Gazette and Democrat.

READING, PA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1863.

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

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

Our American fellow-citizens of African descent are likely to cost us "a pretty penny" before the reigning powers get through with their emancipation, colonization, civilization, regeneration, elevation, and glorification. The Albany *Argus*, in noticing the semi-official announcement of the court journals that the negro colonization scheme to Hayti has failed, that the negroes sent there are dead or "scattered," and further, that the President "has appointed an agent" to look into the matter; says—"If we remember rightly, a large subsidy was voted by Congress for this scheme, $100,000 (or $500,000.) This has probably been drawn from the Treasury, and 'the job' apparently 'finished.' Not so; there is still opportunity to fasten another charge on the Treasury, and so 'an agent' is to be sent, at obvious expense, to come back and report exploded an affair already known to be a failure: Tax payers! 'that's the way the money goes'—for the negro!"

THE STATE SENATE.—The Democrats gained 3 Senators in the late election, so that at the next session, the Senate will stand, politically, 16 Democrats to 17 Abolitionists. By a singular freak of fortune, one of the Abolition Senators—Harry White, of the Indiana and Armstrong district—happens to be a prisoner in Richmond, having been captured at Winchester last June. Should he not be released before the first Tuesday of January, the Senate will be tied, and the organization of that body will become a matter of doubt and perhaps delay. It is said, however, that the chief Abolition manager, Morrow B. Lowry, has gone to Washington, to call into requisition all the powers of the Government for the purpose of effecting Senator White's exchange or release. If these fail, the knowing ones say he will resign, and a new election will be ordered. As the District is strongly Abolition, this can make no change in the political complexion of the Senate. But, whether these arrangements can all be made before the meeting of the Legislature, remains to be seen.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN OHIO.—A dispatch to the New York *Herald* from Hamilton, Ohio, charges that the most gigantic frauds have been perpetrated in Ohio during the recent election. Highland county alone gives Brough a *majority of* 582 votes more than the male population of the place. It contains a population of 5,582 males, including the unnaturalized and soldiers in the army.

Revelations regarding the great majorities recently given to Brough are daily coming to light. A Methodist minister was arrested at Hamilton last week upon a charge of illegal voting. He was brought up before the Mayor, and was bound over in the sum of five hundred dollars to appear at the next session of the Court of Common Pleas.

The people of Ohio, although expecting it, were startled upon the receipt of the news of these frauds, and are now putting their heads together as to the propriety of appointing investigating Committees.

IT IS SAID on good authority that there is talk in military circles of an early repeal of one of the sections of the conscription act—that which provides for exemption by the payment of three hundred dollars. This will be urged at the next session of Congress in December, and it is not improbable that when the next draft is made, should the quota not be filled by volunteering, exemption by the payment of money will be impossible. The drafted men will have to go themselves, or furnish substitutes.

The repeal of this section will require a decision of the question on which the Abolition Doctors at present disagree, namely: whether the payment of the $300 commutation exempts for three years, or only from the present draft.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—On Friday, the 13th inst., Mrs. John Fisher, of Union township, Lebanon county, met with her death in a very distressing manner. She was crossing with her husband and a neighbor, the bridge of an abandoned railroad across Gold Mine Creek, in Cold Spring township, when the plank on which she was walking gave way and precipitated her through the bridge down about 25 feet on the rocks. She fell on her head and was killed almost instantly. She was about 54 years of age.

