate ause—when it is carried on to gratify an inordinate ambition, or an unholy spirit of conquest, it is more than a calamity—it is a crime of the deepest dye. And the Administration which shall deepest dye. And the Administration which shall use the power reposed it it for good, for such wicked purposes, merits, and justly merits, public execution. Let those in power look well to it that this execration does not fall upon their heads. They may think it a light thing, but let them remember that blood shed for unrighteous purposes will cry from the ground to Him "who bringeth the princes to nothing, and who taketh up the isles as a very little thing." As the editor of the Journal, during the Mexi-

can War, accused President Polk with being the MURDERER OF HUNDREDS AND THOU-SANDS OF FREE BORN AMERICANS, through his mismanagement, (was this charge made for the purpose of inspiring the soldiers with confidence in the President and to encourage enlistments?) it is safe to assume that he most heartily approved of the sentiments contained in the above extracts. Will the Journal dare deny it? We will see. And yet on February 28th, last, with uplifted eyes he most impiously declared, (speaking of himself): "We were no Copperhead, thank God, during the Mexican War!" other hand, what does this same patriotic (?) editor say of such Democrats as do not agree with the present Abolition President—he brands them as traitors, tories, copperheads, &c. Pro-MURDER AT MARIETTA. - Charles Brady, keep-

er of a public house at Marietta, Pa., was found murdered behind his counter on Tuesday. He had been missing since closing his house on Saturday night, and was supposed to be on a visit to Lancaster, until his premises were entered by some friends, and his dead body discovered on Tuesday afternoon. His skull was laid open for several inches, apparently with an axe or hatch-

THE LEAGUERS CAUGHT IN THEIR OWN TRAP.

The Soldiers Cheer for M'Clellan and Denounce the Radicals.

The Abolition Union Leaguers—those fellows who for a quarter of a century have been assailing both the Union and the Constitution—held a of the most infamous and disgraceful assemblages ever held in Berks county—opposed to the war—opposed to the Government, &c." Let the following extracts of a speech, delivered in Congress, during the Mexican War, by one of the Inverse Revenue of the Soldiers composing the ten regiments in the proceedings. Free tickets, free dinner, and plenty of promises were offered as arguments to persuade the brave soldiers to agrae to the Journal's Pets, be contrasted with the proceedings of the Democratic meeting alluded to, and my word for it, if anything "infamous and digraceful" can be discovered, it will most assuredly strong, and numbered more men than all those from the four other regiments put together. The Leaguers were in extacles to see the stalwart Zouaves, to the number of two or three hundred, march into Utica. They considered that this would have a tremendous effect, and be the feature of the formation of the feature of the feat

ture of the Convention. At the appointed hour the Convention was called to order, and a presiding officer and a long string of Vice Presidents and Secretaries were announced. The Chairman, before assuming his duties, made a short speech, in which he paid a handsome compliment to the brave "Haw-king Zonewas" for house consented to attend paid a nandsome computent to the brave "Hawkins Zouaves" for having consented to attend the meeting, &c. He proposed that as soon as the Zouaves made their appearance on the ground that they "be received with three hearty cheers."

Just at this moment the Zouaves, commanded by "Indianate and handed by a head of must a Lieutenant, and headed by a band of music, turned a corner and marched in the direction of turned a corner and marched in the direction of
the speakers' stand. An immense banner, ten
feet long and six in width, was supported by
two powerful men. The Leaguers could not as
yet discern the inscription that appeared on the
banner in large gold letter. They concluded,
however, that it was all right, and of course would
read "down with copperheads," or "in favor of
negro soldiers and the Emancipation Proclamation," or something equally acceptable to the
negro worshippers.

The Zouaves approached; their golden banner
sparkled in the sun's rays; the Leaguers, with
hats in hand, were about to give the "three
hearty cheers," when lo! and behold!—did their
eyes deceive them? The big banner appeared
directly in front of the speakers' stand, and the
Leaguers, with pallid and livid countenances,

Leaguers, with pallid and livid countenances, read the inscription painted and gilded on its broad surface—"FOR NEXT PRESIDENT, GENERAL GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN!" Had a wat blanks fallen upon the traiter. GENERAL GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN!" Had a wet blanket fallen upon the traitors composing the mass meeting, or a bomb-shell burst in their midst, they could not have been more shocked. They looked at each other with eyes like owls; contractors swore in undertones, and the robbers of the Government bit their lips with indignation. They had to smother their wrath, however, for the Zouaves were there by invitation, and they were armed, and no man in their presence dared open lips against the soldier's favorite, Gen. M'CLELLAN. The result was the Zouaves did not receive the "three hearty cheers" that had been proposed.

