## READING GAZETTE & DEMOCRAT.

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

LAWRENCE GETZ, EDITOR.]

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.

IVOL. XXIV-NO. 22.-WHOLE NO. 1986.

FUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING in, North West corner of Penn and Fifth street, ad initing the Furmers' Bank of Beading. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

0 a year, papable in advance.

10 for the mouths, in advance.

12 for the mouths, in advance.

12 four copies for \$5, in advance.

12 copies for \$1.2,

13 paper discontinued at the expiration of the

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE GAZETTE. 1t. 3t. 1mo. 8mo. 6mo. 1y.

1s. 5t. 1mo. 76 2,00 3,00 6,00

50 1,00 1,25 3,00 5,00 8,00 16,00

1,60 2,00 2,50 5,00 8,00 16,00

1,60 3,00 3,75 7,50 12,00 20,00

thinger and Administrators' Notices, 6 insertions \$2,00 re. Notices and Legal Notices, 3 "1,50 at Notices, as reading matter, 10 cts. a line for one n. Marriaga notices 25 cents each. Deaths will be grainitunely. Oblinary Notices, Resolutions of Beneficial and are Associations, will be charged for, as adverald associations, the state of the state of the state of the state of the short rates, one half the above rates, atvectising will be considered payable in cash,

nsertion.
vertisers shall have the privilege (If desired)
their advertisements every three weeks—but
Any additional renewals, or advertising exadvertisers will be charged the same rates as advertisers for all matters not relating strictly

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,
PARCHERT AND PAPER DEEDS, MORTGAGES,
ICLES OF AGREEMENT, LEASES, and a variety of
LANES, kept constantly for sale, or printed to

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

JOHN RALSTON. ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FFICE WITH A. B. WANNER, NORTH
Sxth Street, (above the Court House,) Reading, Pa.
trusty 21, 1868-1y

REMOVAL. VILLIAM H. LIVINGOOD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his office to the north side of rates tirst door below Sixth. [dec 22-tf

TTORNEY AT LAW—HAS REMOVED HIS dee to the Office lately occupied by the Hoz. David on, deceased, in Sixth street, opposite the Court [april 14

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

THOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, No. 25 East in street, Reading, Pa. [March 10, 1860.

XXXVILLE, LEBANON COUNTY, PA. SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL -- COURSE Instruction thorough and complete—number s limited. Vacations in September and Octo s per quarter \$35. For Circulars and informat W.J. BURNSIDE, Apaville, Pa

LIVINGOOD'S \*\* States Bounty, Back Pay and Pension Office,

COURT STREET, NEAR SIXTH. AVING BEEN ENGAGED IN COLLECTgclaims against the Government, I feel confident who have heretofore employed me will cheerfully my promptness and fdelity. My charges are teand no charge made until obtained. WILLIAM H. LIVINGOOD, Attorney at Law, Court St., Reading, Pa.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS NOW OBTAIN THEIR \$100 BOUNTY rom the U.S. Government, by application to ABNER K. STAUFFER,

Collection Office, Court Street, Reading. HART. (Late Hart & Mayer,) ALER IN FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

ET GOODS, CARPETINGS, &c., Wholesale and Be Philadelphia prices. Sign of the Golden Bee Hive P. Bushong & Sons, ANUFACTURERS OF BURNING FLUID,

ling, Pa. [march 12 G. M. MILLER, M. D., Eclectic Physician and Surgeon, GRADUATE OF THE ECLECTIC MEDIllege Philadelphia, offers his professional se octizens of Hamburg and vicinity. Painforstions, such as Setting Broken and Dislocate

relations, Cutting Cancers, Tumors, &c., will need under the influence of Ether, at the consen-ient. · Office at his residence in Main street, Hamburg, Pa. 73, 1863-47 DR. T. YARDLEY BROWN, SURGEON DENTIST.
GRADUATEOF PENNSYLVANIA

GRADUATEOF FERNING I LVANUAGE Dental College. Teeth extracted by Francis' Electro Magnatic process, with (Harke's improvement. With this method teeth are carted with much less pain than the usual way. No excharge. Office in Fifth street, opposite the Preabyte-Church. CHARLES LANCASTER, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN.

Fourth Street, above Penn, Reading. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL OR YOUNG LADIES

RS. YOUNG WILL OPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on Monday next, Sept. 7th, at residence in South Fifth, between Franklin and Chestading, Sept. 3, 1863-4t

SOLDIERS' CUNTY-MONEY, BACK-PAY AND PENSION CLAIMS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY

A. K. STAUFFER. Horney at Law, Office in Court Street READING, PA.

F. P. HELLER, WATCHMAKER, JEWELER,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

POONS, SPECTACLES, GOLD PENS, &c., Sign of the "BIG WATCH," No. 53½ East Penn & above Sixth, north side, Reading, Pa. By Brury article warranted to be what it is sold for s, Clocks, Jeweiry, &c., repaired with n, and guarants ed.

