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# READING GAZETTE & DEMOGRAT.

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# J. LAWRENCE GETZ, EDITOR.]

# SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1863.

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sential in a superior manner, at the very lowest prices r assortment of JOB True is large and fachionable, and ; Work speaks for itself. BLANKS OF ALL KINDS. Belading Paresment and Pares Deres, Mostolages, Bords, Astricts of AGMENERST, LASSE, and a variety of Justices' BLANKS, kept monstantly for sale, or printed to

JESSE G. HAWLEY. ATTORNEY AT LAW, HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO NORTH Sixth Street, opposite the Keystone House, Reading. April 11, 1965-1

# JOHN BALSTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE WITH A. B. WANNER, NORTH Sixth Street. (above the Court House,) Reading, Pa. Pebruary 21, 1863-19 REMOVAL. WILLIAM H. LIVINGOOD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed his office to the north side of Court strest first door below Sixth. [dec 22-tf]

Charles Davis, TTORNEY AT LAW—HAS REMOVED HIS

Office to the Office lately occupied by the Hon. Davi Gordon, deceased, in Sixth street, opposite the Com [april 14

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, No. 25 East Peon street, Beading, Pa. [March 10, 1860.]

#### LEBANON VALLEY INSTITUTE, ANNVILLE, LEBANON COUNTY, PA.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL.-COURSE of Instruction therough and complete-number of ers imited. Vacations in September and October. mass per quarter \$35. For Circulars and information, Arpenses per q ddress, March 7-tf] W.J. BURNSIDE, Annville, Pa

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

COURT STREET, NEAR SIXTH. AVING BEEN ENGAGED IN COLLECT-

HAVING BEEN ENGAGED IN COLLECT-ing claims against the Government, I feel confident that all who have heretofore employed me will cheerfully endorse my promphess and didlity. My charges are moderate and no charge made until oblained. WILLIAM H. LIVINGOOD, oct 18-tf] Attorney at Law, Court 8t., Reading, Pa.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS CAN NOW OBTAIN THEIR \$100 BOUNTY from the U. S. Government, by application to ABNEE K. STAUFFER, Collection Office, Court Str March ?-tf]

AS ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY. The Only Place Where a Gure Can be Obtained. DR. JOHNSTON HAS DISCOVERED THE Drost Cataly Nearly and Scovered THE

**D.** B. JOHNSTON HAS DISCOVERED THE most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the World for all Private Diseases, Westness of the Back or Limbs, Sitciures, Affestions of the Kidneys and Blad-der, Involuntary Discharges, Impostency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Languor, Low Spirits, Confo-sion, of Ideas, Paipletion of the Heart, Timidity, Tremb-ling, Dinness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Thront, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Langs, Stomach or Bowels-those Terrible Disorders arising from the Bolitary Hebits of Youth-those suckar and solitary practices more fails to fully their most brilliant hopes or anticejations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible. ations, rendering marriage, &c., impor

Repectally, who have become the victime of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Mea of the most scalled talents and brillingt intellect, who might other tranced listening Senates, with the thin or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may

MARRIAGE.

d Persons, or Young Men contemplating mar-ing aware of physical weakness, organic debility, iss speedily cured. himself under the care of Dr. J. may in his honor as a gentleman, and con-He who places

#### ORGANIC WEARNESS

mmediately Cured and Full Vigor Kestored. This Discreasing Affection—which renders Life and Mar-iage impossible—is the penality paid by the victims of im-roper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit isge impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of im-roper indugences. Young persons are too apt to commit xeesses from not being aware of the dreadful conse-uences that may ensue. Now, who that understand the ubject will pretend to deny that the power of progras-ion is lost sooner by those failing into improper habits has by the prudent? Basides being deprived of the please and the statement of the sources and destructive

tonan by the prusent: issues seng deprived of 408 ploads ure of healthy offspring; the most serious and destructiv symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system be comes Deranged, the Physical and Montal Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritabil-ity, Dyspersis, Falpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Con-stitutional Debility, a weaking of the Frame, Cough, Con-sumption, Decay and Destb. No. 7 South Frederick Street.

eft hand side going from Baltimore street, a few do rom the corner. Fail not to observe name and number Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doct A CURE WARRANTED IN OURE WARDS. TWO DAYS. No Mercury or Nausous Drugs. DR. JOHNSTON,

**DR. JOLUNETON**, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Grad-nate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the horpitals of London, Paris, Philadelphis, and else-where, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when salesp, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometime with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TANE PARTICULAS NOTICE. Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves improper induigence and solitary habits, which ruln th body and mind, unfitting them for either business,

y or marriage. some of the sad and melancholy effects pro-ly habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the abs, Palns in the Head, Dimness of Sight, ass of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dys-apsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive uncions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, Ac-MENTALLY. — The fearful effects on the mind are much to to for the function of the minute most to for the function of the set of the formation of the set of solitande, Timidity, &c., are some of the

roduced. their declining health, losing their vigor, ak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a arance about the eyes, cough and symptoms s the cause of

# YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indul-ged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at echool, the effects of which are nightly felt, evon when asleep, and if not cured renders marrised inpossible, and dataway hat ply immediately. What a pity that a you the darling of his pare that a young man, the hope of his country of his parents, should be ensished from a nd enjoyments of life, by the consequence or com the path of nature and induging in a cet habit. Such persons worn, before contampia

MARRIAGH,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, with-out these the journey through life becomes a weary pil-grimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despit and filed with the meisnoboly reflection that the happiness of another be-comes blicked with our gown.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE. When the misguided and impredent volary of pleasance finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deiters him from applying to hose who, from education and respectability, can alone bafriand him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this borrid disease make their appearance, such as Unertaids 0078

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH, And Occurrences on the Delivery of an Abolition Petition to him at Richmond, Indiana.

