# READING GAZETTE & DEMOGRAT.

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#### J. LAWRENCE GETZ. EDITOR.]

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#### DANIEL E. SCHROEDER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE WITH J. HAGENMAN, PENN ST., shove Sixth, Beading, Pa. [June 6-3m]

C. A Leopold, ATT IRNEY AT LAW.—OFFICE IN COURT Strevt, first door below Sixth, Reading, Pa. May 23, 1563-19

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

JESSE G. HAWLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO NOBTH ANTI IL 1883-4

JOHN BALSTON,

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

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

Charles Davis, TTOBNEY AT LAW—HAS REMOVED HIS Office to the Office lately occupied by the Hon. David ordon, deceased, in Sixth street, opposite the Court e. [april 14

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

David Neff.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Foreigu and Domestic DEY GOODS, No. 25 East Penn street, Reading, Fa. (March 10, 1980).

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i giada ?.

to so antimely grave thousan exalted talents and brilliant wise have entranced listening ntranced listening Senates, with the thunder or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may ca MARRIAGE,

tage, being aware of physical weakness, organic ies speedily cured. to places himself under the care of Dr. J. man by confide in his honor as a gentleman, and con He who

organic weakings. ORGANCIC WDIARTNESS Immediately Cured and Fail Vigor Restored. This Distressing Affoction—which roaders Life Aud Mar-ringe impossible—is the penalty paid by the victures of im-proper indigences. Young porvous are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadfal conse-quences that may ensue. Now, who that understand the subject will pistend to deay that the power of procrea-tion is lost soncer by thous falling into improper habits than by the prodent? Besides being deprived of the pleas-ure of heatthy offspring, the most excitons and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system be-comes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Fractions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritabil-ity. Dynenska, Palpitation of the Heart. Indigestion. Con-

akia. Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Cor Debility. a wasting of the Frame, Gough, Con Office, No. 7 South Frederick Street. est hand side going from Baltimore street, a few om the corner. Fail not to observe name and numb Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Do

Diploma hanga in bis office. A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS. No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs.

**DR. JOHINSTONS DR. JOHINSTONS**. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Grad uato from one of the most eminent College in the United States, and the graster part of wnces life has been spon in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphis and else What her effected at uma of the most astrochura entry.

he lead and cars when saleco, resat nervous such raging in larmed at sudden sounds, bashfainess, with frequent Rushing, attended soundime with deraugement of mind, rere cured immediate

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves y improper indulgence and solitary habits, which rate oth body and mind, unfitting them for either business

both body and mind, unfilting them for entree becauses, and so and the search and melancholy effects pro-duced by courly about the search and melancholy effects pro-duced by carly about a fronth wir: Wenkness of the Back and Limms, Pains in the Head, Dimense of Sight, Lessia, Nervous Irritability, Diplication of the Heart, Dy-Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, & Merrathy - The fearth effects on the mind are much to be dreaded - Loss of Memory, Conlusion of Ideas, Depres-tions of Merrica. With Probability, Versiou to Society, Soil

tons of Spirits, Svil Forbodings, Aversion to Society, Self Distrast, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the vils produced. d. of persons of all ages can now judge what f their declining health, losing their vigor, ecoming weak, paie, services and emactated, having a lingular spearance about the eyee, cough and symptome ? consumption.

YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indul-red in when along, a babic frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly It, even when asleep, and if not cured renders upossible, and destroys both mind and body, sh

impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately. What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his purches, should be anatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of devinking from the path of nature and indulging in a cor-tain secret habit. Such persons MUST, before contemplat-

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mipd and holy are the most necessary requilities to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, with-out these the journey through life becomes a weary pil-grimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; ihe mind becomes shadowed will despair and filed with the welancholy reflection that the happiness of another be-comes blighted with our own. DISHASE 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 "Ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, descovery, described him, from education and remeatability, can alone bafriend bim. Serve direction and remeatability, can alone bafriend bim.

#### SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1863.

Bolifical. A TENNESSEE LOYALIST ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Remarkable Letter 'of Hon. Emerson Etheridge. The following remarkable letter from a promi

nent Southern Union man, who, up to the present time, has been considered "loyal" to the Lincoln Administration, has taken the country completely by surprise. Under the assumed language of unqualified praise, it conveys the severest rebuke and condemnation of the whole policy of the party in power. It is, without exception, the

keenest and most cutting piece of irony that has ever been penned by an American politician, and exposes the weaknesses, the follies and the failures of the Administration, in the boldest and most convincing way.

Mr. Ethridge, it is well known, belonged to the old-line Whigs, was formerly a representative in Congress from Tennessce, and was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives by the last Congress-which office, of course, he still holds. For an officer of one of the branches of the Government, he exhibits an independence remarkably in contrast with the servility of the present crew of Federal office-holders. His etter affords abundant food for the careful conideration of every reflecting citizen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18, 1863.