TRUSSES. UPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS LOF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND LY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly destrated in innumerable instances by the use of the 'LTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few was. This truss, being covered with Hard Rubber, is rectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is alreviewed as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. The standard of the control of sixty days, it may be sized. It challenges comparison with any truss known. Br. RIGGS Office, No. 2 BARCLAY ST., New-York. Now. Islay

OR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, 200 WHITE OR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, 300 GRANITE Dinner Setts of the newest style. OR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, 1000 SETS OR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, THE LARG-OR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, A LARGE GOR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, 60 BARRELS of Mackerel at Philadelphia prices.

Ratch 22 WILLIAM RHOADS, Jr. Sci

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL,

The Only Place Where a Cure Can be Obtained.

R. JOHNSTON I AS DISCOVERED THE

R. JOHNSTON I AS DISCOVERED THE most Certain Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the World for all Private Discusses, Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Beblity, Nervoucases, Dyspepsia, Langnor, Low Spirits, Confusion, of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trembling, Dinness of Sight or Giddiness, Discass of the Head, Threat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowelse-these Terrible Discopers arising from the Solitary Babits of Youth—there egener and solitary practices more fatal to their ytelium than the song of Syrues

Especially, who have become the victims of Solltary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates, with the thunders of eloquence or waked to estarsy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating mar-iage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, edily cured.

ces himself under the care of Dr. J. may
ide in his bonor as a gentleman, and connon bis skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WPARNIES.

Immediately Cured and Full Vigor Restored.

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

Office, Wo. 7 South Frederick Street. Left hand side going from Haltimore street, a few doo from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number. Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor

A CURE WARRANTED IN

TWO DAYS.

No Mercury or Nauscous Drugs.

DR. JOHNSTOM,

Member of the Evyal College of Surgeons, Londou, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of Whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that wore aver known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when salesp, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent bluebing, attended sometime with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TARE PARTICULAR NOTICE. Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves y improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin th body and mind, unfitting them for either business,

both body and mind, unnuing those set that study, society or marriage.

THESE are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Palns in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Papitation of the Heat, Dyspensix, Nervous Irritability, Devangement of the Digestive vils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what

YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companious, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately. ply immediately,
What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country,
the darling of his parents, should be anatched from all
prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of
deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a cer-

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisits to promote connulsal happiness. Indeed, without his he happiness. Indeed, withgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despir and filled with the

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE. threat, diseased nose, noctural pains in the head and limba, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the skin-bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the month of the bones of the nose fail 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 metameloly fact that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignormant pretenders, who, by the use of that Deadly Poison, Mercury, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miscrable.

STRANGERS 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 newspapers, regularly Ednested Physicians, incapable of Ouring, they keep you trifling month after month taking their flithy and poleonous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to sixh over your own salling disappositment.

tained, and is despair, neave you with refined meant to sigh over your own galling disappointment. Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advertising. His credentials or diplomas always hang in his office. His remedies or treatment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life speak in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive Private Practice than any other Physician in the world. INDOESEMENT OF THE

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 "Sun," "Cilipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient granulate to the minute.

Skin Diseases Speedily Cured. No letters received unless post-paid and containing ump to be used on the reply. Persons writing should age, and send portion of advertisement describing

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Maryla
May 23-1y Desirable City Lots For Sale. THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS AT PRIVATE

Eale at moderate rates, Five Building Lots on North Ninth street. Five Building Lots on the west side of Moss alley, East Three Building Lots on the west side of North Tenth treet, and Fourteen Building Lots on the east side of Moss

street, and Fourteen Building Lots on the east side of Moss illey.

The conditions will be made easy to purchasers, the pro-prictor being willing to leave two-thirds of the purchase money stand on the premises, if secured by Bond and Morigage, and allow payment to be made in installments of 10. 20 and 50 Boltars, until the whole dobt is paid, provided that one-third of the purchase money is paid on delivery of the Deed.

telivery of the Deed.

This is a rare chance for Laborers and Mechanics to se-ure homes, as the lots are in the neighborhood of the Steam Forge and Industrial Works; and as it is understood that all the Depots of the Junction Eultroads with be put up Plans of the Lots may be seen at my office, or that ear Wagner, Esq., Court street. -tf] FREDERICK LAUER. Jan 31-if]

PHILOMATHEAN INSTITUTE, Near Birdsboro, Berks County, Penna.
"NE ELEVENTH TERM OF THIS INSTITU-THE ELEVENTH TERM OF THIS INSTITU-TION commences on Monday, August 10th 1863. The Principal is prepared to accommodate in his own family from sixteen to twenty boarders of both sexes. An early application te advised to secure a place. In addition to the usual thorough course of instruction given here, a NOKMAL DEPARTMENT will be opened for those preparing to teach, during the first and last quarter of each term.