Bolifical.

On the first of October, 1842, Mr. Clay being on his way from Dayton, in Ohio, to Indianapo-lis, the seat of Government of the State of Indi-ana, to which he had been previously invited, stopped at Richmond, a flourishing town in that State, where a vast multitude, amounting to fif-teen or twenty thousand, had assembled to meet

him, and greet and welcome his arrival among them. After taking some refreshments, he re-paired to a stand provided for the occasion, from which he addressed the immense assemblage, in his accustomed manner, on the public topics of the day. It is not intended to report any part of that speech, which was received with enthu-siastic applause. After its close, Mr. Clay was informed that a Mr. Mendenhall was present and desirous of presenting a petition to him, and he was requested for that parpose to ascend the stand. He did so, and delivered the petition to

Henry Clay. He handed it to a friend, who read it aloud to Mr. Clay and to the assembly. The petition prayed or requested that Mr. Clay would forthwith liberate all his slaves, unjustly, as it alleged, held in bondage, and placed the application principally on the ground that by the De elaration of American Independence, it is declared " that all men are created equal, that they

are endowed by their Creator with certain un-alienable rights," &c. &c. After the reading of the petition the assembly manifested great sonsation, some oried pull him Mr. Mendenhall) down, and a high degree of excitement, of anger, and of indignation were

Aindled sqainst him. The slightest manifesta-tion of displeasure on the part of Mr. Clay might have exposed Mr. Mendeniall to great personal danger. But Mr. Clay rose, with perfect calm-ness and composure, and first addressed the multitude in a strain of persuasion and entreaty. He hoped that Mr. M. might be treated with the strained to have and screet. He assured

greatest forbearance and respect. He assured his fellow citizens there collected, that the presentation of the petition had not occasioned him the slightest pain, nor excited one solitary dis-agreeable emotion. If it were to be presented to him, he preferred that it should be done in the face of this assemblage. He thought he could give it such an answer as became him and the subject of which it treated. At all events, he entreated and

eseeched his fellow citizens for their own, for the country's sake, for his sake, to offer no disespect, no indignity, no violence, in word or leed, to Mr. Mendenhall. This appearing to compose the assembly, Mr.

Clay howed to Mr. Mendenhall, and addressing I will now, Sir, make to you and to this petition, such a response as becomes me. Allow me to say, that I think you have not conformed to the independent character of an American citi

resenting a petition to me. I am, like zen, in j yourself, but a private citizen. A p the term implies, generally proceeds from an inferior in power, or station, to a superior; but between us, there is entire equality. And what between us, there is entire equality. And what are the circumstances under which you have I am a total to offer it? caused to oner it? I am a total stranger, passing through your State, on my way to its capitol, in consequence of an invitation with which I have been honored to visit, to exchange

friendly salutations with such of my fellow cit ens of Indiana as think proper to meet me, and to accept of their hospitality. Anxious as I am to see them, and to view part of this State which I had never seen, I came here with hesitation

assembled in council, a fraud upon the confed-eracy of the Revolution, a fraud upon the Union of these States, whose Constitution not only recog-nized the lawfulness of slavery, but permitted the importation of slaves from Africa, until the year 1808. And I am bold to say that if the doctrines of modern ultra political abolitionists had been periously propulsed at the append four Raylin. seriously promulgated at the epoch of our Revolution, our glorious independence would never have been achieved. Never! Never! !

[Great applause; and many voices echoing Never.']

States is adverse to alavery, but happy in their own exemption from whatever evils may attend it, the great mass of our fellow citizens there do better and wiser man, than you will be a better and wiser man, than you have this day not seek to violate the Constitution or to disturb the harmony of these States. I desire no con-coalment of my opinions in regard to the insti-tution of slavery. I look upon it as a great wil, and deeply lament that we have derived it from the parent Government and from our ancestors. I wish every slave in the United States was in the country of his ancestors. But here they are, and the question is, how can they be best dealt with ? If a state of nature existed, and we were shout to lay the foundations of society, no man would be more strongly opposed than I should be to incorporate the institution of slavery among its elements. But there is an inscientable dif-ference between the original formation of society, with a long existing organized society, with its ancient laws, institutions and establishments. Now great as I acknowledge, in my opinion the evile of slavery are, they are nothing, absolutely nothing, in comparison with the far greater evils which would inevitably flow from a suddan, general and indiscriminate emancipation. In some States the number of slaves approximate towards an equality with that of the whites; in one or two they surpass them. What would be the condition of the two races in those States upon the supposition of an immediate emancipa-tion? Does any man suppose that they would become blended into one homogeneous mass?— Does not man suppose that they would Does any man recommend amalgemation-the revolting admixture. alike offensive to God and man? For those whom He, by their physical properties, has made unlike and put asunder, we may without presumptionsness, suppose ware never intended to be joined together in one of the holiest rites. And let me tell you, if you do not already know it, that such are the feel-ings-prejudices, if you please, (and what man claiming to be a Statesman will overlook, or

