qualities of head and heart. Pennsylvania will do honor to his memory. His name will be fondly cherished as one of her noblest sons. Yielding up his life in the cause of the country he loved so well, he has proven himself to be a true hero; and the future historian will inscribe upon the records of the times no brighter name than that of Major General JOHN F. REYNOLDS.—*Phila. Age.*

The remains of General REYNOLDS were conveyed from the field on which he fell to Lancaster, and on Saturday last, consigned to their final resting-place in the Lancaster Cemetery, with appropriate funeral ceremonies.

Gazette and Democrat.

READING, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863.

HAIL! brightest banner that floats on the gale,
Flag of the country of Washington, hail!
Red are thy stripes with the blood of the brave,
Bright are thy stars as the sun on the wave;
Wrapt in thy folds are the hopes of the Free,
Banner of Washington! blessings on thee!

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR:

GEORGE W. WOODWARD,

OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:

WALTER H. LOWRIE,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Election, Tuesday, October 13, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

The Democratic Citizens of the County of Berks, are respectfully invited to assemble in general County Meeting,

ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 4th, 1863,

At 1 o'clock, P. M., in the Court room, at the Court House, in the City of Reading, for the purpose of preparing for the approaching election, and considering all matters relating to the general welfare of the Democratic Party.

WM. B. ALBRIGHT, Chairman
Standing Committee of Berks Co.

July 18-3t]

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

A Day of Thanksgiving and Praise.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:
A PROCLAMATION:

It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the Army and the Navy of the United States victories on land and on the sea, so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable grounds, for augmented confidence that the Union of these States will be sustained, their Constitution preserved, and their peace and prosperity permanently restored.

But these victories have been accorded not without sacrifices of life, limb, health, and liberty, incurred by brave, loyal, and patriotic citizens. Domestic afflictions in every part of the country follow in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father, and the power of His hand equally in these triumphs and these sorrows.

Now, therefore, be it known, That I do set apart Thursday, the 6th day of August next, to be observed as a day of national thanksgiving, praise, and prayer, and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and in the forms approved by their own piety and conscience, and render the homage due to the living Majesty for the wonderful things He has done in the nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of His holy spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents; to guide the counsels of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great a national emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation throughout the length and breadth of our land all those who, through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles, and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body, or estate, and finally to lead the whole nation, through the path of repentance and submission to the Divine Will, back to the perfect enjoyment of Union and fraternal peace.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this, the 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

POLITICS IN THE STATE MILITIA.—We were disposed to indulge the hope that, at a time when the whole people of Pennsylvania united, as one man, in efforts to raise the military force that was called out by the Governor to repel the rebel invasion, and defend the State from pillage and spoliation,—at a time like this, if at any time, we were disposed to hope that partizan politics would be laid aside, and the use of offensive party names abandoned. But, the violent prejudices of the Abolition-Republicans would not allow them to sink party in patriotism even under such circumstances; and it has pained us to observe that many of their presses have been as active in their abuse of "Copperheads," during the past few weeks of danger and excitement, and as determined to thrust party into the military organization of the State, as they ever were. Thus, we see them, in various counties, organizing distinctive "Loyal League" companies, and claiming to be the exclusive support of the State, in her emergency. Now, this is not only the highest indecency, but it is actually false. We venture to say that, if the facts could be ascertained, the Democrats would be found to outnumber the Abolitionists two to one in the ranks of the State Militia, although they made no pretensions or boasts of raising partizan Companies. As a set-off to the "Loyal League" organizations of Reading, Pottsville, Norristown, and other places, we can, on the instant, name a dozen that were recruited altogether from Democrats. For example:

Capt. B. Markley Boyer's Company, from Norristown.

Capt. McCasey's Company, from Scranton.

The McClellan Guards, from Danville, commanded by Capt. Chalfant, editor of the *Danville Intelligencer*, a proscribed "copperhead" sheet.

The seven Schuylkill county Companies in Col. Royer's Regiment, are also principally composed of Democrats; and so is our own Bernville Company, one of the best in the service.

—But, Democrats have made no boasts about all this. It has been sufficient for them to know that duty to their State demanded their services, and they have given them freely, not as politicians, but as Pennsylvanians.

THE SIX PER CENT. NATIONAL LOAN.—It will be seen, by an advertisement in to day's paper, that Mr. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, has been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to continue his Agency for the sale of the popular Five-Twenty loan until further instructions are received. This extension of time is decidedly a benefit; it will enable thousands who have been hitherto unprepared to invest in the loan, to place their money in the best of securities, and will add to the resources of the government many millions of dollars.

☞ MR. VALLANDIGHAM, the victim of the despotism of military usurpation, who was illegally sent as an exile to the South, has escaped from Rebeldom, and is now at the Clifton House, on the Canadaside of Niagara Falls.