PENNSYLVANIANS TO BE SHOT FOR DESERTION.—Thomas Sands, Company F, 118th Pennsylvania Regiment; James Haley, Company B, 116th Pennsylvania; First Sergeant Henry H. Williams, Company I, 11th Pennsylvania; Matthias Brown, alias Albert Brown, Company B, 90th Pennsylvania, and John Dempsey, Company F, 72d Pennsylvania, have all been tried and found guilty of desertion, and sentenced to be shot. The sentence has been approved by General Meade.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.—Governor Curtin has issued a Proclamation, in accordance with the recommendation of the President, setting apart the last Thursday of November, as a day of Thanksgiving to God for the fruits of the earth and the numerous blessings which we, as a People, have enjoyed during the past year. The day will doubtless be observed in Pennsylvania in the spirit of the recommendation.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE DRAFT.—The quota of Pennsylvania, to be made up by volunteering or by a new draft on the 5th of January next, is 38,709. The one month's advance pay allowed to volunteers by the resolution of Congress, July 21, 1862, will be paid to recruits for the old organizations, enlisted under the recent orders, immediately upon their arrival at the general rendezvous.

A UNION CONGRESSMAN ELECTED IN TEXAS.—A report comes to us from Cairo, Illinois, that at the August election in Texas, Morgan, the Union candidate for Congress in the 1st Congressional District, comprising nineteen northern counties in the State, was elected. We shall be glad to see the report confirmed.

254,000 DEMOCRATS!

The full official returns of the State election are now before us, and show results which, if not all we predicted, and confidently expected, are by no means discouraging to the noble-hearted Democracy of the State, who so stoutly stood up for the true interests of the country, against the prejudice, passion, cupidity, corrupt influences, and despotic spirit, that now control the government, and were leagued together in a determined effort to keep the power they have so sadly abused. The whole vote cast for Governor, was 523,667, and for Supreme Judge 522,112. Of this, WOODWARD received 254,171, and LOWRIE 254,855 votes—being the largest number ever polled by a Democratic candidate in Pennsylvania. Judge WOODWARD's vote is 23,902 greater than was given for the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1860; and 35,105 more than the Democratic State Ticket received last year. Curtin's majority, which the Abolition papers at first boastfully claimed was 50,000—then 40,000—a day or two later 30,000—and at last stubbornly insisted could not be a vote less than 20,000—has been definitely ascertained to be just 15,325, which, in a poll of over half a million, and in the face of his majority of over 22,000 in 1860, is by no means a victory to exult at, on the one hand, or a defeat to dishearten, on the other. Knowing, as we now do, the desperate means that were used to carry this election, and the great frauds that were perpetrated by the Administrationists in Philadelphia, Allegheny, and elsewhere, this majority is readily accounted for, and we may well be surprised that it was not twice as large. Indeed, the knowing politicians on the Abolition side, are quite as much disappointed with the smallness of their majority, as we are that they should have any. They had laid their plans for at least 25,000, and the fact that they did not get it, proves that the real sentiment of the *bona fide* resident population of the State, is decidedly against them, and would have been expressed by a majority of over 30,000, had only the legal, qualified and unbiased vote of the people been polled.

Although defeated, the Democracy of Pennsylvania may find enough in the result of the late election to encourage them to future and more determined effort for their principles, and for the restoration of the Union upon its only sure ground-work—the Constitution as it is. The intervention of all the Federal and State Governments—the influence of all the patronage they wield (which is a hundred-fold greater than any previous Administrations ever possessed) the free expenditure of money by those who are making immense fortunes out of the Government and the war—and downright and wholesale fraud at the ballot-boxes—all these appliances combined, were needed to save the Administration from defeat, and they barely succeeded. *The same game cannot be played over again—let the people mark that!* Those who labored so earnestly to secure a continuance of place and patronage for the coming year, will not be so zealously inclined to "support the government" a year hence, when, let the Presidential contest result as it may, they will be likely to be "counted out." The Federal power, too, will then have to encounter a far wider field of operations, and so be materially weakened in its partizan influence; for it cannot concentrate its force upon one or two States only, as it did this fall. The frauds cannot be repeated on the same scale either; for now that we know how they were managed, we can partially guard against them. And beside, the honest, well-meaning voters, who were deluded by the false professions of loyalty and patriotism which the office-holders, contractors and their army of dependents so loudly uttered, will have their eyes opened before another year. They were told that Curtin's re-election would be equal to a victory in the field, and "break the back-bone of the rebellion" instanter—that it would end the war at once, and secure them henceforth and forever against "any more drafts." Now, of course, none of these things will or can follow the result of the election. The people who depended on such false promises, will soon discover how they have been cheated; and will become just as eager for, as they were but lately persuaded to dread, "a change."