GENTLEMEN :--- I have just received your letter GENTLEMEN = --- I have just received your setter of the 7th inst., inviting me, in behalf of the Washington Union Club of Memphis, to join you in a public celebration of the anniversary of the surrender of that city to the Federal arms. You dso speak kindly of my past efforts to induce

the people of West Tennessee to consent cheer fully to the restoration of the national authority throughout the South. Inroughout the South. If I believed that, by meeting you on the oc-casion referred to, I could be of service to a sin gle bonest, law-abiding citizen, or truly repent-ant rebel, or that I could contribute, to the least extent, in ending the war and restoring the business framework the further in the set of the

blessings of peace under the Constitution. I would certainly attend. But I have no such faith in certainly attend. But I have no such faith in myself, and, therefore, I shall not go. In your letter, you express the opinion that, by a direct "personal appeal," I might "en courage the loyal, or reclaim the disloyal" I

confess my astonishment at such a statement and I can attribute this opinion of yours to nothing but a failure, on your part, to compre-hend the masterly policy of our great and good President, and the wise statesmen who aid him in shaping and directing the civil policy of the Government. When you have studied and un-derstand the grand purpose of one part (I.d.

deviated the grand purposes of our most God fearing and law abiding President; when you are more familiar with the profund military strategy which as "Commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States," he is now

displaying; and when you further remember the astonishing success we have had in reclaiming our "misguided countrymen," and in conquering our "wayward sisters," I shall be amazed if you continue to believe it necessary to "enco the loyal," or "reclaim the disloyal." encourage the loyal? Is it possible they need en-couragement in Memphis, where, for nearly a year, you have been inside of the Federal where every night tattao is substituted for "Hush! my baby, don't you cry," and at reveille, "Hail Columbia" arouses the people to a consciousness of the great security which is af

forded to the property of the loyal people in Memphis and "all the country round that (po litical) Jordan?"

counsellors, and his peerless militar all which wisdom can suggest, which our sacred onstitution authorizes, and which the Christian religion tolerates or approves ! There remains nothing for us to do, unless it be to obey our in comparable President in all his wise measures to conquer a glorious peace. True, we have among us croakers and copperheads—silly, brain less men-who are so unwise and unnetrictic a to question the wisdom of our indefatigable President. If you have any such in Memphis, Pres you should at once denounce them as in sympa-thy with the rebels; you should send them to their friends "down South," or, to the Dry Tortugas, which is understood by many, to be a place where everybody is tortured with thirst fo rifle whisky, and not a drop can be obtained. No good Union man will complain of the con-duct of the wise men who direct our public af-fairs. They should be taught to remember that ndalum magnalum was formerly a high crime Christian charity of our most pious President. At your proposed meeting, you should so ar-range matters as to secure a list of all who fail range matters as to secure a list of all who fail to attend, or omit to render a suitable apology, and should adopt resolutions of the most "loyal kind." Allow me to suggest, that the committee on resolutions be selected from con committee on resolutions be selected from con tractors and office-holders. I particularly sug-gest one Cooper, who has recently been appointed Assessor for the large, rich, and populous dis-trict of West Tennessee. He was originally from New York. True, he was never in West ennessee until sent from this city on his official errand, but he no doubt knows by intuition the true value of the goods and chattels, lands and enements, &c., &c., of a people he never knew, and a country in which he never lived. But he is so loval--- so much so that I doubt not he is better fitted for the office than any one of the native born sons, brothers, or fathers of the thousands of soldiers which before the 22d of September, West Tennessee had furnishe the Federal army. Let the committee imitate the "Loyal Leagues" of Baltimore, and resolve that you not only approve all the present wise and patriotic Administration has done, but that and partonic Administration has done, but that you will sustain and uphold it in everything it may hereafter do. Let the committee make an elaborate report accompanied with resolutions denouncing all who find fault with our most ex-cellent President. For instance: The last Con-gress (in July, 1862) passed a law to conficate the property of certain rabels. Thet Compared the property of certain rebels. That Congress though a very wise body, did not possess as much aggregate wisdom as our great and good Presi-dent. In proof of this we need but refer to the fact that the Congress aforesaid provided that, under this law, trial should precede conviction and forfeiture, and that guilt should be proven, not presumed. Worse still, it offered an amnesty

States who had not accepted the annesty therein provided, were *de jure* free. But how were we to end this rebellion if the Union men, women and children in the so-called Confederate States were left in undisturbed possession of all their legal and constitutional rights? If this policy were adopted, the rebels might become angr with these "monuments of Federal mercy," and with these "monuments of reaches mercy, and, in that event, the spared monuments aforesaid might eling more closely to the Federal flag. This division among the people might cause a still more unhappy state of affairs in Dixie; our friends there might have to bear additional in-dignities. As before remarked, our merciful and considerate President was found equal to the crisis. In a how conversation with some inspired crisis. In a long conversation with some inspired apostles from the saintly city of Chicago-a place where Onderdonking and other worldly amuse

