## READING GAZETTE & DEMOCRAT.

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

LAWRENCE GETZ, EDITOR.]

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1863.

IVOL. XXIV-NO. 19.-WHOLE NO. 1983.

North West corner of Penn and Fifth street, ad haining the Farmers' Bank of Resuling. TERUS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Ten copies for \$5., in advance.
Ten copies for \$2., in advance.
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RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE GAZETTE. 1t. 3t. 1mo. 3mo. 6mo. 1y. [larger Advertisements in proportion.]

Harger Advertisements in Proceedings \$2,00 miss and Administrators' Notices, 6 insertions \$2,00 ms Notices and Legal Notices, 3 1,50 cm Notices, 28 reading matter, 10 cts. a line for one n. Marriage notices 25 cents each. Deaths will be Heal granuit-usely.

All Obitinary Notices, Resolutions of Beneficial and
Private Associations, will be charged for, as adverat the above rates. Advertisements for Kellgions, Charitable and Edu ad objects, one half the above rates, 4ll adve: tising will be considered payable in cash and insertion.

The state of the privilege (if desired) against his savertisers shall have the privilege (if desired) against their advertisements every three weeks—but tour. Any additional renewals, or advertising extensional contracted for, will be charged extra that the rates above specified for transient advertising extensions.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,
galading PARCQUENT and PAPER DEELS, MORTGAGES,
ANTICLES OF AGREEMENT, LEASES, and a variety of
critics BLANKS, kept constantly for sale, or printed to

DANIEL E. SCHROEDER. ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FFICE WITH J. HAGENMAN, PENN ST., ove Sixib, Reading, Fa.

C. A Leopold,
TTORNEY AT LAW.—OFFICE IN COURT h Street, first door below Sixth, Reading, Pa.

JESSE G. HAWLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO NORTH Sixth Street, opposite the Keystone House, Reading.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FFICE WITH A. B. WANNER, NORTH
Sixth Kirest, (above the Court House,) Reading, Pa.
February 21, 1503-19

REMOVAL. TAYILLIAM H. LÍVINGOOD, ATTORNEY AT

LAW. has removed his office to the north side of
construct first door below Sixth. [dec 22-tf]

Charles Davis,

TORNEY AT LAW—HAS REMOVED HIS Different to the Office lately occupied by the Hon. David Cordon, deceased, in Sixth street, opposite the Court case. [april 14]

Daniel Brmentrout,
TTORNEY AT LAW—OFFICE IN NORTH
Sixth street, corner of Court alley. [aug 13-19] David Neff. MI HOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

oreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, No. 25 Eas. occ., Reading, Pa. [March 10, 1660. LIVINGOOD'S

United States Bounty, Back Pay and Pension Office, COURT STREET, NEAR SIXTH. AVING BEEN ENGAGED IN COLLECT.

TAVING BEEN ENGAGED IN COLLECTING claims against the Government, I feel confident that all who have heretofore employed me will cheerfully endorse my promptness and fidelity. My charges are molerate and no charge made until obtained.

WILLIAM H. LIVINGOOD, oct 13-tf]

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

ABNER K. STAUFFER,
March 7-tf] Collection Office, Court Street, Reading ASA M. HART,

(Late Hart & Mayer,) DEALER IN FOREIGN AND AMERICAN DET GOODS, CARPETINGS, &c., Wholesale and Realest Hillsdelphia pricess. Sign of the Golden Bee Hive, No. 14 East Penn Square.

P. Bushong & Sons, A JANUFACTURERS OF BURNING FLUID, Makedute, Deodorized and Druggists' Alcohol; also, Par oil, which they will sell at the lowest Wholesale Price, at Peading, Pa.

47 Or 1, 78 respectfully sellcited. [march 12]

G. M. MILLER, M. D., Eclectic Physician and Surgeon, GRADUATE OF THE ECLECTIC MEDI-cal College Philadelphia, offers his professional ser-ic the citizens of Hamburg and vicinity. Painful field operations, such as Setting Broken and Dislocated by Apputations, Cutting Cancera, Tomors, &c., will efformed under the influence of Ether, at the consent - Germannen gerichten der Steine der Germannen gerichten der Steine auf die Bertreite der Germannen gerichten der Germannen gestellt der

GRADUATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
Dental College. Teeth extracted by Francis' Electro Magnetic process, with Clarke's
improvement. With this method teeth are

CHARLES LANCASTER, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, Fourth Street, above Penn, Reading. January 21, 1963-1f

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY-MONEY, BACK-PAY AND PENSION CLAIMS

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY A. K. STAUFFER, Attorney at Law, Office in Court Street,

an 31-1f] READING, PA. F. P. HELLER,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELER, WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

POONS, SPECTACLES, GOLD PENS, &c., Sign of the "BIG WATCH," No. 63½ Sast Pens Sirest, above Sixth, north side, Reading, Pa.

Every article warranted to be what it is sold for Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired with particular attention, and gnarantend. TRUSSES.

DUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS AST THE RIGHT KIND, IT PROPERLY PITTED AND JOEAN ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly dehendarized in innumerable instances by the use of the SULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This truss, being covered with Hard Rubber, is irfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary essage. It not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be used in the control of the desired of the control of the desired. It challenges comparison with any truss known. Dr. RIGGS Office, No. 2 BARCLAY ST., New-York.

A LL PARENTS AND GUARDIANS ARE arractly requested to keep the children under their control from playing or walking upon the Bailroad Tracks, in and near this city. As Locomotives and Cars are contently in motion thereon, reglect of this precantion will tertainly result in serions and perhaps fatal accidents.

Jane 6.3m] G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent. OR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, 200 WHITE Granite Tea Setts of the newest style. OR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, 30Q GRANITE Dinner Setts of the newest style.
OR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, 1000 SETS Common Tenware.
OH SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, THE LARG-OR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, A LARGE assortment of Pittsburgh, Boston and French Glassware of every description.
POR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, 60 BARRELS
Mackerel at Philadelphia prices.
MILLIAM RHOADS, Jr.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING | BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL. ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY. The Only Place Where a Cure Can be

Obtained.

Obtained.

Dr. JOHNSTON HAS DISCOVERED THE R. JOHNSTON HAS DISCOVERED THE most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the World for all Private Diseases, Weakness of the Rick or Limbs, Strictures, Affactions of the Kitchneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsis, Languor, Low Spritis, Confusion, of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trombling, Dinness of Sight or Gladiness, Disease of the Heart, Troubling, Dinness of Sight or Gladiness, Disease of the Heart, Troubling, Dinness of Sight or Gladiness, Disease of the Heart, Troubling, Dinness of Sight or Gladiness, Disease of the Heart, Troubling, Dinness of Sight or Gladiness, Disease of the Heart, Troubling, Dinness of Sight or Gladiness, Disease of the Heart of The Heart of Solitary Habits of Youth—Hosse screen and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrons to the Mariners of Ulyses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

\*\*XOUTHG\*\* MEIN\*\*

Especially, who have become the victime of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exited talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced liseolaging Senates, with the thunders of elequence or waked to ecstary the living lyre, may call

y rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WHARNESS

organic water and Fall Visor Restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders Life and Maringe impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of imposer indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commission of the dreadful constant of the dreadf

Office, No. 7 South Frederick Street Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few door from the corner. Factorist to observe name and number. Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor ploma bangs in his office.

A CURE WARRANTED IN

TWO DAYS.

No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs.

DR. JOHNSTON,

is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervons and emaclated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms

MARIAGE.

omes blighted with our own.

DISPASE OF IMPRUDENCE. delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this borrid disease make their appearance, anch as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafhess, nodes on the shailabnes and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremittes, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiscration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, oving to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that Deadly Poison, Mercury, ruis the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

Mercury, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

Trust not your lives, or health, to the care of many Unlearned and worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newepapers, regularly Educated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep you trifling month after month taking their fittly and poison conscompounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to sigh over your own galling disappointment.

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

TREISS.

The many thousands cared at this institution year after year, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Enn," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and re-

Skin Diseases Speedily Cured.

Are No letters received unless post-paid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing shoul state age, and send portion of advertisement describing John M. Johnston, M. D. May 23-1y

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

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

3- Parties having business to do in his line are request ed to give him a call.

14COR C. SCHENER JACOB C. SCHENER,
OFFICE in Court Street, next door above Aiderma

FRENCH'S HOTEL ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, CITY OF NEW YORK. Single Rooms Fifty Cents per Day. City Hall Square, corner Frankfort St.,

(OPPOSITE CITY HALL.) MEALS AS THEY MAY BE ORDERED IN the spacious rejectory. There is a Barber's Shop and the spacious refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Sath Rooms attached to the Hotel.

\*\*Beware of RUNNERS and HACKMEN who say we R. FRENCH, Proprietor.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

CLATE WHITE SWAN.)

Race Street, above Third, Philadelphia.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT OFFERS GREAT inducements, not only on account of white the contract of the con inducements, not only on account of reduced rates of board, but from its central location to the avonues of trade as well as the conveniences afforded by the savers as well as the conveniences afforded by the several Passenger Railways runaing past and contignous to it, by which gueste can pass to and from the Hotel, should they be preferred to the regular Omnibus connected with the House. I am determined to devote my whole attention to the comfort and convenience of my guests.

\*\*Formerly For day.\*\*

Formerly from Eagle Hotel, Lebanon, Pa.

T. Y. Regads, Glerk.

THE OLD JAIL, THE LARGE of Liverpool Ware ever offered in FRESH GROCERIES.

REDUCED PRICES, AT THE Corner of Fifth and Spruce Streets. March 1

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

PHANS' Court of Berks county, will be sold at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 6th day of September, A. D. 1863, on the premises, in Except township, Berks county, the following described Reat Estate, to wit: all that certain tract or plece of iand, situate in Except township had county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Samuel Rhoads, Isaac Christman, and David Herbein, containing sixteen acres. The buildings and improvements creeted thereon are a new property of the control of t Wittum Gross, deceased.