disregard the deep seated and unconquerable prejudices of the people) in the slave States, that no human law could enforce a union between the two races. What then would certainly happen? A strug-

gle for political ascendency? the blacks seeking to acquire, and the whites to maintain possession of the government. Upon the supposition of general immediate emancipation, in those States where the blacks outnumber the whites, they would have nothing to do but to insist upon another part of the same Declaration of Indepen-dence, as Dorr and his deluded Democratic fol-lowers recently did in Rhode Island, according to which an undefined majority have the right at their pleasure to subvert an existing government and institute a new one in its place, and then the whites would be brought in complete subjection to the blacks! A contest would inevitably ensue between the two races, civil war, carnage, pillage, conflagration, devastation and the ultimate ex-termination or expulsion of the black. And are

and have presented use if accord-thirty pounds work to precess and re-mann-such is the cocasion which has been deliper-ately chosen for handing this petition to me. I am advanced in years, and neither myself nor the place of my residence is altogether unknown to the world. You at any time within these lest condition, you, Mr. Mendenhall, and your as to the world. You at any time within these lest sociates who have been active in getting up this and the place of the relations in condition, you, Mr. Mendenhall, and your as to the world. You at any time within these lest sociates who have been active in getting up this and the place of the relations in condition, you, Mr. Mendenhall, and your as to the world. You at any time within these lest sociates who have been active in getting up this and the place of the relations in condition.

the feelings of any one, as you are. (Great and continued laughter and applause.

And now, Mr. Mendennall, I must take re-spectful leave of you. We separate as we met, with no unkind feelings nor excited anger or dis-satisfaction on my part, whatever may have been your motives, and these I refer to our dommon Judge abases and these I refer to our dommon udge above to whom we are both respon

Go home and mind your own business and leave other people to care for theirs. Limit your be-nevolent exertions to your own neighborhood. Within that circle you will find ample scope for the exercise of all your charities. Dry up the tears of the afflicted widows around you, con-Dry up the

shown yourself. [Rapturous applause followed the conclusion of the speech.]

## HON. S. A. PURVIANCE AND GOV. CURTIN.

We give below the letter of resignation of General Purviance, ex member of Congress, who has always been esteemed a gentleman of strict integrity and honor, and who has always been a leading Republican. We are informed that he will not support the re-election of Curtin. We publish also an extract from the Harrisburg Telegraph and the Pittsburgh Dispatch, in relation to Governor Curtin at the time General Purviance resigned.. The Harrisburg Telegraph now advocates the re-election of Curtin. We are not advised as to what course the Dispatch takes. Voters ! read, and judge for vourselves : "GOVERNOR CURTIN.

"Governor Andrew G. Curtin's Administra tion is rapidly exhibiting its worthleasness, and sinking to infamy. We are glad to see by the following that the worthy State Attorney General, Hon. S. A. Purviance, late of the Twenty-second Congressional District, is determined not to share in the dishonor and disgrace. We copy from the Harrisburg Telegraph of May 24 :

" · RESIGNATION OF GENERAL PURVIANCE -The following letter of resignation was handed to Gov. Curtin to day:

"ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARRIBBURG, May 24, 1861. } "To Andrew G. Curtin, Goy. of Pennsylvania: "For reasons which appeal to my self-re-ter to reasons which appeal to my self-re-

spect. I cannot consent to continue any longer connection with your Administration " 'I therefore tender you my resignation of

the office of Attorney General of the State. "'SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE.'

"That is short, sharp and pithy enough to oring a blush to the Governor's check if he is not insensible to shame; and this is but the beginning. We warn every scoundrel concerned in the plunder-jobbing and degrading of our State and its troops, that they may look for no mercy unless the villainy be stopped at once. We shall not at present make use of certain knowledge in our possession, but it may be well enough to cantion the co-betweens attorners and enough to caution the go-betweens, attorneys and contractors, that no trickery or lying will serve their purposes, but will make things worse. If

they speak at all, let them tell the whole truth. "It is proper that the people should now know, termination or expulsion of the black. And are not these evils far greater than the mild and continually improving state of slavery which exists in this country? I say continually im-proving; for if this gratifying progress in the amelioration of the condition of the slaves has been checked in some of the States, the respon-sibility must attach to the unfortunate agitation of the subject of abolition. In consequence of It all never seen, I came here with hesitation and reluctance, because I apprehended that the motives of my journey might be misconceived and perverted. But when the fulfilment of an old promise to visit Indianapolis was insisted upon, I yielded to the solicitations of my friends and have presented myself among you. Thick has been deliber-

Political Friend.