ments are unknown-the President candidly confessed that he was endeavoring (he did not state the means) to ascertain the will of the state the means) to ascertain the will of the Lord upon this difficult question; that so soon as he learned the Divine pleasure, he; verily, would do the will of the Master who sent him. The revelation came, doubtless, "by due course of mail." Judging from "that which is writ-ten," it amounted to this: that in portions of Virginia and Louisiana, in Delaware, in Mary-land, in Kentucky, in Tennessee and Missouri, it was lawful for traitors who had accepted the annesty provided by the confacation law, and annesty provided by the confacation law, and all other persons, to hold slaves; but that in the tide water regions of Virginia, and in that part of Louisiana which had not been consecrated to slavery by the military occupation of General Butter, as also in North Carolina, South Carolina, Flori-do Gacaria Alebora Microinciania Alebora

da, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, it should no longer be lawful for the Union men, women, and children to hold our African fellow-citizens to service or labor. And yet there are those of the "copperhead persuasion" who profess not to see the wisdom of this great master stroke of our most noble and ex-alted President. Sirs, did it not immediately divide the South and unite the North ? Were no our camps forthwith crowded with countles nyriads of bold and ardent recruits ? Have no our American brethren of African descent' crowded by thousands into our ranks, inspiring our soldiers with a wild enthusiasm, and rende

our soldiers with a wild enthusiasm, and render-ing night vocal with the songs of entranchised Dinabs and mewling and puking Sambos? And have not our arms been victorious everywhere since the dawn of the negro Millennium of 1863? I know that men like General M. Brayman who commands in your vicinity, (at Bolivar, Tennessee,) are guilty of absurdities of speech which afford the enemies of our sagasious Presi-dent excuses for complaint and criticism. For dent excuses for complaint and criticism. For instance, on the 14th of last March that officer, then in command at Bolivar, wrote as follows in regard to the proclamation of freedom with which our illustrious and far-seeing President greeted the advent of the new year:

"The loyal man is equally helpless with the disloyal—in fact, more so; for the rebel takes his slaves South, or hires them in the army in which he himself serves, while the slaves of loyal men flee to our camps beyond reclamation. Under this process the rebel *holds* his slaves by carrying them into a State in which they are declared free, while the law abiding citizen loses his by retaining them in a State where it is lawful

to hold them. As it is now, the loyalty and good conduct of these men avail them nothing." In speaking of the elevating effects of this system upon our enemies and the negroes, Gen-eral Brayman shocks our sensibilities by the use of such language as this: "Their expense to the Government is normany. It nothing relations Government is enormous. It requires soldiers to guard them. They sicken and die in crowded and filthy corrais. They become debased and demoralized. They debase and demoralize the

against tilled and official traitors! That Con-gress spared the women and children; it also shielded from harm the Union men who still adhered to the national symbol of protection! What weakness! But Congress had adjourned. What was to be done? Thank Heaven! our sagacious President was found equal to the oc-casion. You will perceive that on the first of January Jask, under this so-called confiscation haw, the slaves of every rebel in the United States who had not accepted the amnesty therein

but they ought never to have settled as far South. Besides, when you have secured freedom to our African follow oitzens south of us, you may possibly have the honor of taking part in offering the same boon to a similar class in Tennessee and Kentucky. I doubt not our no-ha President will in due time adout emithel ble President will, in due time adopt suitable ble President will, in due time adopt suitable armies in South Carolina and Virginia. Such means to ascertain the will of the Lord in this ariticism gives the rebels "aid and comfort," behalf. Indeed, it seems to have been made known and though it may not be felony without benefit already to some of the lesser lights. Last week a felone it is a second the lesser lights. already to some of the lesser lights. Last week a of elergy, it is, nevertheless, what Mr. Polk grand convention of the loyal women of America stigmatized as "moral treason," a crime which grand convention of the loyal women of America assembled in the city of New York. Each deleate had conceived — an idea; and, under the nepiration of the great occasion; they have com-manded our magnificent President to proclaim gate had conceivedfreedom throughout all the ends of the earth. I doubt not at the proper time, he will so pro-claim; and the twenty thousand troops which tis Excellency Grovernor Andrew Johnson was recently authorized to recruit in Tennessee, will soon be ready for the good work of giving prac-tical freedom to our enslaved fellow-countrymen, male and female, of African descent. When that time comes, Memphis will be a lovely city. Its walks end its promendes will be illuminated by time comes, mempins will be knowly Gity. Its walks and its promenades will be illuminated by the smiling faces and brilliant eyes of the grace-ful and accomplished sons and daughters of Lincoln and Liberty—of Darkness and Dahomey. True, our State constitution and laws, like those of Illinois and other loyal States, will not per-mit face nearons to come within came State per mit free negroes to come within our State, nor enfranchised slaves to remain there; but from enfranchised slaves to remain there; but from "military necessity" or, as a high official ex-presses it, "from the ex necessitate rei of the thing," they will, no doubt, be permitted to re-main. The plan recently adopted in South Carolina of selling them the lands of rebels might be adopted, and thereby Memphis might soon become "a variegated city." Our white and colored brethren and sisters might thus farmish an example of that "freedom and fraternity" which so many unhappy Northern spinsters sinwhich so many unhappy Northern spinsters sin-cerely regard as the only means of compromising the present unfortunate distinction of color.