To the Democracy of Old Berks we would say, briefly—you have made a noble fight against Executive tyranny and usurpation, official corruption, and maladministration of affairs—particularly with regard to the existing deplorable civil war. You have increased your vote 2,300 over that of 1860, and given the largest majority you ever gave for a State Candidate. To be sure, the *Journal*, with characteristic cunning, in order to divert public attention from the glaring frauds perpetrated by its own party, charges that this increased vote was dishonest. But you *and the Journal* know better—you know that it was owing only to your thorough and efficient organization by townships, and to your deep interest in the pending contest, which you regarded (and rightly) as between constitutional liberty and irresponsible despotism—that your large vote was polled. You know—and so does the *Journal* that thus maligns you without the shadow of proof—that if no more illegal votes had been given on the 13th of October, than were polled in Berks county, Judge WOODWARD would be this day our Governor elect by at least 20,000 majority. We say then, to our friends in Berks—stand by your colors—keep up your township organizations as vigorously as before—hold your regular Club meetings weekly or monthly, as you have been doing—preserve your lists of voters, and add to and revise them from time to time as may be required—abate not a jot or title of your interest and zeal in the cause you know to be right; and wait with patience, yet with determination, for the time that will surely come, and is even now near, notwithstanding our temporary reverse, when the people will again rise triumphant and free from the thraldom into which they have blindly suffered themselves to be placed, and save our republican institutions from the destruction that threatens them at the hands of those who have so impiously betrayed the most sacred trusts.

MEADE TO BE THE NEXT VICTIM.—The newspaper correspondents now assert more confidently than ever that Gen. Meade is to be removed. The reason is said to be that at Washington the late campaign in Virginia "is regarded as a most calamitous and discreditable failure." Should Meade be removed, there is no telling who will succeed him. The choice lies between Sedgwick, Warren and Sickles. We are now almost upon the anniversary of McClellan's removal of last year. Then the headquarters were at Warrenton; they are at Warrenton now. Then there was a strong desire to go to Fredericksburg; there is one now. We have the events of the year 1863 to enact over again, and we trust the sad experience we have had will teach a salutary lesson.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—Messrs. Strickland & Brother send us the November Number of the "Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature," containing an admirable selection of the very best articles from the European Periodicals of the latest dates; and embellished with a fine full-length portrait of the Archduke Maximilian, the prospective Emperor of our once sister Republic, Mexico. The "Eclectic" is a publication of sterling merit and permanent interest and value.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The Full Official Vote.

The following table contains the full official vote of the State for Governor and Supreme Judge, as returned to the State Department at Harrisburg:

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR. Curtin, A.	GOVERNOR. Woodward, D.	SUP. JUDGE. Agnew, A.	SUP. JUDGE. Lowrie, D.
Adams	2,689	2,917	2,698	2,918
Allegheny	17,708	10,053	17,570	10,155
Armstrong	3,146	2,977	3,106	2,992
Beaver	3,037	2,056	3,085	2,059
Bedford	2,430	2,704	2,398	2,680
Berks	6,005	12,627	5,936	12,671
Blair	3,283	2,386	3,259	2,418
Bradford	6,722	2,954	6,565	2,929
Bucks	6,266	6,836	6,247	6,858
Butler	3,328	3,054	3,336	3,023
Cambria	2,164	3,000	2,138	3,020
Cameron	318	216	309	219
Carbon	1,542	2,119	1,531	2,114
Centre	2,714	3,058	2,680	3,058
Chester	7,998	5,498	7,958	5,521
Clarion	1,618	2,598	1,591	2,608
Clinton	1,607	1,911	1,592	1,908
Clearfield	1,531	2,483	1,526	2,484
Columbia	1,801	3,342	1,801	3,346
Crawford	6,141	4,236	6,056	4,163
Cumberland	3,434	4,075	3,400	4,116
Dauphin	5,065	3,875	5,015	3,908
Delaware	3,462	1,789	3,421	1,820
Erie	6,259	3,260	6,178	3,258
Elk	336	722	317	734
Fayette	3,091	3,791	3,098	3,771
Franklin	3,876	3,710	3,869	3,710
Fulton	761	1,022	750	1,026
Forest	91	58	91	56
Greene	1,484	2,960	1,440	2,953
Huntingdon	3,260	2,167	3,225	2,204
Indiana	3,961	1,955	3,904	1,967
Jefferson	1,754	1,698	1,739	1,695
Juniata	1,456	1,737	1,443	1,742
Lancaster	13,341	7,650	13,354	7,668
Lawrence	3,063	1,251	3,064	1,236
Lebanon	3,658	2,658	3,645	2,658
Lehigh	3,696	5,526	3,686	5,523
Luzerne	7,022	9,808	6,910	9,849
Lycoming	3,414	3,366	3,347	3,911
Mercer	3,907	3,408	3,897	3,403
McKean	727	622	709	631
Mifflin	1,709	1,626	1,694	1,627
Monroe	684	2,712	648	2,659
Montgomery	6,238	7,489	6,175	7,512
Montour	1,112	1,447	1,100	1,458
Northampton	3,465	6,538	3,459	6,540
Northumberl'd	2,649	3,356	2,608	3,383
Perry	2,328	2,296	2,312	2,304
Philadelphia	44,274	37,193	43,914	37,516
Pike	270	1,184	258	1,166
Potter	1,470	619	1,442	597
Schuylkill	6,506	8,547	6,462	8,563
Somerset	3,064	1,738	3,060	1,744
Snyder	1,758	1,331	1,755	1,326
Sullivan	359	713	354	711
Susquehanna	4,131	2,932	4,098	2,930
Tioga	4,504	1,617	4,426	1,610
Union	2,024	1,250	1,995	1,258
Venango	3,295	2,979	8,271	2,981
Warren	2,274	1,386	2,246	1,382
Washington	4,627	4,371	4,617	4,366
Wayne	2,211	3,152	2,194	3,135
Westmoreland	4,494	5,581	4,473	5,581
Wyoming	1,379	1,418	1,355	1,421
York	5,512	8,069	5,557	8,097
Total	269,496	254,171	267,257	254,855
	254,171		254,855	
Majorities	15,325		12,402	

ABOLITION MAJORITIES.

	Curtin.	Agnew.
Allegheny	7,656	7,415
Armstrong	169	114
Beaver	981	976
Blair	897	841
Bradford	3,768	3,636
Butler	274	313
Cameron	102	90
Chester	2,490	2,437
Crawford	1,905	1,898
Dauphin	1,190	1,107
Delaware	1,673	1,601
Erie	2,999	2,920
Franklin	166	159
Forest	33	35
Huntingdon	1,093	1,021
Indiana	2,006	1,937
Jefferson	56	44
Lancaster	5,691	5,686
Lawrence	1,812	1,828
Lebanon	1,005	992
McKean	105	78
Mercer	499	494
Mifflin	83	67
Perry	32	8
Philadelphia	7,081	6,398
Potter	854	845
Somerset	1,326	1,316
Snyder	427	429
Susquehanna	1,202	1,168
Tioga	2,887	2,816
Union	774	737
Venango	313	291
Warren	888	864
Washington	256	251

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES.