The especial care and attention of the Principal will be constantly devoted to the health, safety, habits and man-ners of those placed under his charge.

Bay esholater received as usual.

For full particulars apply for a Catalogue.

HERMAN SMITH, A. B.

Birdsboro, Pa., July 25, 1863.

Commercial Broker. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN ont a License as a COMMERCIAL BROKER, is prepared to negotiate for the purchase and sale of ont a Lucus pared to negotiate for the REAL ESTATE, COIN, STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, Packages, Color tasic

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

43 Parties having business to do in his line are request ed to give him a call. OPPICE in Court Street, next door above Alderman

Bolikical.

WOODWARD AND HIS DEFAMERS THE ISSUE MADE AND MET.

The advocates of Abelitionism, the opponents f the Constitution, the Northern enemies of the Union, unable to accomplish their designs by argument, and to cajole the people longer by their purious promises, have resorted to abuse .-Unable to discover one single flaw in the spotless private character of Judge Woodward, or to specify one single fault of omission or commission in his useful and brilliant career, the mouthpieces of Abolition have taken a still lower step in degradation, and from abuse they have descended to calumny.

With the current of public opinion setting overwhelmingly against them, they have attempted, in their despair, to strike down, with one blow, the fair fame, the private character and the public reputation of George W. Woodward -to deny to the upright Judge, to the enlightened, far-sighted, Union-loving statesman, to the valuable citizen, to the pure, able, conscientious man, to the accomplished gentleman, the highest civic virtue, that virtue without which all others are useless or worse than useless-loyalty to his country in this her hour of need. They have ventured to accuse Judge Woodward of secessionism! They have done it with the deliberate intent to deceive the people, to delude both civilians and soldiers into the support of their own partizans, to divert attention from their own misdeeds, their own schemes and projects, and to attain success by falsehood. Vain attempt!

Impotent malignity! Let the record tell the story and reveal the truth. The charges against the Democracy-the Conservatives-and their candidate, made by several of their speakers at a recent Abolition gathering in this city, are as follows:

"I am intimately acquainted with that gentle man (Judge Woodward, with whom the speaker never had five minutes' conversation, and who had never exchanged a word with him for five years). Without imputation on his character (!) could we call John C. Calhoun from his grave, years). and make him Governor of Pennsylvania, he could not better carry out his designs than Judge

Woodward himself.

"Judge Woodward is an avowed secessionist.

"Judge Woodward is an avowed secessionist. Vallandigham and Fernando Wood are no more ommitted to unconditional peace than Judge Woodward. Indeed, he has even of late de-nounced his own party for embracing the warlike

nounced his own party for embracing and opinions of the day.

"While Alexander Stephens was in Georgia, denouncing secession, Woodward was teaching that it is right and proper—ordained of God.

"Barring his (Judge Woodward's) private character, when the Democratic party nominated him they threw us a challenge to give the Presi-

dency of this country to Jeff. Davis.

"The candidates placed by the Democratic party are pledged to the very sentiments for which the secessionists have made this cruel war upon the country.
"If Judge Woodward is elected, this Common-

wealth is virtually sold out to the South." So much for his slanderers. Now for the principles of Woodward-his devotion to the Union. His words come to us like an echo from the grave at the Hermitage, or at Marshfield, or at Ashland, or at Mount Vernon. They were spoken on the occasion of the erection of the monu-

maintained in their integrity and the full measure of their constitutional rights—for only so is the Union to be preserved—only so is it worth preserving. It is the perfection of the prismatic colors, which, blended, produce the ray of light. It is the completeness of these assembled sovereignties, lacking nothing which they have not lent for a great purpose, that makes the Union precious. This word Union is a word of gracious omea. It implies confidence and affection—mutual support and protection against external tual support and protection against external dangers. It is the chosen expression of the strongest passion of young hearts. It is the charmed circle within which the family dwells. It is man helping his fellow-man in this rugged world. It is States, perfect in themselves, confederated for mutual advantage. It is the people of States, separated by lines, and interests, and institutions, and usages, and laws, all forming one glorious nation—all moving onward to the same sublime destiny, and all instinct with a common life. Our fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors to forn this Union—let ours be pledged to maintain it. amidat the graves of the Mublenbergs and over that of Shunk, let us renew our vows of alle-giance and devotion—let us look yonder to Valley Forge, and yonder to Germantown, and yonder to Brandywine—let us recall the blood poured out on all the other battle fields-let us think o the treasured dust of our heroes, and patriot