Sale to commence at one o'clock in the afternoon, when due attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by DAVID S. RHOADS, Adm'ors.

By order of the Court.—DANIEL HAHN, Clerk.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

DURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' Court of Berks county, will be sold at Public
Venduo, on Saturday, the 6th day of September, A. D. 1863,
on the premises in Douglass township, Berks county, to
wit: All this certain Brick Messuage or Tenement and undivided half part of a Tract of Land, situate in Douglass
township, Berks county, bounded and described, as follows. Beginuing at a stone corner planted, and running
thence by land of David Mauger and George Bechtel, South
74 degrees, East 116 9-10 perches to a stone, thence parilyby land of Samuel Davidsheiser, and John Yocum, 1r.,
South 34% degrees, West 160 perches on the County line to
a stone, thence by other land of John Weaver, South 74%
degrees, West 72 perches and 8-10 plus 27 perches and 8-10
to a corner near the West side of Nisting creek, thence by
land of David Mauger, three courses and distances, viz:
North 11 degrees, East 6 perches to a stone, South 70 degrees, East 25 perches, and North 19% degrees, East 102
permes and 8-10 to the place of beginning, containing
ninety and as balf acres, be the same more or less. Late the
property of Hannach Weaver, deceased.
Sale to commence at one o'clock in the afternoon, when
due attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made
known by
JOHN WEAVER, Administrator.

By order of the Court.—Danker Hans, Clerk.
ang 8-14 ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE. ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' Court of Berks county, will be sold at Public
Vandue, on Saturday, the 6th day of September, A. D.
1803, at the late dwelling house of John Burkort, in Bethel
township, Berks county, deceased, the following described
Real Estate, to wit: All that certain Messuage or Tenement, and Tract of Land, with the buildings thereon erected, consisting of a Frame DWELLING HOUSE, and a
"Frame Stable or Barn, situate in Bethel township,
aforesald, adjoining lands of David K. Merkle, David
Merkle, Er. John Schoener, Widow Huber, and others,
containing 15 acres, more or less, it being mostly good
arable land, containing a fine orchard, good water and divers improvements.

arable land, containing a me orunaru, governments, were improvements.

Also, all that certain Tract or piece of WOODLAND, although the in said township of Bothel, lying and being on what is commonly termed the Blue Mountain, adjoining lands of Daniel K. Enyder, Benjamin Becker, Joseph E. Merkey and others, containing 0 acres, more or less. Late the property of John Borkert, deceased. iscensed.

Sale to commence at one o'clock in the afternoon, when sale measure at the afternoon of sale made in the afternoon will be given, and terms of sale made in B. B. LENCH, Adm'ors.

T. P. LENCH, Adm'ors.

By order of the Court.—DANIEL HAHN, Clerk. aug 15—3t PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE, ON Saturday, the 5th day of September, 1883, at the public house of Daniel Stitzer, in Maidencreek township, Berks county, the following described Real Estate, situate

Sione Kitchen, a Milch Cave, a Stone BANK BARN, and the Anneadow land, two acres timber and the balance is clear, and in a good state of cultivation. The above tract is well watered by springs, and the Maiden creek flows by it, No. 2. Adjoining Sannel Balthaser, John Noll, and a public road leading from South Evansville to Hamburg, containing 5 acres of clear land.

No. 3. A tract of TIMBER and SPROUT LAND, stinute partly in said Maidencreek, and partly in Ruscombmanor township, bounded by lands of John Dunkle, Heary Seidel, George Baries, George Wesner and others, containing 3

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when the condi-tions will be made known by

JOHN D. STITZEL AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE AUDITOR, APPOINTED BY THE
Court of Common Pleas of Berks county, to audit, re
state and resettle the Account of Daniel Kroninger, assignmental and Mary Ann his wife, of Albany

nee of Solomou Nuth and Mary Ann hie wife, of Alban; township, said county, and make distribution of the bai ance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on Monday, the 7th day of September, A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at his office in the city of Reading.

A. B. WANNER, Auditor. AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

POINTED Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Berk county, to audit, restate and make distribution on the account of Gabriel Kline, Administrator of Eether Deyches late of Richmond township, Berks county, deceased, will meet the parties interested at the office of Daniel Ermen trout, in 6th Street, in the city of Reading, on Wednesday the 2nd day of September, at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon, aug 15-31\*]

M. K. BOYER, Anditor.

THREE TEACHERS WANTED, FOR THE KUTZTOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT. Salaries as follows: School No. 1, \$28 per month; No. 2, \$26; and No. 3, \$25. The Schools will begin on the first Monday in November, and be continued four months. By order of the Board, aug 16-3t]

DANIEL B. SNYDER, Secretary. Eight Teachers Wanted

FOR THE LONGS WAMP SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Examination to be held on the 28th of September.

By order of the Board.

WM. GEIST, Secretary.