"Pennsylvania has long been called the Key-

itone State, and she has deserved the name. Any one not blinded by prejudice must have accorded this to her, in the late unhappy scenes through which our country has been called to go. The resolutions of our Representatives, pledging the support and credit of the State to the Federal Government, together with the simultaneous uprising of the people to furnish an army to assert its commands, did more to re-establish confidence in the Union and the inherent stability of our political system than the action of any State or people. Pennsylvania has earned anew the right to her proud title. Whilst all this is so, and more-whilst cities, counties, boroughs volunteer organizations and private individuals have pledged their credit, and contributed most liberally to furnish our brave volunteers with complete equipment, and place them in a position ready to vindicate alike the State and National Government, we are pained by the report of official neglect and peculation. More than this, we have seen our noble comrades miserably clothed, and both badly and scantily

provisioned by those paid, and well paid, to see to these important considerations. We held our peace when, recently, we were cognizant of the fact that the Quartermaster of our own company was under the necessity of providing himself with a pair of scales to protect the company against the rapacity of an officer, and when we heard the loud complaints of the "Bucktails" on account of outrageous treatment, because, in the one case, we thought it the villainy of a minor officer, and the necessary delay, in the other, of an overtaxed Administration. All this, it seems, was but the beginning of gigantic fraud, as though the nation and the State had not been so disgusted by the perfidy of recent Administrations that it hurled them from power more for that cause than any other. The man who makes the present effort of the people to preserve the liberties fought for and achieved by our fathers an occasion to rob our soldiers and enrich himself, IS AN ENEMY WHOM IT WOULD BE CHARITY TO HANG. We care not who is the guilty party. He who defrauds our brave soldiers is worse than a traitor. We do not know who is imme distely to blame, but this we know, THAT GOV-ERNOR CURTIN CANNOT ESCAPE CEN-SURE. Either he is implicated with these public thieves, and receives part of the plunder, or he is guilty of appointing men to office who deserve the execration of all good citizens. He may take which

horn of the dilemma he may please. The position of affairs renders official peculation doubly monstrous. Have we just fled from corruption to corruption-from one vile Administration to another viler? Many voted for Gov. Curtin to avoid corruption, AND HAVE THEY LINKED THEMSELVES TO ROTTENNESS? If the interests of this country are bound up with the

success of Republican principles, as enunciated in the Chicago platform, as we believe they are, it becomes the party to purge its ranks of THESE VILE MEN, and let the STIGMA OF THEIR VILLAINY rest on them alone, and not on the party. AWAY WITH TRAITORS AND

MEN WHO SPECULATE ON PATRIOTISM."

THE ABOLITION PLATFORM.

There is a rumor in circulation that Governor Curtin will be forced to withdraw from the political track, and "a new man" put before the

Abolitionists as a candidate for Governor. We hope not. We hope to see Governor Curtin remain before the people, for we desire to record the verdict they will render against him on the second Tuesday of October. He received a maority of the votes of the members of the late Abolition State Convention at Pittsburg, and is therefore the candidate of this hell-born party, and we enter our protest against the effort that is making to force him to decline the nomination. True it is, many of the most distinguished men of his own party have denounced him as a "plunderer," a "speculator," a "robber of the soldiers," a "shoddy contractor," whose agents, with his knowledge and with his consent. clothed our soldiers in "shoddy vestments," and furnished them shoes "whose soles were stuffed with shavings, and blankets as thin and transparent as a window pane." Ah, this war has been a rich harvest for Curtin and the infamous scoundrels associated with him in schemes of

robbery and speculation. They have been well paid for their mock patriolism, and can now take their places in that new class of society so prevalent at all fashionable watering places, known as "the shoddy aristocracy." We repeat, then, we would be sorry to see Curtin forced from the political track, not be-

cause we believe the result of the election would be changed, but because we desire to see the people pass judgment upon his public acts. We want especially to see the verdict of the people of this valley, who were robbed of tens of thousands of dollars by the hordes of Jeff. Davis, who were invited by coward Abolitionists to make the invasion. Curtin and his party had been, for weeks previous to the invasion, engaged in publishing to the world the devilish lie that a majority of the people of this State were favorable to the rebels, and would "receive them with open arms" as soon as they entered upon Pennsylvania soil. The Rebels took the Abolitionists at their word, and did enter our State, and rob our people of their substance. Had Curtin wanted, he could, with all ease, have prevented the rebels gaining a foothold in Pennsylvania. He had ample warning of their approach, but instead of going to work to prevent their ingress, he occupied some six or eight days in pleading with the Washington corruptionists to permit him to use the power of the State against the devastating foe. Had we had a man instead of an imbecile in the Governor's chair, no rebel would have dared to enter our valley and rob our people.

Let Curtin remain on the track, then-do, Messrs. Republican Blacksnakes, oblige ns-so that the people may have an opportunity to put him upon his trial and render their verdict. That verdict will be "guilty, GUILTY, GUILTY.-Carlisle Volunteer.