LEE'S ESCAPE.

After all the trumpeting about Gen. Meade's rapid pursuit of Lee, with the intention of capturing or annihilating his army before it could get across the Potomac into Virginia, the news has come to us that Lee has crossed in safety with his entire force, and made good his retreat with no loss of artillery, ammunition or supplies. So, the "golden opportunity," so long waited for, and that we were assured from Washington had now come, for giving a death-blow to the rebellion, by the destruction of its most formidable army, is lost. Last fall, when Gen. McClellan, with Pope's routed and disorganized forces, fought and won the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, and drove Lee's invading army out of Maryland, a great howl was raised by the radicals because he did not, immediately, pursue the retreating rebels and "bag" or destroy them all. Many of these would-be exclusive patriots went so far as to denounce him as a traitor, who deserved hanging. We do not hear any such violent expressions against Gen. Meade, although he had ten days' time in which to pursue Lee, and was largely reinforced by Pennsylvania Militia and other troops. Democrats are not in the habit of vilifying brave Generals who fight their country's battles; and the Abolitionists do not "pitch into" Gen. Meade just because he is the "any other man but McClellan" for whom they profess the highest admiration.

As for ourselves, we *did* indulge a hope that Gen. Meade would give Lee another battle North of the Potomac; but we do not consider him either a coward or a traitor because he has not realized our expectations. He doubtless did what was best, under the circumstances. He, as did Gen. McClellan, fought a glorious battle, and achieved a splendid victory; and we still cling to the old-fashioned notion of patriotism that prompts us to commend our brave soldiers for the good they have done, and not to damn them for what (perhaps of a necessity that we know nothing about) they have left undone.

KEEP IT IN MIND.

Let us not for an instant forget that the war in which we are engaged is not a war of conquest, or of subjugation, or for the extermination of people or of institutions. It is a war to enforce the power of government, to preserve the supremacy of the Constitution in all parts of the Union. The war is not punitive. Civil war is not the administration of justice. It is the attempt to assert the powers of the government, and the courts as part of the government, to administer justice. It is a great error made by some persons, who imagine that war is designed by government for the purpose of punishment. This war has no object which ought to be kept constantly before us, and whenever designing men, politicians, or one-idea men, seek to divert it from that object, they should be met, resisted, and defeated.

It is a melancholy fact that war, sad and terrible as it is, becomes oftentimes the tool of evil-minded men to accomplish their ends. The *horrors of its continuance are nothing to their* view. The blood shed counts as of no value in their measurement. The mourning it causes produces no impression on their sensibilities. Such men lose all consciousness of personal responsibility for the war, and only look to selfish desires to be realized. What right has any man, or any class of men, to use this war for any purpose beyond its original object? If they indeed have diverted it from that, if they have prolonged it one day, added one drop of blood to its sacrifice, by their efforts to use it for other ends than its original design, then they are responsible before God and man for the blood and cost. There is no evading that responsibility.

Some men say "now that the war has commenced it must not be stopped till slaveholding is abolished." Such men are neither more nor less than murderers. The name seems severe. It is nevertheless correct. Would it have been justifiable for the Northern States to commence a war on the Southern States for the sole purpose of abolishing slavery in them? No! It would have been murder to commence such a war. By what reasoning, then, does it become less murder to divert a war commenced for other purposes to that object? How can it be any less criminal to prolong a war commenced for the assertion of government power, into a war for the suppression of slavery, which it is agreed would have been unjustifiable and sinful if begun for that purpose? If there were a possibility of peace and the restoration of the power of the government, and instead of making peace, men should say "No, we will have no peace till we have destroyed slavery," and should continue the war, the men thus doing would be precisely as guilty as if they had commenced a war for that purpose only.

We are not talking about the incidental effect of war on slaves or slavery. But we speak of the proposal of some men to make abolition a condition of peace. No right exists to add one object to that for which the war began, and the blood of our brave men who should be sent into a war prolonged for such new purposes would rest with fearful stain on the men who prevented peace.

TROUBLE IN LANCASTER.—A gentleman who arrived here at eight o'clock last evening informs us that at ten o'clock yesterday a crowd of women, numbering from one to two hundred, entered the Court House, where the draft was in progress. They were armed with knives, heavy spoons and other kitchen implements. The boy who was turning the wheel was rapped over the head and knuckles, and driven from his post. When Provost Marshal Bolonius remonstrated with the intruders, he was somewhat roughly handled by the Amazons, and beat a retreat from the room. The wheel was overturned by the women, but no papers destroyed.