LEBANON VALLEY INSTITUTE, ANNVILLE, LEBANON COUNTY, PA. SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL .- COURSE of Instruction therough and complete—number ers limited. Vacations in September and Octoboses per quarter \$35. For Circulars and information

W.J. BURNSIDE, Annville, Pa S. I. F. D. E. STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., PROPRIETORS. Offices: No. 47 North Eighth St. Phila OUR SUCCESS IN DYEING AND CLEANS

ING GARMENTS of Velvet, Cloth, Silk, Merino, D.
Laine, &c., &c., and SHA WLS of almost every description
is so well known that we only desire to remind our friend
and the public generally, that the season for getting read,
their Pall Goods is now at hand.

GF Goods received and returned by Express,
aug 16-3mo]

BARETT, MEPHEWS & CO. STRICKLAND & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS 23 EAST PENN STREET. READING, PA.

LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCE School, Miscellaneous and Blank BOOKS, PRAYER BOOKS,

english and german bibles and

HYMN BOOKS, PERIODICALS, MUSIC and MUSIC BOOKS, GOLD PENS. FANUY ARTICLES, NOTE, LETTER, CAP and PIRNTING PAPER and PAPER BAGS

BLANK BOOKS MERCHANTS' ACCOUNT BOOKS Made to order; Churches and Sabbath Schools supplies with Tract Society and Sunday School Union publication

at unalogue prices.

AP Orders from Country Merchants solicited and filled promptly at the lowest wholesale prices.

AP Teachers supplied with Music at the usual discount, N. B.—Books and Music sent by mail postage paid, or receipt of Publishers' Prices. NOTICE: A PREMIUM WILL BE PAID ON

-AND-PAR BANK NOTES AT THE EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE -0 F-

GOLD, OLD SILVER

G. W. GOODRICH. READING, Pa.

Bolikical.

THE EVILS OF THE TIME AND THEIR REMEDY.

BY HON. C. R. BUCKALEW.

The capital evils which afflict the nation are, a broken Union; civil war; an immense and increasing debt; great and unexampled bitterness in the social relations of men; and last, but not least, multiplied and grave errors, usurpations and abuses of power by men in public authority. How these evils can be most surely removed, and their recurrence prevented, is the great, the all-engrossing question which now confronts us and demands reply.

The reply is furnished in declaring the policy of the Democracy of Pennsylvania-a policy so simple, so just, so perfectly conformed to the necessities of the times, that none can misunderstand it, or sincerely question its fitness for the repression of existing evils. That policy is connected with a sincere devo-

ion to the laws of the land, and with a deep conviction of the necessity of maintaining them ntact and unbroken. Those laws consist of the Constitution and statutes of the United States, and the Constitutions and statutes of the several States, and include much of the common law of England and those legal guarantees of liberty which are the boast of British history. Those laws of the land make up that American system of free government which has insured our prosperity and given us a high place of honor among the nations of the earth. But those laws hav been assailed—that system of free government has been interrupted in its course—the States are broken asunder, and sounds of violence fill

. It is timely, then, to inquire, Who have assailed those laws, and who are now the enemies of reunion and liberty? Against whom, against what interests shall the voice of this great State be spoken and her power be exerted?

Unquestionably the radical Abolitionists of the North assailed the laws persistently and earnestly for years-by incendiary documents transmitted through the mails, and to excite insurrection in the South; by seducing negro slaves to abscond from their masters, assisting their escape, secreting them from pursuit, and by raising mobs to resist their reclamation. They also created and kept up agitation in Congress by petitions for unconstitutional laws, and rapine and blood-was assisted by their contributions, and was followed by the canonization by them of its leader as a saint. Instigated by them, many of the Northern Legislatures enacted statutes to defeat or impede the reclamation of fugitive slaves under the laws of the United States, thus giving State sanction to the

At last the Republican party was founded, and drew most of the Abolitionists into its ranks, posed to secession even after that election, and and along with them obtained their passions and their fatal dogma that there are laws of the in- pressure of subsequent events. by the law, and their platform was itself a repudiation of the laws, as it denied their obligation.

The Abolitionists and the Republican party, are, therefore, first in fault, in breaking away from good faith, duty and law, and their example, and the apprehension of further acts of aggression upon Southern rights by them, proroked (although they could not justify) the ex- difficulties that surround them.

isting great rebellion. That rebellion was against the laws of the United States, and put the whole body of them legal ground of justification, it is most manifest that it was lawless and unauthorized. The compact of Union, being without limitation of time, must be held, as intended by its authors, to be perpetual, and the provision contained in it for its own amendment, provides the only lawful mode by which its obligation can be limited or changed. Considering secession as a breach of the public law, and in view of the immense interests put in peril by it, this State concurred this was done to vindicate the broken law, and to secure the objects for which the Government of

prehension of censure, to the judgment of future times. and its management, and the measures of legislative and executive policy which have accomour armies have been outnumbered where de- invaluable feature of our system. cisive battles were to be fought, or have been rashly thrown upon impregnable positions of the of our cause, we stand up once more in this of the Confederates, have been so dispersed and ple. Our party has not struck at the Constituso handled that their superiority has not deter- tion, nor broken the laws, nor evoked the demon mined the issue of campaigns, or concluded the of sectionalism, nor been in any respect unfaithcontest. After contributing one fifth of a million ful to those vows of union which our fathers of men to the war, our State is insulted by raids, pledged to the people of our sister States. The and is made dependent upon the friendship of words of faith pronounced on behalf of Pennsyl-

military operations, nor other mere errors of keep them in letter and spirit unto the end. policy of our rulers, that has sunk into the hearts of freemen as matter of most deep and enduring complaint. Mere mismanagement or error may be imputed to inexperience in war, to accident, worst, to incompetency.