"Here in the shadow of this venerable temple and martyrs—let us remember the achievement of our arms, by land and sea, and the growth and prosperity of our country, and then, looking for ward to the exalted position among the nations swear one to another, by all the memories of the past, by all the glories of the present, by all the hopes of the future, that the States as they are, and the Ualon as it is, ' Must and shall be pre BERVED. '"

And again, at the Union meeting held Decem ber 13, 1860, in Independence Square, called by the Mayor and Councils of Philadelphia, Judge Woodward thus pleaded for the Union. (This meeting was at the time denounced and ridiculed by the Abolitionists:)

"Here on this consecrated spot of earth, where the foundations were laid of the best Governmen the world ever saw, let us renew our vows to the Talk not of secession—go not rashly out of the Union—dim no star of our glorious flag—give us time to place ourselves right with regard to your 'peculiar institution,' and to roll back the cloud that now obscures, for the moment, our devotion to the Union as it is. Speak thus to the South ern States, and follow our words by fitting deeds, and Pennsylvania can stop secession, or cure it, if it occurs. We can win back any State that if it occurs. We can win back any State that may stray off, if only we can prove our own loyalty to the Constitution and the Union as our

"And would it not be a proud page in the history of Pennsylvania that should record the rescue of the American Union from impending ruin by the prompt, glorious, united action of the be ours. Let us grasp it ere it be forever too

Let his opponents show one word, one act in Judge Woodward's whole life, to contradict these glorious utterances. Now, let us apply, with strict impartiality, to Judge Woodward and to his defamers, the soundest of all tests, " By their fruits ye shall know them." Let us see how those acted who are most affected by the influences of the next Governor of Pennsylvania, and by those of his opponents. In 1861, the people. the Democracy of the United States, assured by 1Feb 28 Congress and by the Administration that "the flocks are not anxious for green pastors.

var is to be conducted solely for the restoration of the Union," that "the rights of the States shall be preserved unimpaired," and that "the status of slavery in the States where it now exists shall not be disturbed," rushed to the field. Among the most prompt to fight in such a cause was a son of Judge Woodward, Captain (now Colonel) Geo. A. Woodward. Another son also

entered the service when the soil of Pennsylvania was invaded. His nephew is also in the service. Now, what is Judge Woodward's opinion of the course adopted by his sons and by Colonel Biddle, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who resigned his position to raise a regiment for the defence of Pennsylvania? Let him speak for himself:

Hon. Charles J. Biddle:

" Dear Sir: I have received the communication of your wish 'to resign the position of Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee in order to give, as a private soldier, or in any sphere that may be open to you, your whole exertious for the defence of our invaded

Commonwealth. "As the Chairmanship was accepted by you with the express understanding that it was not to prevent your compliance with any call to military service that you might deem obligatory upon you, I cheerfully consent, so far as I have any interest in your movements, to your resort to arms in defence of the State. Indeed, much as I should regret to lose your services at the head of the Committee, I nevertheless earnestly desire you to go, and, if possible, to take with you men enough to expel the invaders from our

borders.
"The Governor's Proclamation of the 26th inst.; is a specific demand for State defence. 'You will be mustered into the service of the State,' he says, 'for the period of ninety days,' but will be required to serve only so much of the period of the muster as the safety of our people and honor of our State may require.

"There ought to be such an instant uprising of young men, in response to this call, as shall be sufficient to assure the public safety, and to teach the world that no hostile foot can, with im-

punity, tread the soil of Pennsylvania.
"I am, very truly, yours,
"George W. Wgodward.

"Philadelphia, June 29, 1863." And again—and let us mark well his senti ments—they come to us from the Bench which he adorns by his independence, dignity and ability. In his decision affirming the constitutionality of the soldiers' stay law, which protects their property during their term of service, and thirty days after, from executions issued by superlatively "loyal" creditors, he says:

"Yet it is impossible to separate this question of reasonableness from the actual circumstances in which the country found itself at the date of the law. Eleven States had seceded or revolted from the Federal Union, and had set up an inde-pendent Government within the jurisdiction of the Constitution of the United States, and armed possession had been taken of forts, arsenals, custom-houses, navy yards, and other property of the United States within the boundaries of the revolted States. In the judgment of the Presi-dent and Congress, who were the duly constitu-ted authorities, the occasion required an immense increase of the army and navy, and the active employment of both of these strong arms to sub due the rebellion and restore the Union. Accordingly, Congress authorized the President to accept volunteers, and to call upon the States for their militia. He did both, and a vast army has been in the field for many months.