You should, by all means, pass a resolution in favor of giving such rebel farms and town lots, as are not needed for our colored brethren, to our Christian friends of the North, who desire to live among their colored friends, particularly to that numerous and respectable class who think that both races will be improved by a cross of the Anglo-Saxon upon the pure Guines. "When this ornel wur is over," how our psalm-singing brethren from the church of the Puritans would enjoy a Confederate farm upon Big Black, Red River, the Arkansas, or Ponchartrain! When the rebels are disarmed, how meek and lowly, docile and penitent they will be while beholding our Northern brethren occupying their mansions, and illustrating the beauties of General Banks' apprentice system ! With what impunity Gen-eral Butler would ride from his plantation on Moon Lake to his ranche on Dear Greek! Then would be made manifest the absurdity of those "copperhead creakers," who foolishly insist that, while military power slone can put down a mability mover slone can put down a rebellion, moral power alone can eradicate its consequences and keep it down.

which, in area, is only about one fortieth part of France, where, we admit, peasantry believed their religion was endangered, and history re-cords that they defeated six or seven of the best appointed armies which the French Republic in that warlike age could harl against them. It is also true that afterward, when Carnot was made Minister of War, he quieted the people by as-suring them they should be undisturbed in their religious faith. These mischievous fault finders, to give further force to their insidious assaults upon our worthy President, point also to Poland,

[VOL. XXIV.-NO. 9.-WHOLE NO. 1973.

### VALLANDIGHAM'S ABREST.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, } ALBANY, May 16, 1863. } I cannot attend the meeting at the Capitol this evening, but I wish to state my opinion in regard to the arrest of Vallandigham. It is an act which as brought dishonor upon our country. It is As brought dishonor upon our country. It is full of danger to cur persons and our homes. It bears upon its front a conscious violation of law and justice. Acting upon the evidence of de-tailed informers, shrinking from the light of day, in the darkness of night armed men violated the home of an American citizen, and furtively bore bim serve to a military trial conducted without him away to a military trial, conducted without those safeguards known in the proceedings of our judicial tribunals. The transaction involved a series of offences against our most sacred rights. It interfered with the freedom of speech it violated our rights to be secure in our homes against unreasonable searches and seizures; it pronounced sentence without a trial, save one which was a mockery, which insulted as well as wronged. The perpetrators now seek to impose punishment, not for an offence against law, but for the disregard of an invalid order put forth in the utter disregard of the principles of civil liberty. If this proceeding is approved by the Government and sanctioned by the people, it is not merely a step toward revolution, it is revo-lution; it will not only lead to military despotisms it establishes military despotism. In this aspect it must be accepted, or in this aspect it must be rejected. If it is upheld our libertice are over-thrown. The safety of our persons and security of our property will hereafter depend upon the arbitrary will of such military rulers as may be placed over us, while our constitutional guarantees will be broken down. Even now the Gov-ernors and Courts of some of the great Western States have sunk into insignificance before the despotic powers claimed and exercised by who have been sent into their borders. It is a fearful thing to increase the danger which now overhangs us by treating the law, the judi-ciary and the authorities of the States with contempt. The people of this country now wait with the

deepest anxiety the decisions of the Administra-tion upon these acts. Having given it a generous support in the conduct of the war, we now pause to see what kind of government it is for which we are asked to pour out our blood and our treasures. The action of the Administration will determine in the minds of more than onealf of the people of the loyal States whether this war is waged to put down rebellion at the South, or to destroy free institutions at the North. We look for its decision with the most olemn solicitude.