and acts of the executive in contempt of the Constitution, which, bearing upon the war, have propeople, and placed us in a false position before said: the nations of the earth? The Confiscation Act and the Emancipation Proclamation are, in the opinion of a large part of our people, not only unwise and injurious to our cause, but also wholly unauthorized by any principle of belligerent or constitutional law. We need go but a

little way beyond the doctrine of these measure before we conclude that the torch may be applied to entire towns, and a servile, savage race be let loose to works of rapine and barbaric war.

But not merely in the policy of the war-in our relations with the enemy-has illegality, with consequent evil, appeared. In these Northern States, wholly untouched by revolt, the public sense has been outraged by repeated and flagrant acts of arbitrary power. The enumeration of these would constitute a volume; and they furnish a premonition of evil in the future which every patriotic mind should view with deep apprehension. How long can the law be habitually and offensively broken by the public authorities, in peaceful and free communities, before resistance will be provoked and a reign of social disorder established?

Thus, upon reviewing our affairs, we perceive how the spirit of revolution—that is, of disregard and opposition to law-has worked to our injury, how it presses upon us with a heavy hand at the present moment, and threatens our future wel fare. And we discover also the parties or interests who are, in this connection, chargeable with guilt. The picture is dark and gloomy enough to create both abhorrence and fear.

Unfortunately there is no certainty of the amendment of affairs by parties or administrations now in possession of power. The abolitionist stands implacable and insolent as of old, and gives perverted direction to the war. The Republican party, incapable and prone to abuse, has control of the Federal Government and of most of the State Governments north and west, and the Confederate Government, inimical to reunion, holds position in the South. From nonof these can we expect the firm establishment of Union, order, liberty and law. We are not to look to the guilty for salvation, nor to those who break the laws for their restoration. The slone. Abolitionist, the Secessionist, and the Republican Administration and party, have each gone away from the laws of the land, and it is because of their unfaithfulness to duty that wasting war and the other evils before mentioned afflict the country. It is idle to expect from either the restoration of good government, and a firm Union based upon the affections of the people.

But for all the wrong that has been done, and for all the consequent calamities that have fallen upon us, the great majority of the people of the United States are not responsible—at least not responsible in the sense of having intended them. And there can be no question that if that majority could now act directly and fully upon public affairs, they would decree immediate peace, union and lawful rule as they existed in former times, and would put down, or put aside, all who would venture to oppose, or would seek to delay, the realization of these great objects. The Abolitionists proper never commanded a majority, even in the North; the Republican party was in a minority of nearly a million of votes at the Presidential election of 1860; and it is believed that a majority of the Southern people were opabandoned their Unionism reluctantly, under the

dividual will higher in obligation than the laws I in point of fact, active, earnest minorities North of the land, and that the latter, when they con- and South, have seized power and controlled the flict with the former, may be broken without course of events, and the great mass of the peoguilt and without repreach. It followed, in due ple have appeared to be unable to direct their course, that the decision of the Supreme Court of own destinies and secure their own welfare. THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN AP. the United States upon negro citizenship and They were prepared at the outset of the rethe rights of Southern men in the Territories | bellion to have maintained peace by some settlewas denounced, and the acquiescence in it refused | ment ofexisting difficulties, and if the Crittenden by the Republicans, and the validity of any law | Compromise had been submitted to them it establishing slavery was denied in their platform | would have been promptly and gladly accepted. adopted at Chicago. They refused to be bound But that occasion was permitted to pass by those who could have improved it. War came, and for more than two years a great, intelligent and free people, most earnestly desiring peace, have been slaughtering each other, accumulating enormous burdens of debt to press upon themselves and upon future generations, and have not yet been able to extricate themselves from the

What then is the remedy for these evils? One would think, that he who runs might read it. Surely our experience should light up the road at defiance. Although it asserted for itself a of safety, and cause willing feet to turn away from the paths of error to tread it. The remedy is, to call to places of power the men who hav kept the laws, and to eject from power those who have broken them. The right of suffrage yet exists. It has not been stricken down by military force, and it remains to us as the great instrument of sovereign power prepared by the care and wisdom of our ancestors not only for prosperous times but also for the days of mis-government and calamity. By wisely exercising it, in measures of hostility against the South. But we may yet redeem our fame and secure the fu-

ture. The Democracy of Pennsylvania stand upon the United States was originally founded, and this necessary and rightful principle of public for no purpose of conquest, of oppression or of morals and national redemption: The restoration fanatical experiment. Upon this ground we may and the support of all the laws of the land as they justify our conduct, and submit it, without ap- were agreed upon between the States, or have been enacted by Congress. This excludes all nullification, secession, proclamation law, arbitrary ar-But the war has lasted more than two years, rests, abolition mobs, and Chicago platforms. But it is not inconsistent with the repeal or amendment of particular statutes, or with the panied it, have given occasion for frequent and amendment of the Constitution. The power of just complaints. It has been so managed that amendment is itself a fundamental law, and an