### REPEAL OF THE TONNAGE TAX. THE GIGANTIC SWINDLE,

Tax payers of Berks County ! you have an coount to settle with Gov. Curtin. The Legislature of this State, in 1861, released by law, the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company from the payment of Tonnage Tax, which deprived the State of a just revenue to the amount of some three lars a year ! Nav more al that time the Rail Road owed the State seven hundred thousand dollars for the two previous years tax. The Legislature, in a section of the same bill repealing the Tonnage Tax, wiped out this debt 1 So by this one act of the Legisla-ture-which was then composed of a two-thirds Republican majority in both Houses-the State sustained a loss of the Tonnage Tax, then amounting to \$200,000 ayear (it would be a mil-lion a year by this time,) and also the \$700,000 that was due her!

# And now, Mr. Mendenhall; I must take re- | [From the Gettyeburg Star and Banner, (Republican.) | IS CURTIN TO BE WITHDRAWN? Curtin's Picture as Drawn by a

#### ASA M. HART,

(Late Hart & Mayer,) DEALER IN FOREIGN AND AMERICAN DET GOODS, CARPETINGS, &c. Wholasals and Re-all, at Philadelphia prices. Sign of the Golden Bee Hive, So 14 East Fann Square. [april 17-tf]

#### P. Bushong & Sons,

ANUFACTURERS OF BURNING FLUID, Absolute, Deodorized and Druggists' Alsohol; also, Ine OI, which they will sell at the lowest Wholesale rices, at Reading, Pa. & Orders respectfully solicited. [march 12

#### G. M. MILLER, M. D.,

Belectic Physician and Murgeon, GRADUATE OF THE ECLECTIC MEDI-A cal College Philadelphia offers his professional ser-vices to the citizens of Hambourg and vicinity. Painful Bargiela Operations, action as festing Brokes and Dislocated Limbs, Amputations, Cutting Cancers, Tumors, sc., will be performed under the infinance of Ether, at the concent

or performed under the inducates of Ather, at the consent of the patient. The Office at his residence in Main street, Hamburg, Pa. May 9, 1863-tf

DR. T. YARDLEY BROWN, SURGEON DENTIST. GBADUATE OF PENNSYLVANIA Thadbualf Ur FENNSILVANIA Donal College. Teshe attracted by Fran-cis Electro Magnetic process, with diarks, improvement. With this method tesh are stracted with much less pain than the usual Way. No stractarge. Office in Fifth street, opposite the Freebyte fan thuret.

CHARLES LANCASTER. MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN.

Fourth Street, above Penn, Reading. January 24, 1868-if

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. M BS. YOUNG WILL OPEN HER SCHOOL for the anning year, on Monday next, Sept. 7th, at ber residence in South Fitth, between Franklin and Chest-But strates Aut streets. Reading, Sept. 3, 1863-41

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY-MONEY, BACH-PAY AND PENSION CLAIMS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY A. K. STAUFFER, Attorney at Law, Office in Court Street, Jan 31-tf] EEADING, PA. F. P. HELLER, WATCHMAKER, JEWELER,

AND DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

SPOONS, SPECTACLES, GOLD PENS, &c., Sign of the "BIG WATCH," No. 53% East Penn Sireet, above Sixth, north eide, Reading, Pa. Brory article warranted to be what it is sold for Watchee, Checks, Jewelry, &c., repaired with particular attention, and guaranteed.

#### TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS Nor THE RIGHT KIND, IP PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundanily de-monstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIFENAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few MULTIFENAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This trues, being covered with Hard Bubber, te perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is al-ways cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of airty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any trues known. Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 BARGLAY ST., New-York. Nov. 18-19

LOR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, 1000 SETS

COMMON TANWARD.

FOR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, A LARGE seconment of Pittsburgh, Boston and French Glass

FOR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, THE CHOICest variety of far and Hotel Glass, China and Queens a farniture ever offered in Reading. FOR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, 60 BARBELS

rel at Philadelphia prices. WILLIAM BHOADS, Jr. sh 22

discase make their appearance, such as unerstad nore throat, diseased nose, noturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimeass of sight, desfneas, nodes on the shin-bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, pro-gressing with frightlin rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth of the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commis-eration, till death puts a period to his dreadful aufferings, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from Whence no traveller roturns." It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this tertike disease, owing to the unskillfoliness of ignor-ant pretenders, who, by the use of that Decally Polson, Mercury, rain the constitution and make the residue o life miserable.

#### STRANGERS

**STRANGERS** Trust not your lives, or health, to the care of many Un-learned and worthless Protenders, desitiate of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertise-ments, or style themeslives, in the newspapers, regularly Rineated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep you trifling month after month taking their filty and poison-ous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be ob-tained, and in deepair, leave you with ruinee health to olgh over your own galling disappointment. Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advertising. His credentiale or diplomas always hang in his office. His remedies or traineut are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hespitale of Europe, the first in the courty pand a more extensive Pricets Produce than any other Physician in the world. IN DORESDATION

**IRCIDURATION AND AND ADDRESS.** The many thousands cured at this institution year after year, and the numerous important Surgical Operation performed by Dr. Johnston, winceseed by the reporters o the "San," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices o which have appeared again and again before the public besides his standing as a gentiemen of obsractor and re

Skin Diseases Speedily Oured. Here No letters received unless post-paid and containing t stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should inthe age, and send portion of advertisement describin.