Toward noon the women were joined by large numbers of men, and a general riot seemed imminent. Several fights occurred, in one of which officer Baker was severely beaten. The Mayor read the riot act, and the Sheriff enrolled a posse of two hundred men. Order was sufficiently restored by three o'clock to permit the resumption of the draft at that hour.

Fred. Douglass, the negro orator, was announced to speak to the colored men of the city at Fulton Hall, on Wednesday night, but a large crowd of Germans and Irish surrounded the building early in the evening, and Frederick did not "come to time."—*Harrisburg Patriot and Union, July 17.*

☞ JUDGE WOODWARD, the Democratic candidate for Governor, visited the battle-field at Gettysburg, last week, to look after his son, who is the Lieut. Colonel of the Second Pennsylvania Reserves. The army had left Gettysburg before the Judge reached there, but he was satisfied that his son had escaped unhurt in that terrible conflict. Col. Woodward was wounded in a previous battle, and is a cripple for life. Judge Woodward has another son in General Couch's army. During his brief stay in Gettysburg and York, the Judge was called upon by a number of the most prominent citizens.

VICTORIOUS GENERALS PROMOTED.—General Grant was yesterday commissioned a Major General, and General Meade a Brigadier General in the regular army.

RANK TREASON.

The Abolitionists were the original disunionists, and they are for disunion now rather than that slavery should be tolerated. This has been clearly proved, by Garrison's denunciation of the Constitution as "a covenant with Death and a league with Hell"—by Phillips's boastful and traitorous confession that he had "labored nineteen years to take nineteen States out of the Union"—by Banks's declaration of willingness to "let the Union slide"—by Seward's doctrine of "an irrepressible conflict" between the North and South—by Lincoln's decision that "this Union cannot exist half slave and half free"—by Thad. Stevens's threat that "the Union shall never be restored, with my consent, under the Constitution as it is"—and so on, almost without end. But now we have the deep and damning proof in another shape; showing that while the Abolitionists are loud in professions of support to "the War for the *Union*," they are actually in communication with Rebel emissaries for the sake of obtaining peace by *separation!* The following correspondence tells the whole story. Conway, the Abolition embassador, is the editor of the *Boston Commonwealth*, an administration paper, and one of the "representative men" of the New-England Abolitionists. He undoubtedly speaks by authority in his treasonable proposals to Jeff. Davis's representative at London:

MR. MASON TO THE LONDON TIMES.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR: As part of the political history of the times, the correspondence transmitted herewith may have sufficient significance to call for its publication. I submit it to you accordingly for a place in your columns.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. M. MASON.

MR. CONWAY TO MR. MASON.

AUBREY HOUSE, NOTTING HILL, LONDON, June 10.

SIR: I have authority to make the following proposition on behalf of the leading anti-slavery men of America, who have sent me to this country. If the States calling themselves "The Confederate States of America" will consent to emancipate the negro slaves in those States, such emancipation to be guaranteed by a liberal European commission, the emancipation to be inaugurated at once, and such time to be allowed for its completion as the commission shall adjudge to be necessary and just, and such emancipation once made to be irrevocable—then the abolitionists and anti-slavery leaders of the Northern States shall immediately oppose the prosecution of the war on the part of the United States government, and, since they hold the balance of power, will certainly cause the war to cease by the immediate withdrawal of every kind of support from it.—I know that the ultimate decision upon so grave a proposition may require some time; but meanwhile I beg to be informed at your early convenience whether you will personally lend your influence in favor of a restoration of peace and the independence of the South upon the simple basis of the emancipation of the slaves. Any guarantee of my own responsibility and my right to make this offer, shall be forthcoming. I am, sir, yours, &c.,

MONCURE D. CONWAY.

J. M. MASON, Esq.

MR. MASON TO MR. CONWAY.

24 UPPER SEYMOUR STREET, Portman Square, June 11, 1863.

SIR: I have your note of yesterday. The proposition it contains is certainly worthy of the gravest consideration, provided it is made under a proper responsibility. Yet you must be aware that, while you know fully the representative position I occupy, I have not the like assurance as regards yourself. If you think proper, therefore, to communicate to me who those are on whose behalf and authority you make the proposition referred to, with the evidence of your "right to make this offer," I will at once give you my reply, the character of which, however, must depend on what I may learn of your authority in the premises.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, J. M. MASON.

MONCURE D. CONWAY, Esq.

MR. CONWAY TO MR. MASON.

AUBREY HOUSE, NOTTING HILL, W., June 16.

SIR: Your note of the 11th has been received. I could easily give you the evidence that I represent the views of the leading abolitionists of America, but with regard to the special offer which I have made I have concluded that it was best to write out to America and obtain the evidence of my right to make it in a form which will preclude any doubt as to its sufficiency. I shall then address you again on the subject.