With a good cause, and with candidates worthy enemy. Our forces, greatly outnumbering those | Commonwealth and invoke the favor of the peoneighboring States for her immediate defence. | vania by the Clymers, McKeans and Ingersolls But it is not the mismanagement of particular of former times, we have kept, and we intend to

What is proposed is, that this State shall, al the coming election, take a front rank in a general movement of the Central States for the redemption of the country from misrule, and to exceptional or temporary causes, or the wasting war, and impending bankruptcy, and from utter disgrace. New York, New Jersey, But what shall be said of the acts of Congress Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the border States south of these, can stand up with us, and agree with us in uttering the words which will save tracted it, united the enemy, divided our own the future from the grasp of ruin. And let it be

The sectional Republican party shall go down shall be voted out of power. All laws shall be kept, and kept as well by President as by citizen. No proclamation-made law.

No arbitrary arrests.

No Bastiles. No suppression of the press or of free speech. No confiscation of private property except for rime judicially ascertained. No emancipation by Federal power, or at the

expense of the Federal Treasury. The laws of war shall be observed. The Confederate Government must retire from

the scene, and its armies be disbanded or put

The Confederate debt to be the concern of the States which incurred it. The Union shall be perpetual, and shall be declared so.

The recent legislation of Congress shall be re viewed and corrected. The public debt of the United States shall b

No duties or taxes except for revenue. A convention of all or three-fourths of the States shall be convened.

honestly paid.

The Constitution shall expressly provide in the ery machinery of government, a power of defence tgainst sectional parties.

Reduced to their simplest expression, these declarations signify that we shall stand to law and duty, and provide against future dangers. And if they, or the substance of them were distinctly endorsed and held up to public contemplation by the States just mentioned, can any doubt that the effect produced would be immediate and extensive and salutary? The end would then come into view, and its certainty would accelerate events, and give them proper direction. We would have a question of weeks or of months, instead of years or of an indefinite period in reaching the day of relief. And when reached, the adjustment of our troubles would be complete and permanent, differing in both these respects from a result achieved by force

It ought not to be our desire, and it is not our interest, to make a Hayti or a Poland of the South.

But it is not here proposed to discuss generally the question of the war or the question of the reconstruction of the Union, but to present the positions of parties with reference to the principle of lawful rule. And the point insisted upon is, that a party faithful to law and duty must take-possession of public power before we can reasonably expect a just and honorable peace, firm reunion and enduring safety. Let this thought sink deeply into the minds of the people, and they will restore the Democratic party to power, and will put down the guilty and lawless factions who have abused their confidence and betrayed their hopes.

## JUDGE WOODWARD ON KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

The following correspondence was published n 1852, during the campaign of that year, when Judge Woodward was a candidate for the Supreme Court. It speaks for itself. If any one, after reading it, suspects him of Know-Nothing proclivities, he is too firmly wedded to falsehood to understand the truth: Hon. Gro. W. Woodward:

Dear Sir:—The undersigned members of the Democratic Party beg leave to call your attention Democratic Party beg leave to call your attention to certain charges now frequently made by the Whig presses, against you, in regard to your views upon the naturalization laws, and alleged hostility to the rights of naturalized citizens. We are aware th life and conduct in the high station you have oc-cupied, and the boundless confidence of the

mislead persons to whom the truth is unknown. We would, therefore, solicit from you an expression of your views on the subject, if your time will permit, not doubting that every candid mind will thus be satisfied, that by no act of your life have you been justly chargeable with having entertained men or measures favoring illiberal proscriptive policy toward adopted citizens, on ecount of the place of their birth or their religious opinions.

Very respectfully, yours, &c., EDWIN M. STANTON. CHARLES SHALES. SAMUEL W. BLACK, WM. WILKINS, JAS. Ross Snowden, and others.

JUDGE WOODWARD'S REPLY. PITTSBURGH, September 14, 1852. Gentlemen :- The official duties which brought me to Pittsburgh, keep me constantly engaged. My answer to your letter must therefore be

From my earliest youth to this present mo ment, I have been an earnest and hearty sup-porter of the Democratic Party, and an equally ealous opponent, so far as my political could decorously and properly go, of whatever has opposed it. I am not and never have been a "Native American" in any political sense, any more than I am or have been a Whig, Anti-

mason or an Abolitionist.

The charge of "Nativisim" is attempted to be sustained by a motion which I made in the Reform Convention of 1837. That was simply a limitation of a motion made by Mr. Thomas, Whig member from Chester county, and was a wing memors from Crosser county, and was calculated to compel his party (who were in a majority in the Convention,) to come up to the mark or back out. They chose the latter branch of the alternative, and my motion having answered its purpose, was withdrawn. The sin of introducing the subject into that body lies at the door of a Whig, and not at mine.