"Now, if a stay of execution for three years would not be tolerated in ordinary times, did not these circumstances constitue an emergency that justified the pushing of legislation to the ex-When the misguided and Imprudent votary of pleasure indes that he has imblied the seeds of this pairing diseased of the pairing diseased of the pairing diseased ones, noctaral pairs in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin-hones limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin-hones of their constitutional rights—for only so is the limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin-hones of their constitutional rights—for only so is the limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes and extramities, prohimself up to the call of his country, his selfsacrificing patriotism pleads, trumpet-tongued, for all the indulgence from his creditors which the Legislature have power to grant. If the term of indulgence seem long in this instance, it was not longer than the time for which the Prewas not longer than the time for which the Fre-sident and Congress demanded the soldier's ser-vices. It was not for him, nor is it for us, to rejudge the discretion of the President and Congress in this regard. Basing ourselves on what they did, constitutionally, the question for us is, whether the stay granted by our own Leg-islature to our citizen soldiers was unreasonable. In view of the extraordinary circumstances of the case, we cannot pronounce it unreasonable. We see in it no wanton or careless disregard of the obligation of contracts, but only a sincere effort to enable the general Government to procute with success a war which, in its exclusive right of judgment, it resolved to wage,

"Another circumstance which bears on the reasonableness of the enactment is the provision which suspends all statutes of limitation in favor of the soldier during all the time that he is exempted from process. The provisions were re-ciprocal and both were reasonable."

Now the Democratic party have nominated Judge Woodward as the representative of their principles, the twelfth resolution of their platform declaring—

"That while this General Assembly condemns and denounces the faults of the Administration and the encroachments of the Abolitionists, it does, also, most thoroughly condemn and de nounce the heresy of secession as unwarranted by the Constitution, and destructive alike of the security and perpetuity of Government and of the peace and liberty of the people, and it does nereby most solemnly declare that the people of this State are unalterably opposed to any division of the Union, and will persistently exert their whole influence and power, under the Constitu-tion, to maintain and defend it."

And yet, such charges are made against him! -made by men who never have been in the field, and who had no kindred there; who contented themselves with plastering the streets of Phila-Talk not of secession-go not rashly out of the delphia with huge posters, calling for volunteers, headed "Actions, not words," and limited their own services to such safe work. In luxurious ease, in the rooms of the "League," they loudly declaimed that "to crush this unholy rebellion they would be willing to shed the last drop of blood," taking care not to shed the first drop; and if they did mean to be liberal at all in offering to shed blood, it was probably like Artemus Ward's offer of "all the blood in the veins of his able-bodied male relatives." And while they were thus occupied, Judge Woodward had resigned his sons to defend his State and his defamers. No defamation of him and of his supporters then! But now the danger is past, and they are safe; and now they denounce their defenders as "secessionists!"

With what feelings must these gallant sons listen to these calumnies on their honored father! With what feelings must the people of Pennsylvania be inspired, as they reflect on the basenes which dictated them !- The Age.

IT is a remarkable fact, that although common sheep delight in verdant fields, religious

PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN 1861. Significant Extract from his Inaugural Address.

"I do but quote from one of my speeched when I declare that 'I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no nclination to do so.' Those who nominated and elected me did so with full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them.

"I now reiterate these sentiments; and in doing so, I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace, and security of no section are to be in any wise en dangered by the now incoming Administration. I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States, as cheerfully to one section as to another. I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservations, and with no pur-pose to construe the Constitution and laws by any hypocritical rules."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN 1863.

The Springfield Letter.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, August 26th.

Washington, August 26th.

Hon, James C. Conkling;

MY DEAR SIR:—Your letter inviting me to attend a mass meeting of unconditions! Union men, to be held at the capital of Illinois, on the 3d day of September, has been received. It would be very agreeable to me thus to meet my old friends at my own home, but I cannot just now be absent from this city so long as a visit there would require.

The meeting is to be of all those who maintain unconditional devotion to the Union, and I am sure my old political friends will thank me for tendering, as I do, the nation's gratitude to those other noble men whom no partisan malice or partisan hope can make false to the nation's life There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say: You desire peace, and you plame me that we do not have it. But how can we obtain it? There are but three conceivable ways: First, to suppress the rebellion by force of arms. This I am trying to do. Are you for it? If you are, so far we are agreed. If you are not for it, we are not agreed.

are not for it, we are not agreed.

A second way is to give up the Union. I am against this. If you are, you should say so plainly. If you are not for force, nor yet for dissolution, there only remains some imaginary compromise. I do not believe that any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible. All that I learn leads to directly the opposite belief. The strength of the rebellion is its military, its army. That army dominates all the country and all the people within its range. Any offer of terms made by any man or men within that range, in opposition to that army, is simply nothing, for the present, because such mun or men have no power whatbecause such mun or men have no power what ever to enforce their side of the compromise, if ever to enforce their state of the compromise, it one were made with them. To illustrate: Suppose a refugee from the South and the peace men of the North get together in convention and frame and proclaim a compromise embracing a restoration of the Union, in what way can that ompromise be used to keep Gen. Lee's army out