I am, &c., MONCURE D. CONWAY.

J. M. MASON, Esq.

MR. MASON TO MR. CONWAY.

24 UPPER SEYMOUR STREET, Portman Square, June 17.

SIR: I have received your note of yesterday. You need not write to America to "obtain the evidence" of your right to treat on the subject it imports. Our correspondence closes with this reply. It was your pleasure to commence it, it is mine to terminate it. I desired to know who they were who were responsible for your mission to England, as you present it; and who were to confirm the treaty you proposed to make for arresting the war in America, on a basis of a separation of the States, with or without the sanction of their government. But such information is of the less value now, as I find from an advertisement in the journals of the day that you have brought to England letters of sufficient credit from those who sent you to invite a public meeting in London, under the sanction of a member of Parliament, who was to preside, to hear an address from you on the subject of your mission, with the promise of a like address from him. This correspondence shall go to the public, and will find its way to the country and class of the citizens of which you claim to represent. It will, perhaps, interest the government and the *soidisant* "loyal men" there to know, under the sanction of your name, that the "leading anti-slavery men in America" are prepared to negotiate with the authorities of the Confederate States for a "restoration of peace and the independence of the South on a pledge that the abolitionists and anti-slavery leaders of the Northern States shall immediately oppose the further prosecution of the war on the part of the United States government, and, since they hold the balance of power, will certainly cause the war to cease by the immediate withdrawal of every kind of support from it." As some reward, however, for this interesting disclosure, your inquiry whether the Confederate States will consent to emancipation on the terms stated shall not go wholly unanswered. You may be assured, then, and perhaps it may be of value to your constituents to assure them, that the Northern States will never be in relations to put this question to the South, nor will the Southern States ever be in a position requiring them to give an answer.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, J. M. MASON.

MONCURE D. CONWAY, Esq.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—We are indebted to Messrs. Strickland & Brother, for the July number of the "Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature." It is embellished with a beautiful portrait of Christopher Columbus, and is well filled with a selection of the best articles from the late Foreign Periodicals, many of which are not accessible to American readers. The Eclectic is a publication of permanent value, its pages containing only such papers as possess sufficient literary merit to warrant preservation in some more durable form than the ordinary periodical. Published monthly at $5 a year. Single Nos., 42 cts.

THE GIRARD WILL CASE.—In the Girard Will case, which was recently argued before the Supreme Court, at Harrisburg, on an appeal from the decision of the Schuylkill County Court, in a suit brought by the heirs to recover some cost lands belonging to the Girard estate, held in trust by the city of Philadelphia for the benefit of the Girard College, the Supreme Court, on Wednesday, July 1, all the Judges concurring, gave its decision in favor of the city, reversing the decree of the Schuylkill County Court.

City Affairs.

☞ NOTICE.—The Tax Payers of the Reading School District will take notice that the duplicates have been placed in the hands of the Treasurer, M. Mengel, Esq., whose office is in Sixth street, near Penn. Those who pay their taxes before the first of August next, will receive a deduction of five per cent.

☞ EPISCOPAL SERVICE AT THE COURT HOUSE.—Divine service to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 10 o'clock. Seats free to the public. The collection will be for the benefit of the late wounded soldiers. In the evening at St. Barnabas, at 8 o'clock.

☞ THE FALL OF LUCIFER.—Next Sunday (to-morrow) evening, the following passage of Scripture will be explained at the Universalist Church: "How art thou fallen, O Lucifer, son of the morning! how art thou cut down to the ground that didst weaken the nations." Subject taken up by request. Services at 10 o'clock in the morning and 8 o'clock in the evening.

☞ THE UNION PRAYER MEETING will be held to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, in the First Presbyterian Church, South Fifth street, at 3 o'clock.

Friends of the soldiers—fathers, mothers, wives, sisters and brothers, unite in attending the Union Prayer Meeting and in asking God's protection for the absent.

Soldiers in camp, you are respectfully invited to attend.

The Clergymen of this city who approve of the Union Prayer Meetings, are respectfully requested to give this notice from their pulpits on Sunday morning.

☞ COLLECTIONS FOR THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—We are requested to state, that the several Pastors of this city have kindly consented to take up collections in their respective churches, on next Sunday, the 19th inst., (to-morrow) in aid of the fund of the Ladies' Aid Society of Reading: to be expended in the purchase of Hospital Stores for the relief of our brave soldiers wounded in the late battles.

☞ POST OFFICE MATTERS.—We publish, on the fourth page, a carefully prepared statement, from the Post Master of this city, of the changes in the rates of postage on letters and newspapers, and in the mode of delivery &c., that were made by the new Postage Law, that went into effect on the 1st of this month. Also, a schedule of the arrival and departure of all Mails, &c., at the Reading Post Office, under the new arrangement. We advise our readers to cut out this column, and preserve it in some convenient place for reference.