The speech so often quoted against me, I am not responsible for. It was introduced into the debates by a Whig reporter, in violation of the rules of the body, which required him to submit it for revision before publication, and which he never did. I made some observations explana-tory of my amendment of Thomas' motion, but that speech is not a fair report of them. My other speeches were submitted for revision; this one I never saw till the book was printed, and I have never ceased to condemn it.

have never ceased to condemn it.

During the sesion of the Convention, namely, on the 10th day of January, 1838, a member in debate alluded to the motion, not the speech, as indicative of hostility to foreigners. I promptly denounced the imputation there, in the face of the Convention, as I have done many a time since, as a gross mirrepresentation. See debates of the Convention, vol. 10, p. 83, 34.

I have retained the undiminished and the product of the control of t

I have retained the undiminished confidence of the Democratic members of the Reform Con-vention, several of whom were adopted citizens, and all of them opposed to Nativism. Would this have been possible if the Whig reports of my eavings and doings had been true? The Native American party itself is my witness. Seven years ago I was the caucus nominee for United

BS I denv it now. Yet the editor told his was as I deny it now. Yet the editor told his read-ers that the letter contains an admission that my sentiments were at the time adverse to the rights of foreign born citizens. A copy of the letter thus misrepresented by the Pittsburgh Gazette, I send you herewith in the Keystone of Sept. 23d, 1851

1851.
When men will allow their political passions
when men will allow their political passions When men will allow their political passions to get the better of their veracity so far as to impel them to acts and asstions like this, it is easy enough to understand how and why I was misrepassented by a reporter of the Convention, whose motives for doing so were just as strong as those which actuate my political

opponents now.

Another allegation, that I opposed Judge Campbell last fall, is as false as any other of the numerous misstatements recently made against me. I never opposed any nominee on account of his birth or religion, and I supported no nominee last fall more heartly than I did Judge

nee last fall more heartily than I did Judge Campbell.

It is with infinite reluctance I appear before the public at this time, even in self defence. A candidate for a judicial office is, perhaps, more than any other caudidate, required to await quietly the decision of the people. I am as sensible as any man can be, that politics ought to be kept away as far as possible from judicial elections, but the terms of your letter leave me no choice but to answer. I have answered by giving you briefly the truth. I give it because it is the truth, and I accompany it with no appeal to party passion or prejudice.

If industrious defamation can succeed in representing me as having ever sustained any illi-

At industrious defamation can succeed in representing me as having ever sustained any illiberal or proscriptive ism, then the Truth and a
life are powerless against slander.

There are some presses, any many men opposed to me in political sentiments, who are disposed to treat me fairly, and will not descend to
low appliances, to accomplish a party purpose.
Such men and presses command my respect.
Against others who are less scrupulous, I have
no shield but the truth and my life: and relyting on shield but the truth and my life; and relying on these, I can afford to await, in patience, the verdict of the people. Thanking you, gentlemen, for the kind feelings manifested in your letter, I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. W. WQODWARD.

## WAR NEWS!

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SUMTER.

Official Dispatch to the War Department.

FLAG STEAMER DINSMORE,
Off Morris Island, Aug. 18, 1863. 
Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D. C:
Sir:—Yesterday was begun another series of
operations against the enemy's works. Early
in the morning, Gen. Gillmore opened all his
batteries upon Fort Sumier, firing over Fort
Wagner and the intervening space. About the
same hour I moved up all the available naval
force, leading with my flag in the Wechawken,
followed by the Kaatskill, Nahant and Montauk;
the Passaic and Patapsco in reserve for Fort the Passaic and Patapsco in reserve for Fort

Sumter.
The Ironsides in position opposite to Fort Wag-The Ironsides in position opposite to Fort Wagner, and the gunboats named in the margin at long range: Canaudaigus, Captain J. F. Grau; Mahaska, Com. J. B. Creighton; Cimmaroon, Com. A. K. Haghes; Ottawa, Lieut. Com. W. D. Whiting; Wissahickon, Lieut. Com. J. L. Davis; Dat Ching, Lieut. Com. J. F. Chapin; Lidona, Lieut. Com. E. Brodhead.

As the tide rose the Weehawken was closed to about 450 yards of Sumter, the other three Mo-

about 450 yards of Sumter, the other three Mo-nitors followed, and the Ironsides as near as her great draft of water permitted.

After a steady and well directed fire, Wagner was silenced about 9.30 A. M. That of our own vessels was slackened in consequence. Mean-while the fire of our shore batteries was work-ing effectually upon the gorge of Sumter, which appeared to have been strengthened in every possible manner. At this time the flag was shifted to the Pas

life and conduct in the high station you have occupied, and the boundless confidence of the Democratic Party which you enjoy, as a sufficient answer to such calumnies.