Gen. Meade's army can keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania, and I think can ultimately drive it out of existence; but no paper compromise to which the controllers of General Lee's army are not agreed, can at all affect that army. In an effort at such compromise, we would waste in an eners at such compromise, we would waste time which the enemy would improve to our dis-advantage, and that would be all. A comprom-ise to be effective must be made either with those who control the army, or with the people first liberated from the domination of that army

ise you that if any such proposition shall here-after come, it shall not be rejected and kept ecret from you. I freely acknowledge myself to be the servant

of the people, according to the bond of service —the United States Constitution—and that as such, I am responsible to them. But, to be plain, you are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Onite likely there is a difference of opinion be tween you and myself upon that subject. I cer tainly wish that all men could be free, while you, I suppose, do not. Yet I have neither adopted or proposed any measure which is not consist ent with even your own views, provided you are or the Union

I suggested compensated emancipation, to which you replied that you wished not to be taxed to buy negroes. But I had not asked you to be taxed to buy negroes, except in such a way as to save you from greater taxation to save th Union exclusively by other means. You dislike the emancipation proclamation, and, perhaps you want to have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional; I think differently. I think that the Constitution invests its commander-inchief with the law of war in time of war. The most that can be said, if so much, is that slave

are property.

Is there, has there ever been any question that by the laws of war the property, both of enemie and friends, may be taken when needed? and i it not needed whenever taking it helps us or hurts the enemy? Armies, the world over, destroy the enemy's property when they cannot use it, and even destroy their own to keep it from the enemy. Civilized belligerents do all in their power to help themselves or hurt the enemy, ex-cept a few things recorded as barbarous or cruel. Among the exceptions are the massacre of van quished foes and non-combatants, male and fe-male.

But the proclamation as a law is valid or is

not valid. If it is not valid, it needs no retrac tion. If it is valid, it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life. Some of you profess to think that its retraction would operate favorably for the Union. Why better after the retraction than before the issue? There was more than a year and a half for trial to sup-press the rebellion before the proclamation was issued, the last one hundred days of which passed under explicit notice that it was coming, unless averted by those in revolt returning to their The war has certainly progressed y for us since the issue of the proclaas favorably for us since the issue mation as before. I know, as fully as one man can know the opinions of others, that some of the commanders of our armies in the field, who have given us our most important victories be lieve that the emancipation policy and the aid of the colored troops, constitute the heaviest blows yet dealt to the rebellion, and that at least one of those important successes could not have been achieved when it was but for the aid of the hlack soldiers.

Among the commanders holding these views are some who have never had any affinity with what is called abolitionism, or with republican party politics, but who hold them purely as mil-itary opinions. I submit their opinions as being entitled to some weight against the objection often urged that emancipation and the arming of the blacks are unwise as military measures, and were not adopted as such in good faith.
You say that you will not fight to free negroes.
Some of them seem to be willing to fight for you;

but no matter—fight you then exclusively to save the Union. I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting it will be an apt time then for you to declare that you will not fight to free negroes.

I thought that in your struggle for the Union, to whatever extent the negro should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakens the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers, leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you? But negroes like other people, act upon motives. Why should they do anything for us if we do nothing for they do saything for us if we do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us they must

be prompted by the strongest motives, even the promise of freedom, and the promise being made, must be kept.

The signs look better. The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea, thanks to the great Northwest for it; nor yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles up they met New England, the Empire, Keystone, and New Jersey, hewing their way right and left. The sunny South, too, in more colors than one, also lent a hand on the spot. Their part of history was jotted down in black and white. The goal was a great national one, and let none be hanned who bore an honorable part in it, while those who have cleared the great river may well be proud. must be kept.

cleared the great river may well be proud. Even that is not all. It is hard anything has been more bravely and better done

than at Antietam, Murfreesboro, Gettysburg, and on many fields of less note. Nor must Uncle Sam's web feet be forgotten. At all the water margins they have been present, not only on the deep sea, the broad bay, the rapid river, but also up the narrow, muddy bayou, and wherever the ground was a little damp, they have been and made their tracks.

Thanks to all, for the great republic, for the principles by which it lives and keeps alive for man's vast future! Thanks to all! Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon, come to stay and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the bal-lot to the bullet, and that they who take such an appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost. And then there will be some black men who can remember that with silent tongues, and denched teeth, and steady eye, and well-poised syonet, they have helped mankind onto this reat consummation, while I fear that there will e some white men unable to forget that with malignant heart and deceitful speech they have striven to hinder it. Still, let us not be over sanguine of a speedy and final triumph. Let us be quite sober; let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God, in His own good time, will give us the rightful result.

Yours, very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

LETTER FROM MR. BUCKALEW To the Meeting at Hughesville, Eastern Lycoming, August 22d, 1863.