CAMP MUHLENBERG.

Another Regiment of State Militia was organized at Camp Muhlenberg on Monday evening last, composed of the Companies of Captains Conner, Dongherty, Ennis, Quirk, Hopkins, Lawler and Boesinger, of Schuylkill county; Captains Jacob Lohman, and Richmond L. Jones, of Berks county; and Capt. Thos. Chalfant, of Montour county. The following Field and Staff Officers were elected:

Henry Royer, Colonel, Schuylkill county.
James Conner, Lieut. Col., do
James Ellis, Major, do
Israel G. Becker, Adjutant, Berks county.
Jesse C. Ammerman, Sergeant Major, Montour county.
Madison Saylade, Quartermaster Serg't, Berks county.
T. M. O'Brien, Jr., Commissary Serg't, do
G. B. Beaver, Hospital Steward, do

This makes the eighth Regiment of three months' Volunteers that has been organized at Reading.

The Regiments are still at Camp Muhlenberg, to wit: The Carbon and Montgomery Regiment, Col. Albright; the Lebanon and Berks Regiment, Col. Embich; and Col. Royer's Regiment, above named.

Col. Albright's Regiment was ordered off on Tuesday afternoon, and had proceeded as far as Womelsdorf, on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, when a despatch was received by Gen. Sigel from Gen. Couch, countermanding the order, and the Regiment, at a late hour the same evening, returned to Reading, and marched back to camp. The reason for this was stated to be the intelligence that Lee had succeeded in recrossing the Potomac, and that therefore no immediate re-inforcements would be needed by Gen. Meade.

No more new troops are now arriving here, and Camp Hiester, on the Fair Grounds, is deserted. The immediate danger being past, it is probable that enlistments for State Defence will cease.

☞ TERMS EXPIRED.—The terms of service of the 151st Regiment Penna. Volunteers and the 167th Penna. (drafted) Militia, have expired, and their return home may be expected at any time. The 153d, composed of Northampton county men, under command of Col. Glantz, which enlisted at the same time with the 151st, returned to Harrisburg on Thursday, and is now at Camp Curtin, waiting to be paid off and discharged.

There will be but a remnant of the brave men of the 151st, who entered the service of their country nine months ago, full of life, and hope, and patriotism, left to return home and tell the story of their trials, their sufferings and their triumphs. The record of casualties we publish in another column, shows what terrible havoc was made in their ranks by the enemy at the battles of Gettysburg. But, we have the testimony of the Commanding Officer of the Division to which they were attached, that they fought like heroes, and that those who fell upon the field, fell with shouts of victory upon their lips, glorious martyrs to the cause of their country. All honor to the memory of the heroic dead of this noble Regiment, and a joyous song of thanksgiving and praise to the survivors.

☞ DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.—The second annual Exhibition and Distribution of Premiums, at the "Academy of the Immaculate Heart of Mary," in this city, took place on Monday, the 6th inst. Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, and some ten or twelve of the Catholic Clergy of that city and this neighborhood, together with a number of families of invited citizens, were present. The principal features of the exhibition were Music, Tableaux, and the performance of an original drama, (written, as we understand, by one of the Sisters in charge of the Academy) called "The Diamond Ring," founded upon the romantic and affecting history of Mary Stuart, the beautiful Queen of Scots. The characters were sustained by the pupils exclusively, and the young ladies of the senior class, who took the leading parts, acquitted themselves very well. The Opening Address was delivered by Miss Katie Felix, a very smart little girl scarce eight years old, but who spoke with a grace and accuracy that delighted her audience. The Valedictory was spoken by Miss Sallie Murray, a young lady who graduates this term, and whose accomplishments in the various branches of study—as exhibited in the parts she took in the exercises—bore high testimony to the efficiency of the system of education pursued at this Academy. Miss Murray received her graduating medal at the hands of the Bishop, who prefaced the act with a brief address. The other premiums were announced by Father Byrne, of the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Philadelphia, and distributed by Father Welsh, of the same institution.

We have before alluded to the meritorious character of this Academy of Female Education, and the recent anniversary exhibited, in a gratifying light, the fruits of the labors of the pious and devoted Sisters who have renounced the world and dedicated their lives exclusively to the work of training youth upon a religious foundation.