HORATIO SEYMOUR. To Peter Cagger, Solomon F. Higgins, Erastus Corning, Jr., Committee.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS .---- Yesterday evening, about dusk, the Pennsylvania Re-serve Corps—or at least what is left of the divierve Corps-or at least what is left of the divi-ton-passed up the avenue. The scene prescuted as the gallant men marched along to the sounds of martial music, was both pleasant and sorrow-ful. Pleasant, because we knew that they were again marching forward with cheerful hearts and in the best of spirits to once more confront the enemies of their country; and sorrowful because these barely two thousand men were all that were left of what at one time was a corps numbering fifteen thousand men, alike the pride and hoast of not only their own State but of the nation. Originally organized as a purely State military body, after the first battle of Bull Run they were called to the defence of the capital, a call which harm can result from all this. We have an was responded to with the greatest alacrity, as e here in those dark day witness to. Until within a few months they have out mey torget that the UZAT of all the Kussias is in all respects inferior to our model President, and is wholly ignorant of the true means of quiet. The lps. Busteed, and Lane, to say nothing of ing a disaffected people. It never occurred to the aforesaid Czar that to squelch a rebellion ef. Still suspended between the heavens and the article in the still suspended between the heavens and the still suspended between the heavens and the article in the still suspended between the heavens and the article in the still suspended between the heavens and the article in the still suspended between the heavens and the article in the still suspended between the heavens and the article in the still suspended between the heavens and the article in the still suspended between the heavens and the article in the still suspended between the heavens and the article in the still suspended between the heavens and the article in the still suspended between the heavens and the article in the still suspended between the heavens and the article in the still suspended between the heavens and the article in the still suspended between the heavens and the article in the still suspended between the heavens and the article in the still suspended between the heavens and the article in the still suspended between the heavens and the article in the still suspended between the heavens are the ricksburg. The active service they had undergone and the numerous shocks of battle which they, with our other brave boys, heroically met, reduced their numbers so low, that on the representation of numbers so low, that on the representation on their Governor and many generals who had wit-nessed their deeds, they were removed by the War Department to this city for the purpose of allowing them some rest and to recruit. Since allowing them some rest and to recruit. Since they have been stationed here they have conducted themselves as brave soldiers do, and won merited encomiums from our citizens.

States to fight for their brethern of African de-scent. True, most of our citizens have sons, daughters, sisters, fathers, or brothers there;

It is true, they cite the example of Vendee

President with designing to subvert the institu-tions of the Southern States, must henceforth hide their faces in shame.

You should by no means fail to adopt with wild colamation, mingled with a few "Bully Hallelujahs," a resolution severely denunciatory of those who criticize our military operations, or show impatience at the tardy movements of our our noble President and other Whigs were pelled to "dry up" during the war with Mexico. Our present military discord is but "harmony when understood." We are abundantly able to when understood." We are abundantly able to beat the rebels whenever we try. At present we have them completely surrounded—crowded into a small circumference of not more than six thousand miles. Our armies are guarding the outposts of this contracted line, and everywhere daring the pusillanimous butternuts to "pierce the centre" and the regred watches it take the the centre," and the ragged wretches "take the dare." We have forces at Galveston, New Orleans, Pensacola, Hilton Head, Newbern, Suffolk, (all is quiet on the Blackwater,) Fort Monroe, on the Rappahannock, at Baltimore, along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in Western Virginia, in Kontucky, Teanes-see, Missouri, Fort Smith, and at Vicksburg, in the hest of rebeldom. How long can the rebel-lion exist when thus circumsoribed 7 In addition 100 exist when thus circumsoribed 7 In addition to all this, Adjutant General Thomas, a native of "My Maryland," and who, last year was charged by the malignant tongue of slander with being a secessionist and a traitor—following where such noble men as Butler, Brady, Dickinson, and other old friends of Breekinridge dare to lead— is now in the Southwest organizing the loyal blacks, who it is understood, are impatient to be led arginst the harbarous hordes of Lde and led against the barbarous hordes of Lee and Beauregard. Northern philosophers, women, and divines, who regard the African as the best normal representative of the human race, and those who have seen the sturdy mastiff quail before the perfume of the skunk, do not believe the delicate nerves of the rebels will be able to withstand a bayonet charge from these American soldiers of

African descent, if made when the state of the thermometer indicates cutaneous activity and corresponding perspiration. Time, however, will soon settle this disputed question. You should further denounce all who complain of the Army of the Potomac. It has been in no sense a failure. It has achieved more than any army in ancient or modern times has accom-plished, under similar or equal difficulties. Its bravery is unquestioned, and injustice is done to its Generals. True, McClellan, under the in-fluence of Northern copperheads, aided by such Republican fogies as Thurlow Weed, and backed by the stupid graduates of West Point, was fast becoming a favorite with the army and the peo-plas and it was gravely hinted by some of his

ple; and it was gravely hinted by some of his bolder adherents that he might be used by the copperhead fraternity to supplant our unrivalled President in 1864. Besides, Gen. McClellan had commanded the wrmy of the Potomac long enough. "Rotation in office" is a sound politi-con grave He was therefore retired although can axiom. He was, therefore, retired, although still a favorito with the brave men he so long commanded. Gen. Burnside's career has been bommanded. Oth. Surfastice's Carter has been an eminently brilliant one; and the same may be said of Gen. Hooker, who, I presume, will soon retire upon the laurels he has so nobly won. But in all this there is strategy: 'tis the result of that superior genius and wisdom of our President, who, as "Commander-in-Chief," mores inferiors pund the military chess hoard who are truly loyal to the Administration. No

that all who have heretofore amployed me will cheenfully endorse my promptiones and facily. My charges are moderate and no charge made until obtained. William H. LivyNGOOD, oct 1S-tf] Attorney at Law, Court St., Reading, Pa.