GENTLEMEN OF LYCOMING:-You are to be commended for assembling yourselves as men opposed to the administrations at Harrisburg and Washington, and I am glad to contribute to your proceedings the expression of some few An issue between power and liberty is dis-

tincily presented to us by the policy of our rulers, and if we stand indifferent to it, or ac-quiesce in its decision according to the pleasure of those who aspire to be our masters, wha shame will be ours! what loss and injury! what degradation and eternal disgrace! By liberty I do not mean license, but that regulated freedom established by our ancestors which we have enjoyed hitherto without question,

and the example of which we have held forth proudly before other nations as the reproof of their systems and the glory of our own. By power I do no not mean legitimate authority, but authority usurped and lawless, pursuing its own ends over a broken Constitution and through the baleful flames of civil war.

Between these-between power and liberty-

lent, false aud injurious doctrines ever intrude into the discussion of public affairs? But there is a necessity (quite different from that asserted on behalf of power) which we must now admit as most evident and urgent—a ne-

cessity that we rid ourselves of those who plead ne-cessity as the justification of their misdeeds. Those who cannot govern lawfully and justly are not to govern at all, but to give place to others. For it is monstrous to say that the incapable and vicious shall lord it over their fellows. The rulers who say they cannot govern by law and according to right, stand self-condemned. Judged ant of their own mouths, they are unfit for rule

out of their own mouths, they are unfit for rule and should be voted out of power.

Gentlemen, the greatest son of New England spent most of his life and won his great fame in this Commonwealth. We are proud that he became a Pennsylvanian, and took rank in our history with the founder of this State—with the illustrious man who established it "in deeds of peace." Let us try the logic of tyranny by the judgment of that great man. Let us invite the peace. Let us try the logic of tryanny by the judgment of that great man. Let us invite the apologist of arbitrary power and advocate of "strong government," who fills our ears with impassioned discourse upon public agiety, and national life, and necessity, to go with us to our great commercial metropolis and there stand with us beside the modest slab which marks the resting place of "Benjamin and Deborah Frank-lin." Oh! how mean, and pitiful, and low, and utterly false and detestable will there sound all these apologies for wrong—all these pretexts for stealing away, or taking away from the peo-ple the rights and liberties achieved for them by the great men of former times! We will hear the voice of Franklin sounding in our ears those should be written up or hung up in great letters wherever the people meet for consultation in times of public danger:--"THOSE WHO WOULD GIVE UP ESSENTIAL LIBERTY TO PURCHASE A LIT

TLE TEMPORARY SAFETY DESERVE NEITHER LIBER TY NOR SAFETY."\* Gentlemen, your political opponents think that patriotism should be called loyalty, and made to consist in unconditional, unquestioning devotion to an administration of the government. I believe you will agree with me that this great virtue requires no new name borrowed from the literature of monarchy; that it is shown in devotion to the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the several States, and that the true patriot regards public official with a respect precisely proportioned to their observance of law, justice and right, and to their skill, wisdom and honesty in the performance of their public duties.

their public duties.

Judge your public men fairly but freely. Let no man put a padlock upon your lips, nor impose upon you any of the false and permicious sophisms of arbitrary power.

An important election approaches in this Com-

monwealth, and another important one succeeds it next year. At these you are required to judge those who have ruled or misruled you since 1860, and to determine, as far as your vote will go, the policy of the future. You need no abored exhortation from me to inspire you with

\*Works of Franklin, by Sparks, v. III, pp. 107, 429, 430,
This was the declaration of the Provincial Assembly of
Pennsylvania, November 11, 1756, in answer to Governor
Morris, upon the question of exempting Proprietary property from taxation. Despite the act of Indian depredations
in the border settlements and the danger of extended hoatillities the Assembly refused an appropriation of money
for military purposes unless the same should be raised or
repaid in a just manner, by placing the burden equally
non the property and resources of the colony. Equality
of taxation as an essential principle of liberty was than
sternly vinitetated by the men of Pennsylvania, and military necessity was plead to them in vain as a reason for
surrendering or waiving their rights as freemen, and bending their backs to a burden of injustice. Dr. Franklin was
a member of the Assembly and prepared most of the douments on its behalf, in the dispute.—See Life by Sparke,
Works, v. I. pp. 179, 80, 196,

zeal, courage, determination and fidelity in the discharge of your electoral duties. Behold the evils which afflict the nation and the dangers which threaten it! These exhort you, beyond art of mine, to right action, and justify that opinion which we hold in common, that upon Democratic success in the elections just mention-ed, depend the existence of free, liberal and just government in this country; a restoration of Union founded in consent; the avoidance of future wars, and the preservation and growth of that material prosperity which results from good government when vouchsafed to an united, industrious and virtuous people.

I am, your fellow-citizen, and obedient ser-rant, C. R. BUCKALEW.