☞ BERNVILLE.—First among the patriotic districts of Berks county that have contributed of their substance to the defence of the State and Nation, stands the little Borough of Bernville. It has the honor of being one of the few districts that escaped the draft last Fall, by reason of having previously sent more than its quota of men into the field, as Volunteers, and now, it is represented in the State Militia by one of the finest Companies that has been mustered into the three months' service. This Company was raised, at two days' notice, under the stirring appeal of the War Committee of Reading, by Captain Frederick R. Fritz (a son of Chas. H. Fritz, Esq., of the *Adler* office), with the assistance of Messrs. Joseph B. Conrad, Harrison Barner, A. P. Wenrich, Doctors Beyerle, Brobst and Deppen, Messrs. Bright and Koenig, Merchants, and other patriotic citizens. On the afternoon of the 6th inst., the Bernville boys, numbering one hundred, marched into town, and took up their quarters at Camp Hiester, where, after having been duly inspected and mustered in, they were addressed, in a short but appropriate and complimentary speech, by their fellow-townsman, George W. Yager, Esq. The Bernville Company is now attached to the Lebanon and Berks county Regiment, commanded by Col. Embich, which is still in quarters at Camp Muhlenberg. Capt. Fritz having been promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy, the Company have chosen Lieutenant Greth as their Captain.

☞ RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—On to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, Rev. Reading Johns, graduate of Oxford Theological Seminary, Chester county, will deliver a special sermon in the Washington Street Presbyterian Church; after which, a collection will be taken up for the Ladies' Aid Society of Reading, to assist them in their noble endeavors to alleviate the sufferings of those brave men, who were wounded at Gettysburg. The public are very respectfully invited to attend.

☞ MILITARY PROVOST MARSHAL.—Major General Sigel has appointed Lieut. Andrew M. Brown, of the 15th U. S. Infantry, Military Provost Marshal for this city. Lieut. Brown has spent some time in this city as a recruiting officer, and has secured the good opinion of our citizens generally by his gentlemanly deportment and strict attention to duty.

☞ AN ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION.—Harry Davis's Grand Panorama of the Southern Rebellion, including life-like representations of the principal Battles, will open for exhibition in this city, on Monday evening next, at Odd Fellows' Hall. It will be well worth seeing. Look at the Advertisement.

OUR LOSSES AT GETTYSBURG.

Casualties in the 151st Penna. Regiment.

The following list is re-published from the *Gazette Extra* of Saturday last, with a number of additions and corrections:

Lieut. Colonel George F. McFarland in command of the Regiment July 1st, wounded in both legs, right leg amputated—doing well.

Adjutant Allen, wounded in leg, July 3d.

COMPANY G, CAPT. L. M. GERHART.

Killed.

Jacob Gehret.
John E. Geiss.
Jonathan Himmelberger.
Adam Kleinginne.

Wounded.

F. Kohler, Spring, flesh wound.
A. G. Strouse, Bernville, flesh wound.
John Ress, Bernville, leg.
Wm. S. Stamm, Bernville, right leg, amputated
John Weiland, Richmond, hip.
Jonathan Christ, in leg.
Daniel Levore, in leg.
Levi Kline, wounded.
Alfred Stout, wounded.
Jared Heck, slight.
William Zerby, finger.
Willoughby Schearer, wounded.
Christian K. Koenig, right arm, slight.
Fredk. Holder, leg, flesh wound.
Henry D. Rentz
Jonathan Kreitz.
Henry Kurtzel.
Joel Stump.
Erasmus Graber, left arm, amputated.
John D. Heffner.
James N. Kaufman.
Levi Heck.
Jared Dankelberger.
Isaac K. Kalbach.

COMPANY H, CAPT. W. K. BOLTZ.

Killed.

John Bender.
Joseph Sattonzahn.
William S. Wentz.

Wounded.

2d Lieutenant —— Yost, Jefferson tp., right arm.
Orderly Sergeant George W. Hollig, Strausstown, right shoulder.
Sergeant William M. Miller, dislocation of shoulder.
Sergeant F. Boltz, head, slight.
Corporal J. Haak, right arm.
Corporal Joseph Y. Moyer, contusion of hip.
William S. Straus, arm and breast.
William Straus, head and knee.
Solomon Straus, arm and breast.
John Fessler, arm and breast.
William Hoffenbach, face and shoulder.
Jacob H. Kiehr, hand.
George K. Spengler, shoulder.
Andrew Miller, leg.
John Lengel, leg.
John T. Strause, leg.
William H. Shaefer, abdomen.
David K. Knoll, back.

Wounded—Died Since.

Corporal John H. Schaefer, died in Hospital 3d inst.
George Livengood, died in Hospital 5th inst.
Henry M Weber, died in Hospital 3d inst.
Adam Siegfried, died in Hospital 6th inst.
Capt. W. K. Boltz and Lieut. Reber, prisoners; the latter known to be a prisoner unhurt, the former supposed to be. Nine or ten men in addition to above missing after battle of July 1st, from this Company.