**DISCHARCED SOLDIERS** 

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attention, and gnaranteed.	[feb 1-tf
MONEY WANTS ON REAL ESTATE SECURIT JACOB Office-Court street.	SD : Y. APPLY TO C. SCHOENBE, commercial Broker. [March 28]
Sule at Hay 16] 40	RUNES.—FOR PEOCOCK'S, South Fifth Street.

from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horid digasse make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, noturnal pains in the head and limba, dimeas of sight, deafness, nodes on the sain-bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremilies, pro-gressing with frightint 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 horid object of commis-eration, till death puts a period to his dreadful and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horid object of commis-eration, till death puts a period to his dreadful and the victim of this awful disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignor-ant pretenders, who, by the use of that *Deaulty Polson*, *Mercury*, ruin the constitution and make the residue o life miserable.

STRATICE C

BURANGERS Trate no your lives, or health, to the care of many Un-learned and worthless Pretenders, Jestitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johaston's advertise-ments, or style themselves, in the newspaper, regularly glacated Physicians, incapable of Curlag, they keep you trifling month after month taking their filthy and polson-ous compounds, or as long as the smallest fae can be ob-talaed, and in despair, leave you with ruised health to sigh over your own galling disappointment. Dr, Johanston in the only Physician advertising. His remedies or treatment are unknown to all others.

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**IN DOKISING LIAT OF THE PRIDS**. The many thousands cured at this institution year after year, and the numerous important Surgical Operations the "Sah" of the sumerous important Surgical Operations be "Sah" of the sumerous important of the surgical which have appeared spin and gain before the public spin share appeared spin and gain better the public spin share a spin and the surgical spin and re-spin shifts, is a inflicient guarantee to the statistical.

sibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the amicien. Skin Diseases Speedily Cured. AS No letters received unless post-paid and containing stamp to be need on the reply. Persons writing should ats age, and send portion of advertisement describing

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TEALS AS THEY MAY BE ORDERED IN MEALS AS THEY MAY BE ORDERED IN the spacious refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel. Beware of RUNNERS and HACKMEN who say we are full.

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

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FRESH GROCERIES. \_AT\_ · REDUCED PRICES. AT THE

Gorner of Fifth and Sprace Streets, March 1 ishment than that which they had denounced

not presumed. Worse still, it offered an amnesty to repeatant rebels; it mercifally gave them sixty days in which to accept it, and provided further that our most noble President might suspend, for a period, the operations of this law as our armies advanced Southward, so as to af-ford all an opportunity to accept pardon. Worse still, this law actually applied to no one but the rebels. And it is astounding that it applied to them everywhere, North as well as in Springfield, Tennessee. But worse still; it did not affect the rights or property of Union men. women and rights or property of Union men, women and children, or lunatics in any section of the coun-try. That Congress, strange as it may seem, did not perceive that the way to end the rebellion and restore affectionate relations between the

shill restore all block the Union men, women, children, and the insane, upon a perfect footing of equality with the vilest traitors in the land! That Congress believed that the crime of refusing obedience to the usurpation of Jeff. Davis and Co., in Mississippi, Arkansas, North Carolina and elsewhere, and the terrors of a military

Now, among the resolutions you will adopt at the Memphis meeting, there should, by all means, by one censuring General Brayman for the use f language so insulting to "our fellow-citizens of African descent," and so justly calculated to incense the slaveowners in Tennessee who have so stubbornly refused to join the rebels. Why, sirs, this license of speech must be sup-

pressed. What right have men who do not support the present wise and efficient Administration to criticise its policy or the consequen-ces of it? Within the last few days I have heard ces of it i within the task few days I have heard persons in this city — in this capital which bears the sacred name of Washington, and which, for the present, is the home of our illustrious Chief Magistrat-draw, seemingly, invidious distinctions between the fate of Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, and that of John M. Botts, of Virginia. How my blood " boiled with pious indignation" when. a few days ago, I heard a certain individual of the straitest sect of copperheads discoursing the straight age, i have been a bereath marriant of thus; "Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, was ex-pelled from the Senate of the United States last year, charged with treasonable practices. He then owned a farm and negroes in Kentuckystill owns them. He accepted the annesty pro vided in the so called confiscation law, which passed Congress last July. He is now preparing to accompany his family on a trip of pleasure to Europe, leaving his large properties in Indiana and his slaves in Kentucky under the protection of the law. John M. Botts is just out of 'Libby,' or some other Confederate prison, where he was indarcerated for his devotion to the Union, and his undying hestility to the so called Southern Confederacy. Ten days ago his slaves were enticed within the lines of our armies in Virginia. Mr. Botts demanded that they be surrendered or returned, and received for answer, direct from Washington, that he had no right to them; that our wise and law abiding Presiden had set them free !"