But the charges are intended to operate on and mislead persons to whom the truth is unknown. We would, therefore, solicit from you an expression of the work. The Patapsco fired very well, and is believed to have struck the south-east point with the Patapsco fired very well, and is believed to have struck the south-east point with the Patapsco fired very well, and is believed to the Patapsco, both having rifled guns, steamed up the channel until within 2000 yards of Fort Sumter; when their fire was opened on the gorge, angle and south-east point within 2000 yards of Fort Sumter; when their fire was opened on the gorge, angle and south-east point within 2000 yards of Fort Sumter; when their fire was opened on the gorge, angle and south-east point within 2000 yards of Fort Sumter; when their fire was opened on the gorge, angle and south-east point within 2000 yards of Fort Sumter; when their fire was opened on the gorge, angle and south-east point within 2000 yards of Fort Sumter; when their fire was opened on the gorge, angle and south-east point within 2000 yards of Fort Sumter; when their fire was opened on the gorge, angle and south-east point within 2000 yards of Fort Sumter; when their fire was opened on the gorge, angle and south-east point within 2000 yards of Fort Sumter; when their fire was opened on the gorge, angle and south-east point within 2000 yards of Fort Sumter; when their fire was opened on the gorge, angle and south-east point within 2000 yards of Fort Sumter; when their fire was opened on the gorge, angle and south-east point within 2000 yards of Fort Sumter; when their fire was opened on the gorge, and the pataps of Fort Sumter; when the fire was opened on the gorge, and the f nine consecutive times.

To all this Sumter scarcely replied; Wagner was silenced, and Battery Gregg alone maintained a deliberate fire on the Passaic and Pa-

tapsoo. It was now noon. The men had been hard at work from daybreak, and needed rest; so I withdrew the vessels to give them dinner. During the afternoon our shore batteries con-tinued the fire at Sumter, with little or no reply from the enemy, and I contented myself with sending up the Passaic and Patapaco to prevent Wagner from repairing damages. The fort re-plied brightly but in a group time left of Saine Wagner from repairing damages. The fort replied briekly, but in a short time left off firing.

I am unable to state with exactness the result of the day's work, but am well satisfied with what a distant view of Sumter allows me. Our entire power is not yet developed, as it will be

daily, while the enemy is damaged without being able to repair.

The officers and men of the vessels engaged have done their duty well, and will continue

All went well with us save one sad exception. Captain Rodgers, my chief of staff, was killed, as well as Paymaster Woodbury, who was standing near him.

Captain Rodgers had more than once asked on this occasion if he should go with me, as usual, or resume the command of his vessel, the Kastskill, and he repeated the query twice in the morning, the last time on the deck of the Weehawken, just while preparing to run into action. In each instance, I replied, "Do as you choose."

He finally said, "Well, I will go in the Kast-skill, and the next time with you."

The Weekawken was lying about 1000 yards from Wagner, and the Kaatskill, with my gallant friend, just inside of me, the fire of the fort

coming on steadily.

Observing the tide to have risen a little, I directed the Weekawken to be carried in closer. rected the Weekawken to be carried in closer, and the anchor was hardly weighed when I noticed that the Kaatskill was also under weigh, which I remarked to Captain Calhoun. It occurred to me that Captain Rodgers had detected the movement of the Weehawken, and was determined to be closer to the enemy if possible. My attention was called off immediately to a static of the Washawken, and son after it was position for the Weehawken, and soon after it was reported that the Kaatskill was going out of ac-

tion, with the signal flying that her captain was disabled. He had been killed instantly. It is but natural that I should feel deeply the

was always prompt to give relief when he could.

I have directed that all respect be paid to his remains, and the country will not, I am sure, omit to honor the memory of one who has not spared his life in her hour of trial.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN A. DAHLGREN Rear Admiral, commanding South Atlantic

years ago I was the caucus nominee for United States Senator. The county of Philadelphia was represented by Natives. They asked me, whether, if elected by their votes, I would favor their measures for changing the naturalization laws. I answered them no, and they threw every vote they could command against me, and raised a shout of triumph over their victory.

You refer to statements in the Whig papers of this city. One of them was shown me a few days ago, in which was a garbled extract from a letter written by me about a year ago, in which their business, which they will be proud to actrophic latter written by me about a year ago, in which their business, which they will be proud to actrophic latter written by me about a year ago, in which their business, which they will be proud to actrophic latter written by me about a year ago, in which their business, which they will be proud to actrophic latter written by me about a year ago, in which their business, which they will be proud to actrophic latter written by me about a year ago, in which their business, which they will be proud to actrophic latter written by me about a year ago, in which they will be proud to actrophic latter written by me about a year ago, in which they will be proud to actrophic latter written by me about a year ago, in which was a garbled extract from a letter written by me about a year ago, in which was a garbled extract from a letter written by me about a year ago, in which was a garbled extract from a letter written by me about a year ago, in which was a garbled extract from a letter written by me about a year ago, in which was a garbled extract from a letter written by me about a year ago, in which was a garbled extract from a letter written by me about a year ago, in which was a garbled extract from a letter written by me about a year ago, in which was a garbled extract from a letter written by me about a year ago, in which was a garbled extract from a letter written by me about a year ago, in which was a garbled extract from a lette