COMPANY E, CAPT. GRAEFF.

Killed and Died.

Lieutenant Seaman, Shartlesville, mortally wounded on the 1st, died on the field on the 3d.
Corporal H. M. Miller, Shartlesville.
Daniel Bistt, do.
William H. Butler, do.
William H. M. Kurtz, do.
Lewis Gambler, Leesport.
Aaron Sands, Reading.

Wounded.

Lieut. Thos. L. Moyer, Shartlesville, left breast.
Orderly Sergeant Amariah F. Body, Leesport, leg—flesh wound.
Sergt. James Dubson, Reading, hip.
Sergt. Schambaugh, Leesport, arm.
N. F. Body, Leesport, both legs.
Charles Eisenhauer, Leesport, slightly in head.
H. W. Hottenstein, Leesport, slightly, in hip.
Edmund Kauffman, Shartlesville, left hand.
H. F. Egolf, Leesport, left leg.
Andrew Wagner, Upper Bern, side.
Michael Lick, Muhlenberg, both eyes.
Leonard Row, Hamburg, right arm and leg.
Cornelius Beecher, Leesport, hip.
Reuben Beecher, (brother,) Leesport, arm.
Solomon Hitz, Molltown, breast.
Samuel Schlear, Shoemakersville, leg.
Percival Snyder, Maidencreek, left leg, amputated below the knee.

Missing.

Jonathan Dreibelbis, Temple.
Alton Miller, Shartlesville.
J. Weaver, Maidencreek.
S. W. Reutzeiler, Shartlesville.

COMPANY K, CAPT. WEIDA.

Killed.

Lieut. Charles Trexler, Longswamp, killed July 3.
Sergt. Alexander Seiders, Reading.
Nicholas Ginter, Rockland.
Adam Kashner, Spring.
Jonathan Ege, Leesport.
Peter Drumheller, Earl.
Cyrus Lutz, Reading, left leg amputated, died July 8.

Wounded.

Capt. Weida, in side, gunshot, severe.
Sergeant-Major Simon J. Arnold, Co. K, Reading, leg.
Orderly Sergeant James Brown, of Fleetwood, shoulder and back.
Color Sergt. Adam Hellman, Reading, arm and breast, severe
Amos Fisher, Longswamp, back.
Aaron Smith, Longswamp, leg.
Francis Wendling, Molltown, leg—flesh wound.
Franklin Row, Reading, back.
Anson Miller, of Co. I, from Cressona, mortally wounded.

The Regiment went into the engagement of July 1st, with 416 men and 19 officers, and came out with 101 men and 7 officers the same evening. Loss, 345 men and 12 officers—Total 357.

Casualties in the 88th Penna. Regiment.

The following is a partial list of the losses suffered by the three Berks County Companies attached to the 88th Penna. Volunteers, in the late battles at Gettysburg:

Killed.

Sergt. Henry Evans, Co. B.

Wounded.

Sergt. E. Lee, Co. A, flesh wound in thigh.
" Jacob Becker, Co. A, flesh wound.
" Har. M. Dahlitz, Co. F, shell wound.
" Jonathan Flack, Co. H, arm, severely.
Private Daniel Ney, Co. A, toe off.
" Henry Arnold, Co. A, slight.
" Wm. Reynolds, Co. E, arm amputated.
" Patrick Krevil, Co. E, wrist.
" D. Bridegam, Co H, flesh wound hip.
" Wm. Bixenstein, Co. H, leg severely.
" Henry Rhoads, Co. H, arm slightly.

Missing.

Capt. E. A. Moss, Co. B, missing.
Lieutenant George W. Grant, Co. B, missing.
Lieutenant Samuel G. Boone, Co. B, missing.
Captain George L. Schell, Co. I, missing.

It has been since ascertained that the above-named officers were taken prisoners.

Prisoners.

Company A.—Sergeant G. W. Shirey, Cor. D. Whitaker, Privates Jno. Beaumont, Jas. Fagan, Wm. Fisher, M. Dougrich, J. Walton, Wm. Hoffman.
Company B—Privates Peter Sporer, G. Leader.
Company H.—Sergeant J. McSalliker, Privates C. Good, D. Kleinger, W. Rothman, F. Swavely.
Company E.—Corporals D. J. Lehman, John S. Campbell, Privates Samuel K. English, Wm. Britton, Samuel Fox, Benjamin Markley.