I confess that when I heard this long and complaining rigmarole; I was indignant at this person's stupidity. He could not see the wisdom of this wise policy of our most noble Executive. He was almost as incorrigible as James L. Peti-gru, of South Carolina, who, when he read the grand Proclamation of the most illustrious sucessor of Washington, took the oath of allegianc to the Confederate Government, and offered his private fortune to the rebels to aid them in making war upon the armies of the sublimest man of modern times; as Nelson of Tennessee, who, with sous in rebel captivity, published an appeal to the people of that State to take up ms against our freedom-loving President; as Houston, Henry, and others, who immediately went over to to rebel cause. Away with such men! A good Union man loves his country per men! se. He se. He cares nothing for liberty or property; fame or fortune; consideration or contracts; office or opinion. The true test is simply this; who is the greatest, wisset, and best of mankind? Who is the first natural military genius of th world ? Who doeth all things wisely and well ? Who should be elected President as long as he will accept the office? If to all these inquires the respondent answers, with a firm and unfal-tering voice, Abraham Lincoln, Esq., he may be set down as a good Union man, fit to join a "Loyal Lengue," receive a contract, accept a commission or office, and to wote. But if, like Crittenden of Kentucky, he is ever talking about the Constitution and such worn-out themes, he ought not to be trusted for a moment. A Union man must have an abundance of fourth-four hills man must have an abundance of faith-faith in the saving grace of our explicit President-faith in the saving grace of our explicit President-faith that he will yet prove the political Moses to lead our armies across the Rappahannock-faith that, under his laddreship, could he be induced to take the field, the mighty hosts of rebeldom would fiee from Marye's Hill and drown them-elace like (to nessend? write in the discort selves, like "possessed " swine, in the adjacent stream.

which the fires of rebellion are ever burning but they forget that the Czar of all the Russian is in all respects inferior to our model President.

fectually the cause must be removed. Had he earth. studdied the history of rebellions in this country, he would have discovered that we always ascertained the cause, the avil, and the ain which ascertained *the cause*, the svil, and the sin which gave pretext to the insurgents. For example: of a personal acquaintance with any one of you, during the administration of General Washing is although in former times I knew many of the ton, a portion of the people of Pennsylvania got leading citizens of Memphis, among whom are up a rebellion about whisky. It was crushed out by the control with the tot and the time of the former times is a standing of the former of a saturation of the control with the tot and the time of the former times is a standing of the former of out by "coercion," but the sagacious statesmen of that day determined to strike at the cause Th have ever since eschewed whisky and tarack f their attention to contracts. Nothing is now F known in that State of whisky; and though Mr. ries of "Old Kye" to the juntor memory of a bot-cabinet, it is well known that the sight of a bot-tle of pure Mononganela was as repulsive to his nature as ice-water to a mad dog. Subsequentnature as ice-water to a mad dog. Subsequent-ly, while General Jackson was President, the people of South Carolina revolted at taxation because some demagogues called it high tariff, and asserted that the monster stole money from their unconscious pockets. The rebellion how ever, was subjugated by the military power of the Government, and *the cause*—taxation of course—abolished. No tax gatherers have been known since in South Carolina. At a later day, during the administration of John Tyler, of the firm of "Tippecance and Tyler too," some un washed Democrats in Rhode Island fomented a grand insurrection against the sovereignty o

that large and populous State. The army and navy of the United States, by a hearty co-opera-tion with the "loyalists" of that day, soon over-

tion with the "loyalists" of that day, soon over-threw the insurgents. Their provisional Gov-ernor, Thomas W. Dorr, was captured, denied the rights of a "belligerent" and sent to the penitentiary. The Democratic party—*the cause* —was abolished, as all subsequent elections have shown, throughout the United States, since when no speck of rebellion has been known within the vast limits of that loyal State. The rebollion in Utah, which occurred during the reign of the Old Public Functionary, is too recent to be for-Old Public Functionary, is, too recent to be for-gotten. The cause is, no doubt, fresh in the gotten. The cause is, no doubt, fresh in the minds of every aged maiden body in the loyal States. The republican instituts of our people would not tolerate a monopoly in Heaven's "last best gift to man." General Albert Sidney John ston was sent to Utah with instructions to conquer the conjugal spirit of Brigham Young. The Mormon war ended gloriously to our arms. The cause was removed. Harems are now unknown among the latter-day saints, and Brigham, like some lone bird without a mate, "refused to be comforted." In Europe protracted and sanguinary civil wars have often resulted from differ-ences of opinion in regard to the true mode of constraing the Bible, and especially concerning the operations of the Holy Ghost. They have failed to abolish the one or deny the other; the result is that few countries in Europe maintain the quiet which usually "prevails" along the Darmebaroach Rappahannock.