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D. timore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland May 23-17 Desirable City Lots For Sale. THE UNDERSIGNED OF A Sale at moderate rates, Sale at moderate rates, Five Building Lots on North Ninth street. Five Building Lots on the west side of Mose alloy, East of Ninth street, Three Building Lots on the west side of North Tenth street, and Fourteen Building Lots on the cast side of Mose THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS AT PRIVATE

delivery of the Deed. This is a true chance for Laborers and Mechanics to se-cure homes, as the lots ato in the neighborhood of the Stam Yorge and Industrial Works; and as it is understood that all the Depote of the Janctical Works. It has sopen as property. Ear the property. For Plans of the Lots may be seen at my office, or that G. Occar, Sourt street, Jan ML-44 FREDERICK LAUER,

PHILOMATHEAN INSTITUTE, Near Birdsboro, Berks County, Penna.

THE ELEVENTH TEKM OF THIS INSTITU-TION commences on Monday, August 10th 1683. The Principal is prepared to accommodate in his own family from sixteen to twenty boarders of both sexes. An early application is advised to secure a place. In addition to the name: therough course of instruction given here, a NOKMAL DEPARTMENT will be opened for these preparing to teach, during the first and last quarter of each term. of each term. The sepecial care and attention of the Principal will be constantly devoted to the health, safety, habits and man-ners of those placed under his charge. Day scholars 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 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, Colle tion of Rests, and any other business of a Commission Ruberner to a commission Broker or Agent. AP Parties having business to do in his line are request ed to give him a call.

d to give him a call. JACOB C. SCHEENER, OFFICE in Court Street, next door above Aldermat ichonar. [Feb 28

20 or 30 years, might have presented your peti- | petition, call upon me forthwith to liberate the

20 or 30 years, might have presented your peti-tion to me at Ashland. If you had gone there for that purpose, you should have been received and treasted with perfect respect and liberal hospitality. Now, Mr. Mendenhall, let us reverse condi-tions, and suppose you had been invited to Ken-tucky to partake of this hespitality; and that, previous to your arrival, I had employed such means as I understand have been used to get up this notifient to this the index to be of citizents the performance of the suppose you had been invited to Ken-theres as I understand have been used to get up this notifient to this the suppose you have been to the suppose the performance of the suppose you had been invited to Ken-theres as I understand have been used to get up this notifient to the in the suppose you have been used to get up the notifient to the in the suppose you have been used to get up the notifient to the in the suppose you have been used to get up the notifient to the in the suppose you have been used to get up the notifient to the in the suppose you have been used to get up the notifient to the in the suppose you have been used to get up the notifient to the in the suppose you have been used to get up the notifient to the in the suppose you have been used to get up the notifient to the in the suppose you have been used to get up the notifient to the in the suppose you have been used to get up the notifient to the suppose you have been used to get up the notifient to the suppose you have been used to get up the notifient to the suppose you have been to the your the suppose you have been to suppose you have been to the your the suppose you have been to the suppose you have been used to get up the notifient to the your the suppose your the your the your the suppose your the suppose your the suppose your the your means as I understand have been used to get up this petition, to obtain the signatures of citizens

means as I understand have been used to get up istence in starwallon 1 Another class is compos-this petition, to obtain the signatures of citizens of that State to a petition, to present to you to relinquish your farm and other property, what would you have thought of such a proceeding? Would you have deemed it courteous and accord-ing to the rites of hospitality?

ing to the rites of hospitality? I know well that you, and these who think with you, controvert the legitimacy of slavery, and dany the right of property in Slaves. But the law in my State and other States has otherthat class ?

wise determined. The law may be wrong, in your opinion, and ought to be repealed your opinion, and ought to be repealed; but then you and your associates are not the law makers for us, and unless you can show some authority to nullify our laws, we must continue to respect them. Until the law is repealed, we

must be excused for asserting the rights-aye, the property in slaves-which it sanctions, an

the property in slaves—which it sanctions, au-thorizes, and viadicates. And who are the petitioners whose organ you assume to be? I have no doubt that many of them are worthy, amiable and humane persons, who by erroneous representations, have been in-duced inconsiderately to affix their signatures to this noticing and that thay will decay reset it.

Let me recommend you, sir, to imitate the benerolent example of the scolety of Friends in the midst of which you reside. Meek, gentle, em-bued with the genuine spirit of our benign re-ligion, whilst in principle they are firshly op-posed to slavery, they do not seek to accomplish this petition, and that they will deeply regret it. Others, and not a few I am told, are free blacks, men, women and children, who have been artfully decired and imposed upon. A very large portion, I have been informed, are the political opponents of the party to which I belong... Democrats, as they most underservedly call themselves, who have eagerly seized this oppor-tunity to wound, as they imagined, my feelings, and to add the senue to which they are strated

and to aid the cause to which they are attached. In other quarters of the Union, Democrats claim to be the exclusive champions of the Southern to be the exclusive enamplitue of the solution interests, the only safe defenders of the rights in slave property, and unjustly accuse us Whigs with abolition designs, wholly incompatible with its security. What ought these distant demo-crats to think of the course of their friends here who have united in this petition ?