☞ THE "WHITE HOUSE"—not at Washington, but our own "White House," on the Neversink, was never so charming a retreat from the summer's heat as it is at present. The mountains in rear of it, and the steep slope in front are clothed with verdure in full midsummer luxuriance, affording the coolest and most inviting shade to the visitor who loves to ramble among the hills and woods. Add to this, the beautiful landscape that stretches westward as far as the eye can reach, the romantic walks and drives across the charming Neversink, and the good accommodations and nice refreshments that the House itself affords, and we have a place for pleasure parties, transient visitors and all who desire rural recreation, that it would be hard to excel. Mrs. Fanny Lauber, the widow of the late proprietor, has charge of the "White House," and is untiring in her efforts to please her guests. We observe, by our advertising columns, that she has just received a fresh supply of superior French and German Wines, which she will be happy to serve to her customers at reasonable prices. Our fabulously inclined friends, in their Summer evening rambles, should not forget to take the "White House" in their way.

☞ PRESENTATIONS.—The friends of Lieut. Colonel John E. Arthur, of the 42d Regiment Penna. Militia, presented him, on the 10th inst., with a valuable horse, saddle, bridle and accoutrements—a handsome compliment to a highly deserving officer.

The members of Company A, same Regiment, have made their Second Lieutenant, Percival Rhodes, a present of a splendid Sword; and the members of Company C, same Regiment, have presented to their Captain, Darius G. Rhoads, and First Lieutenant, Allen Kutz, swords, sashes, and belts.

☞ THE HAMBURG SCHNELLPOST has commenced its 23d year, and we are glad to learn that its industrious and enterprising publisher, Mr. Doring, is meeting the success his labors deserve. We wish him and his lively little paper continued and uninterrupted prosperity.

☞ MORE LIGHT.—Councils have instructed the Night Police to keep two lamps lighted in each of the Market Houses every night, which is quite an improvement to our Market squares.

☞ READ THE PAPERS.—Harvey Birch & Brother, 62 West Penn street, are agents for all the New-York and Philadelphia Dailies, the Illustrated Weeklies, &c., &c. Give them a call.

☞ AMOUNT OF COAL transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, during the week ending Thursday, July 16, 1863.

	Tons.	Cwt.
From Port Carbon,	21,027	08
" Pottsville,	714	02
" Schuylkill Haven,	22,111	10
" Auburn,	1,995	00
" Port Clinton,	8,202	02
" Harrisburg,	2,141	09
Total for week	56,291	11
Previously this year,	1,589,826	01
TOTAL,	1,646,117	12
To same time last year,	1,047,327	01

LADIES' AID ASSOCIATION.

The following articles have been received by the Ladies' Aid Society, since their last acknowledgment:

Mrs. Eppler, from Exeter, 1 crock apple butter; Mrs. Samuel Potts, 1 jar jelly, 2 packs farina, 3 pillow slips, 1 pair pants, old muslin; Mrs. F. Boas, 8 lbs. sugar, 6 do. cocoa, 1 crock apple butter; Mrs. Withers, 4 packs corn starch, 2 do. cocoa; Mrs. Caroline Hiester, 2 jars jelly, 5 packs farina, 2 do. barley; Miss Rachel Griscom, $10; Mrs. Levi Smith, 2 bottles Rhine wine; Miss Susan Scherer, (Robesonia,) 2 jars jelly; Mrs. Augustus Hiester, 3 bottles blackberry brandy, 7 packs corn starch, 8 pillow cases, old linen; Mr. Aaron Mull, (Sinking Spring), $5; Mrs. Joseph Schmucker, $5; From a few persons in Zion's (Splies') Church, $2 50; From Rev. Thomas T. Leger, $2 50; 20 lbs Sun Hart, 37 cts.; Mrs. David McKnight, 4 packs corn starch, 18 lemons, 1 bottle raspberry vinegar; Mrs. James Smith, 4 bottles raspberry vinegar, 1 do. currant wine, 1 do. tomato ketchup, 1 jar jelly, 1 crock apple butter; Miss Mary Keim, $5; Mrs. Susan Howson, $5; Mrs. Koppis, 1 crock currant jelly, 1 do. plum butter; Mrs. Lizzie Muhlenburg, 2 jars pickles, 6 lbs. loaf sugar, 5 packs corn starch, 2 lbs. prunes; A Friend, 1 shirt, 1 under shirt, 1 pair drawers, 1 pillow case; Mrs. John McKnight, 2 dozen lemons; Mrs. Ferguson, (Robesonia), 1 demijohn raspberry vinegar, bandages and lint; Mrs Deysher, (Maxatawny), 1 pot currant jelly; Mrs. James Douglass, 3 packs rice flour, 2 do. farina; Mrs. William Clymer, $20; Mrs. J. Lawrence Getz, 6 lbs. sugar, 2 packs farina, 2 do. corn starch, 2 do. chocolate, 1 bottle blackberry vinegar, 2 packs cocoa; Mr. Ermentrout, (Bern), 1 crock pickles, 1 do. currant jelly; Mrs