This was a cruel joke on the part of the Zou-

This was a cruel joke on the part of the Zouaves, for it was well-known that the principal object of the meeting was to slander M'CLELLAN
and the Democratic party. The Zouaves knew
this, and remained on the ground until the different speakers had said their say. Had any
one ventured to utter a word against M'CLELLAN
the Zouaves had determined to chastise him on one ventured to utter a word against M'CLELLAN the Zonaves had determined to chastise him on the spot. The speakers were kept in awe by the very military they had invited to be present, and thus one of the grand objects of their carousal was nipped in the bud. All honor to the brave men composing the "Hawkins Zonaves."

After two or three speeches had been made, a recess was proposed and carried. The correspondent of the New York Herald thus speaks of what took place at this stage of the proceedings:

A recess was taken about five o'clock until evening. A lot of soldiers immediately took pos-

A recess was taken about five o'clock until evening. A lot of soldiers immediately took possession of one of the stands, and commenced cheering for M'Clellan, and praising him as a General; declaring him to be the only man that could lead the Army of the Potomac on to victory; denouncing in bitter terms the Abolition politicians in Washington, Congressmen and Senators, as opposing M'Clellan because he was settling the war in a business-like manner, and was interfering in a business-like manner, and was interfering in their schemes to make capital out of it. They were especially bitter on the radicals in Congress

were especially bitter on the radicals in Congress and the Committee on the conduct of the War.

The remarks of the different soldiers on these points were greeted with great applause by their comrades. Some of them declared that many of their comrades were butchered at Fredericksburg to satisfy the intrigues of the politicians. "Down with the Washington political conspirators," they shouled; and others would cry, "Give us M Chellan to lead, and we will return to the rare."

and we will return to the war."

This demonstration by the soldiers was kept up for nearly an hour in that style. It, in fact, seemed as though they could not say too much in praise of "Little Mac," or denounce in bitter enough terms the intrigues against him at Washington. ington.

I hear of numerous other instances of soldiers I near of numerous other instances of soldiers manifesting enthusiasm for M'Clellan but will mention but one or two as being significant. Whilst Mr. Bruce was speaking at one of the stands, a soldier in an officer's uniform mounted a barrel and declared this gathering an Abolition sell; that he had not heard a word from the speakers in favor of the Union and the Constitu-tion; then commenced cheering for MClellan. The soldiers of the Tenth Regiment rallied around him and joined in the cheers. They kept the matter up for some time, cheering first for M'Clellan and then Porter. The result was, the were obliged to send for the band, who played the "Bed, White and Blue," before the audience would return. Their cheers were interspersed with groans for the politicians. Mr. Townsend was also interrupted by the cry "down with Abolition Blacksnakes."

During the recess some of the Zouaves waited upon General Nye at the hotel, and told him that the only way to put down this rebellion was to place M Clellan at the head of the army, and that it was his Naviel date at the lead of the army, and that

place M Cicitan at the head of the army, and that it was his (Nye's) duty to tell those gathered here so. Hundreds of other instances of this kind took place. It, in fact, was M'Cicitan first, and all the time, with the soldiers.

John Van Buren has written the following note to Mr. Jerome, under whose auspices the soldiers visited the Utica, N. Y., Loyal League Convention:—

DEAR MR. JEROME: I inclose you \$50 toward DEAR MR. JEROME: I INCOME YOU GOT LOWER defraying the expenses of the volunteers to the Utica Convention. My first intention was to contribute twenty-five, but as I see they were suffered to cheer for McClellan, I raise it to fifty. Pray see that nothing is done to prevent them voting for him also when the proper time arrives. Common sense is not so common as is generally supposed, but I should think there was enough left to put a stop to these blind and blundering

assaults upon a retired patriot, whom the mass of the people respect and admire, and whom the oldiers love.

Truly yours,
L. W. JEROME, Esq., Vice President Loyal eague of Union Citizens NEW YORK, MAY 29, 1868.

THE HOM. C. A. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, in speaking of the National Peace Convention in 1861, says in a letter to the N. Y. Journal of

"I shall live and die under the belief, as I have often said, that if the Republican party in that conference had united with the Whige and several inches, apparently with an axe or hatchet, and his boots, in which it is known he carried about \$300, were gone. Two or three arrests on suspicion have been made.

Democrats, and presented the seven resolutions of a unanimous vote, secession would have easily the country been saved from the horrors of civil war, and our Constitution and institutions remained unharmed and unimpaired."

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