And what is the foundation of this appeal to me in Indiana to liberate the slaves under my

care in Kentucky? It is a general declaration in the act announcing to the world the Indepen-dence of the Thirteen American Colonies, that all

dence of the Thirteen American Colonies, that all men are created equal. Now, as an abstract principle, there is no doubt of the truth of that constitution of society, and in organized socie-ties, to keep it in view as a great fundamental principle. But, then, I apprehend that in no society that ever did exist, or ever shall be found, was or can the equality asserted among the members of the buman race. he practically en.

members of the human race, be practically en selves to a single idea, look altogether to the forced and carried out. There are portions of black side of human life. They do not believe it, large portions, women, minors, insane, cul- that the sum total of all our efforts and all our

11, large portions, women, minors, insame, oul-prits, transient sojourners, that will always probably remain subjects to the government of another portion of the community. That declaration, whatever may be the extent of its import, was made by the delegations of the Thirteen States. In the most of them slavery existed, and was established by law. It was in-transient and foread upon the Colonie has non-transient and an another portion and general prosperi-of the states. In the most of them slavery existed, and was established by law. It was in-

Existence of and was established by law. It was in-troduced and forced upon the Colonies by para-mount law of England. Do you believe, that in making that declaration, the States that concur-red in it intended that it should be tortured into a virtual emancipation of all the elaws within their limits? Would Virginia and the other Southern States have ever united into a declara-tion which was to be interpreted into an abolition of elavery among them? Did any one of the

tion which was to be interpreted into an abolition of slavery among them? Did any one of the Thirteen States entertain such a design or ex-pectation? To impute such a secret and un-avowed purpose, would be to charge a political fraud upon the noblest band of Patriots that ever emancipation.

leave merchants to judge of its wear."-Pittsl

# QUESTIONS FOR THE PEOPLE.

What infernal influence is at work among the eople, inciting hatred, strife, violence, and per-

But a few months ago, and men tolerated differences of opinion, each allowed the other to be honest, even if mistaken, and each allowed the other to entertain and express his own views. Then Democratic .and Republican neighbors many years owned a slave that I wished would leave me, but he will not. What shall I do with lived side by side, visited each other, neighbored with each other, and were in the constant in What my treatment of my slaves is, you may learn from Charles, who accompanies me on this journey, and who has travelled with me over the erchange of kind and friendly offices.

What a sad change the last few months have produced ! The friendly visits have ceased, the kind act is withheld. Hatred has usurped the place of friendship.

journey, and who has travolted with me over the greater part of the United States and in both the Canadas, and has had a thousand opportunities, if he had chosen to embrace them, to leave me. Excuse me, Mr. Mendenhall, for saying that my slaves are as well fed and clad, look as slick and The Democrat all at once finds that old friends have become his deadly foes. The Democrat is hearty, and are quite as civil and respectful in their demeanor, and as little disposed to wound taunted and insulted at every step, his wife and children are abused his life is threatened.

Mobs convene, angry and threatening, and Let me recommend you, sir, to imitate the are only held at bay by revolvers, in the hands of determined men, while even Republican women so far forget their sex, as to ory to the angry and brutal mob: "Go on ! kill them; ourn their houses-if you don't wE will."

posed to slavery, they do not seek to accomplish its extinction by foul epithets, coarse and vulgar abuse and gross calumny. Their ways do not lead through blood, revolution and disunion. Their broad and comprehensive philanthropy embraces, as they believe, the good and the hap-pinges of the white as well as the block race; Of course, inevitably, as sure as God lives these persecuted, outraged people, who are the MA-JORITY, will soon reach a point where endurance abruptly ceases, and the defence of home, wife and children begins.

This is the reign of ansrchy; it is the begin

giving to one their commiseration, to the other their kindest sympathy. Their instruments are ning of lawlessness and violence ; it is whetting not those of destruction and of war, but of peace the pike and lighting the brand; it is inciting persuasion and earnest appeals to the charities of the human heart. Unambitious, they have no an internecine conflict, too big, too wide-spread,

political objects or purposes to subserve. My intercourse with them through life has been too devilish for soldiers to quell. May Heaven, in mercy, avert the horrors which impend. The cause, of all this is to be found in the

intercourse with them through life has been considerable, interesting and agreeable; and I venture to say nothing could have induced them, as a society, whatever a few individuals might have been tempted to do, to seize the occasion in my casual passage through this State, to offer me a personal indignity. [This part of Mr. Clay's speech was listened to with deep and absorping attention, and was followed by loud bursts of applause.] I respect the motives of rational abolitionists, who are actuated by a semilment of devotion to loyal leagues. . The mass of the members mean well ; but they are incited to madness by false

And who is it controls these Loyal Leagues

of whom were paupers, and have grown rich without a day of toil.

These are the responsible men. These are the men who manage the hellish enginery which begets hatred and animosity, and violence, which, before long, must end in assassinations, confiagrations, anarchy.

Hold them to their responsibility. Don't forget it for a moment. To secure office, they are employing instrumentalities which put in jeopardy the lives and property of every human being in the country.

We implore the hundreds of good and well meaning men in this country, who have been inveigled into these santanic dens, to leave them. Don't quarrel with your neighbors and true friends, don't endanger the peace of the community, don't bring danger to your own fireside West Chester Jeffersonian. tions and prejudices ? Which ?