MORE ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

Unparalleled Outrage on Two Catholic Priests.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood, who, our readers will recollect, was one of the first to raise the flag of our beloved country in the most prominent position in Philadelphia, over the lofty dome of the Cathedral, and who, we have strong reason to believe, has received from the War Department a complimentary testimonial to his otherwise well known loyalty, was painfully surprised yesterday morning by a visit at his domicil of two police officers, bearing a warrant for the arrest of his Chancellor and Secretary, Rev. Augustine J. McConomy, and Rev. James O'-Reilly, one of the assistants at the Cathedral Chapel, who has endeared himself to all who know him by his fidelity and amiability in the discharge of his official duties, on the most extraordinary charge of having conspired with a certain ---- O'Brien, to them almost entirely unknown, to overthrow the Government of the United States by force of arms. The writ was served with most commendable courtesy by Deputy Marshal Jenkins and another officer, whose name we have not been able to ascertain. The writ was promptly answered, and the Right Reverend Bishop accompanied his basely calumniated Secretary to discover the grounds on which this infamous charge was based, and if need be, bail out the accused. Having secured the services of Wm. L. Hirst, Esq., as their legal counsellor, they presented themselves at the office of Charles Sargeant, Esq., United States Commissioner. After a delay of nearly two hours, they found themselves in the United States Court, in the presence of George A. Coffey, Esq., District Attorney for the United States, and Charles Sargeant, Esq., United States Commissioner. John C. Allen, a detective in the service of the United States Government, was the principal witness. He had deposed, under oath, that he was in possession of facts sufficient to substantiate the charge of treason against these reverend gentlemen. His testimony, given under too evident embarrassment, was entirely irrelevant, but at its conclusion he produced a soiled and lacerated scrap of paper, whose contents formed the basis of this unfounded imputation on the loyalty of the reverend gentlemen accused. It ran thus:

"CATHEDRAL, Aug. 25, 1863. "Mrs. Hagen will please give the bearer, Mr. O'Brien, board for a few days, and confer a favor on the Clergy of the Cathedral.

"FATHER McCONOMY, This damning evidence of the guilt of the accused, lame and ridiculous as it must appear to every sensible man, was easily explained. A young man who represented himself as a soldier of the Federal army, who had lately received his pay, and had been despoiled by robbers of the whole amount, and was consequently left entirely destitute, called at the residence of the Right Rev. Bishop, and representing himself as of a good family in Ireland, appealed in the most touching terms to the Rev. James O'Reilly for some relief in his painful circumstances, assuring him that whatever he might advance would be punctually repaid at some future day. Rev. Mr. O'Reilly having furnished him with the desired relief, gave him also the fatal note, which we have transcribed above, to Mrs. Hagen, knowing that her house was a most respectable one, and that Mr. O'Brien would enjoy there all the comforts necessary to him, in his apparently destitute condition. On this slim and unsatisfactory basis the writ was issued, which attempted to brand with the infamy of treason two clergymen,

appreciated by the attaches of the Philadelphia press, without regard to politics or party. The sharp:scented detective, Mr. John C. Alen, having so signally failed to substantiate the charge, retired, probably to meditate some new accusation against the hitherto unstained reputation of his fellow-citizens. The District At-

who, we speak advisedly, are most favorably

known to the public, and whose merits are fully

torney abandoned the case. We submit it to the candid consideration of the public whether it would not be well that our District Attorney, George A. Coffey, Esq., should weigh well the evidence before submitting gentlemen heretofore considered as respectable, and free from every taint of disloyalty, to such a profound humiliation .- Phila. Age, Sept. 10, 1868.

THE TRUE SPIRIT.

WILLIAM M. Anderson, of Ohio, has a brother upon the Abelition ticket now before the people of that State. In recently defining his position as a Democrat, who intended to support the

Democratic nominations, he said: "From my house and home four have gone "From my house and home four have gone forth where blood and carnage clothe the ground in crimson, sounding with death groans. One of them I shall never see more. He sleeps the long sleep at Vicksburg. And yet I am called a "Copperhead"—I am a "Butternut"—I am a blackhearted traitor, and ought to be sent to Fort Warren! If Clement I. Vallandigham were my direct foe, and his opponent my direct friend, I should vote for him, because I prefer the principle of liberty to the price of blood."

The closing sentiment in the above paragraph is worthy of the best days of the Republic. It shows the stuff that the sterling Democracy of Ohio are made of, and its spirit should be emulated by every Democrat in the country. The men who in all ages resisted the encroachments of tyranny, and, if called upon to make asacrifice, were willing to die for the cause they espoused. were of the same stamp as the gallant citizen of Ohio whose words are above quoted.

prefer the principle of liberty to the price of blood.

AN OLD LADY in Pennsylvania had a great aversion to rye, and would never eat it in any form, "Till of late," said she, "they have got to making it into whiskey, and I can, now and then, worry down a little."