It should not be overlooked that our people were very ignorant, or they would never have been deceived by the treasonable enemies, North and South, of our noble President. It was falsely charged that he and his party friends did not desire to suppress the rebellion without first subverting the rights of the States; freeing all the slaves and elevating them to political equal-ity with the whites. Our people, being of course very ignorant, believed all these false, scanda-lous, and malicious statements; and among the should be one thanking his Excellence should be one thanking his Excellency, our most should be one thanking his Excellency, our most approved President, for the effectual means he has adopted to give strength and moral power to homogenious than in former times. Thus we for a number of years, has been taken by a par-

ment's notice to lead the Army of the Potomac

I look in vain among the names attached to your letter for one which recalls a familiar face. I do not now remember that I ever had the honor restoration of the Constitution. I regret to find-none of them associated with you in the propo-Ruchanan used to recite some traditionary sto-ries of "Old Rye" to the junior members of his President have supplied us abundantly with most ness. Look at Hilton Head, where the tender maiden and tougher matron of the North mingle

sed demonstration. But I will indulge no con plaints. Wherever our armies have secured a permament lodgment in the South-as at Hilton Head, New Orleans, Nashville, and Memphisdisinterested men and women, whose loyal tongues are heard in melodious tones wherever we "hold, occupy, and possess" a cotton or con-traband settlement in the Confederate wilder-

ladies of South Carolins, and bountiful issues of tracts and catechisms will, no doubt, soon be followed by an improved issue of contrabands, not so white as the pure Anglo, not so black as the normal African. In a few years they will "Walk in beauty like the night Of cloudless climes and starry skics, And all that's best and durk and bright Meet in their aspect and their eyes."

apon sisterly terms with the Palmetto-African

In North Carolina, Charles Henry Foster, Esq., originally from Maine, and a warm politi-cal friend of Breckinridge, has organized a Free Labor Association, and Gov. Stanley has gone back to California in disgust. In Nashville we have a regularly organized Abolition Society; its organ is the same as that of the State and Federal Government, and the editor, though imported from abroad, is doing more to sustain the glorious Administration of President Lincoln than any native-born distant of the brack out and or is willing to do. This Abeliaion society, and this Abeliaion newspaper, although conducted within the fortifications of the city, are doing, within the fortifications of the city are doing. than any native-born citizen of the State can do no doubt, very much to in uce the people of Middle Tennessee to cease all further opposition to the wise, gentle, and constitutional rule of our distinguished Chief Magistrate.

In Memphis, the harvest is a tempting one With cotton at a dollar per pound, and likely contrabands "lying about loose," our enterprising Northern friends, who love the Union wish it preserved under the guarantees of the Constitution, may make "a good thing of it." Already I hear of several who have farms in Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and other "loyal" States, which are now well tilled by negroes who once belonged to the Union men of he South. Facts like these will tend greatly to the south. Facts like these will tend greatly to the restoration of peace and harmony, and materi-ally aid in removing the prejudice which the people of the insurrectionary States have enter-tained against their Northern kindred. They now know that the war is not to be so conducted

as to deprive them unnecessarily of any portion of their property; and they now have positive proof that southern secossionists and northern copperheads, who charged that the war was to be finally waged against the South as a section instead of the rebels and their allies, were guilty

nas acopted to give strength and moral power to nonogenous that in former times. Thus we for a number of years, has been taken by a par-Last summer only a few thousand enlisted in our at the same time, he has shown how wickedly The lion and the lamb, the contractor and the i y of gentlemen, principally from Schuylkill ranks; but very few, I believe, in Memphis.

On their passage up the avenue, loud cheers for Grant, Hooker, McClellan, Rosecrans, and other generals were heard continually along the line, and in several instances were re-echoed back by many on the sidewalk and in the win dows of the different hotels.

They left the city last evening, and although it will not be politic to name the place of their destination, yet we are sure their friends are confident they will be equal to any task the Gor-ernment assigns them. The Reserves are under ernment assigns them. The Reserves are under command of Brigadier General Crawford, a gallant officer, who has often faced the foes of his 

LONG INTERMISSIONS .- There is a well-known anecdote of a silent man, who, riding over a bridge, turned about and asked his servant if he liked eggs, to which the servant answered. "Yes;" whereupon nothing more passed till next year, when, riding over the same bridge, he turned about to his servant once more, and said, "How ?" to which the instant answer was, "Poached, sir." Even this sinks, as an example of long intermission of discourse, beside an anecdote of a minister of Campsie, near Glasgow. It is stated that the worthy pastor, whose name was Archibald Denniston, was put out of his charge in 1655, and not replaced till after the Restoration. He had, before leaving his charge, begun a discourse, and finished the first head At his return in 1661, he took up the second. calmly introducing it with the remark that "the times were altered, but the doctrines of the gospel were always the same."

In the newspapers of July, 1862, there appeared a paragraph which throws even the minister of Campsie's interrupted sermon into the shade. It was as follows : "At the moment of the destruction of Pompeii by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, A. D. 79, a theatrical representation was being given in the Amphitheatre. A speculator, named Langini, taking advantage of that historical reminiscence, has just constructed a theatre on the ruins of Pompeii ; and the opening of which new theatre he announces in the following terms: "After a lapse of 1800 years. the theatre of the city will be re-opened with La Figlia del Reggimento. I solicit from the nobility and gentry a continuance of the favor constantly bestowed on my predecessor, Marcus Quintus Martius; and beg to assure them that I shall make every effort to equal the rare qualities be displayed during his management."