"It is better to lose a battle in the field than

the election in Pennsylvania." Thus spoke an Abolition orator at the Tenth

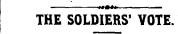
Ward League House, in this city, on Friday evening last, as reported in the Philadelphis Press. The gentleman who made this startling announcement was William H. Armstrong, Esq., of Lycoming county, who was expressly imported from the West Branch to enlighten our gitizens in reference to the honesty and patriotism of Andrew G. Curtin. His utterance was the simple expression of the Abolition doctrine, of

which Andrew.G. Curtin is now the chief exponent in Pennsylvania. This is Curtin's platform. Neither he, nor any of his partisans,

would hesitate an instant to bring ruin and disgrace upon the Union armies to secure their own success at the polls. They profess to be "noparty" patriots, and yet they are willing to sacrifice thousands of precious lives and millions of

hard earned treasures to accomplish their wicked and treasonable designs. We ask the freemen of this Commonwealth, who are daily praying for the triumph of our gallant army, to ponder well upon the words uttered at the Curtin meeting on Friday night. Which of the men are most guilty ? Those who are in arms against the constituted authorities of the land, or those

who boldly and infamously assert that it is better to have a Federal defeat in the field than an Abolition discomfiture at the polls? Let the people of Pennsylvania answer this question at the ballot-box on the second Tuesday of next October!-The Age.



In 1861, John Thompson, Abolitionist, receiv-

a majority over Thompson, and received the certificate of election and entered upon the duties of the office. Thompson, contested the right of

Ewing to hold the position, in the Common Pleas of that city, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the Soldiers' Vote! The court decided in favor of Thompson. The matter was carried up

to the Supreme Court, and Judges Woodward, Strong and Lowrie, Democrats, and Read, Abolitionist, affirmed the decision of the court below. Judge Woodward, then, must have been governed wholly by legal considerations in his decision. and not by party motives, for if the latter had had any controlling influence with him, he would

not have sustained the inferior Court, and Ewing. Democrat, would have retained the office of Sheriff-the emoluments of which are nearly equal, if not altogether, to the salary of the President of the United States. It was the cupidity of an Abolitionist that forced such a decision, and hence cast aside the soldiers' vote

and thus disfranchised them. Will the Abolition journals, in their ravings, tell us whether legal merely to keep in office a worthless set of free- and Constitutional motives governed Judge Woodbooters, who care nothing for you, and wouldn't ward and a majority of the Bench, in the matter stop to speak to you, if it wasn't for your vote .- | of Thompson vs. Ewing, or political considera-

Gov. Curtin engineered this plundering Bill through the Legislature and placed his signa-ture to it. Remember these facts, people of Berks, when you go to vote in October.

# CRIMINAL WASTE.

Our telegraphic dispatches from Washington gave us, a day or two ago, the following intersting information to tax-payers :

"WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—During the present week a visit to Alexandria has brought to light some facts showing the negligence in the Quar-termaster's Department at that point. There are now in the Government storehouses over two hundred and fifty thousand bushels of grain, which has been allowed to remain there for so Which has been knowed to remain there for so long a time, through the negligence of those in authority, that it has become entirely unfit for use, and is to be sold for what it may bring. There are also hundreds of tons of hay in the same condition."

same condition." Thus we go. Waste! waste! waste! With an enormous public debt, on which the Interest alone will be more than a hundred millions a year, and to the principal of which we add two millions a day, one would suppose that our public servants (or masters as they now rate them selves) would be quite content with the pace at which we are traveling the downward road, without accelerating our progress by such enormous waste as is recorded in the above dispatch. Think of it, tax-payers! Two hundred and fifty thous-and bushels of grain and hundreds of tons of In 1861, John Thompson, Abolitionist, receiv-ed a majority of the votes of the citizens of Philadelphia, at home, for the office of Sheriff. Mr. Ewing, Democrat, his opponent, with the vote of the citizens at home and in the army, had people î

#### The Administration Not the Government.

Judge Pearson (Republican) of Dauphin county, in a recent Charge said :

(c), is a tool on age shaft: not '' to not misunderstand me on this sub-ject. Men have the most unlimited right to con-demn, and if you please, rail at the National Administration, and object to the manner in which it conducts public affairs, but not to decry the government under which we live, or express hopes or wighes for a discolution of the Write. hopes or wishes for a dissolution of the Union, the destruction or defeat of our armise, the suc-cess of the rebels or of the rebellion. \* The Administration he may entirely condemn; the Government he is bound to support. Parties will always exist in every free country, and the question whether men will sustain or oppose a particular administration, is one in which there should ever be the most perfect freedom of opinion, but no man or set of men has any right, natural or man or set of men mas any right, manral or political, to overturn the government itself. He is bound to support and sustain it, let who will administer its affairs, until the ruler can be changed under the provisions of the Constitu-tion. There certainly can be no difficulty with tion. Instructionary intelligence drawing the distinction between sustaining the government itself, and sustaining or opposing those who temporarily administer its affairs. The latter is a constitue of activity the dense of activity the question of party, the former of patriotism."

hood, they are made devilish by appeals to their passions. It is here that bad men make their influence supreme. It is that infernal nest of office-beggers, some