	Woodward.	Lowrie.
Adams	228	220
Bedford	274	282
Berks	6,622	6,735
Bucks	570	611
Cambria	836	882
Carbon	577	583
Centre	344	378
Clarion	980	1,017
Clearfield	952	958
Clinton	304	316
Columbia	1,541	1,545
Cumberland	641	716
Elk	386	417
Fayette	700	673
Fulton	261	276
Greene	1,476	1,513
Juniata	281	299
Lehigh	1,830	1,887
Luzerne	2,786	2,939
Lycoming	451	564
Monroe	2,028	2,011
Montgomery	1,251	1,337
Montour	335	358
Northampton	3,073	3,081
Northumberland	707	775
Pike	914	908
Schuylkill	2,041	2,101
Sullivan	354	357
Wayne	941	941
Westmoreland	1,087	1,103
Wyoming	39	76
York	2,557	2,540

THE DEMOCRATIC WAR-CREED IN A NUT-SHELL.—"We complain," said Judge Parker in his recent noble speech at the Cooper Institute in New-York, "that the war is not prosecuted to a speedy termination. We complain that its object and purposes are perverted to partisan ends. A war waged for the single purpose of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the Union would have ended long ago. A war for the extermination of slavery will be interminable." Truth was never more forcibly uttered in as few words. Pursue the Abolition doctrine that the seceded States are foreign territory, and must take the law and all their local institutions from their conquerors,—such a law and such institutions as Sumner, Beecher, Greeley, Whiting, and their set would dictate—and the child is not born that will see the end of this war. To suppress rebellion, is a very simple and imperative duty, which every citizen will acknowledge. But to pervert a war, commenced for that purpose, into rebellion itself against the constitutional limitations upon Federal authority—for what are the usurpations of the Administration but that?—is quite another matter, and a just subject of complaint.

THE REBEL AUTHORITIES at Richmond have directed that gold sent to Union prisoners in that city shall be delivered, but that Treasury Notes, which are not regarded as money by the Rebel Government, shall be exchanged for Rebel scrip—thus forcing our men to expend what they recieve in the city.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF OHIO.—The total vote of Ohio is 430,427. Brough's majority is 61,572.

City Affairs.

EPISCOPAL SERVICE AT THE COURT HOUSE.—Divine service will be held at the Court House, to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 10 o'clock; also in the evening at 7 o'clock. The Rector of Christ Church will preach his Second Anniversary Sermon in the evening.

THE UNION PRAYER MEETING will be held to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, in the Ebenezer Methodist Church, South Fourth street, at 3 o'clock. All persons are respectfully invited to attend.

DEMOCRATIC CITY CLUB.—The regular monthly meeting of the Club will be held this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Club Room, Eben's Hall. The punctual attendance of the members is requested.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT DEAD.—Joseph Bower, a resident of Hampden, a suburb of Reading, commonly known as "Helltown," died on Wednesday last, at the extraordinary age of 103 years. He will be buried this afternoon, in the Charles Evans Cemetery.

THE SUNDAY TRAIN on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, has been discontinued, and will not run again until next Summer. There will therefore be no train upon this road to-morrow.

READING ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.—On and after Monday next, November 2d, the Reading Accommodation train will leave this city at 6¼ A. M. and Philadelphia at 4½ P. M.—half an hour later from Reading, and half an hour earlier from Philadelphia than at present.

OPENING PARTY.—Prof. Stouch will give his opening Party at Aulenbach's Hall, on Thursday evening next, November 5th. Those wishing to enjoy a pleasant evening, should not fail to attend.

COMMUTATION MONEY PAID.—Up to yesterday, 284 drafted men in Berks county had paid to the Collector of Internal Revenue, the commutation money fixed by the Conscription Act in lieu of military service, amounting in the aggregate to $85,200.

NOVEMBER COURT will commence on Monday next. The list of Jurors for the term is published in another column.

We hope that our country friends who may know themselves to be indebted to this office for subscriptions, advertising, &c, and who may have business in town during the three weeks' session of Court, will avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, to call and settle their bills. In these times of high prices and cash payments, the Printer needs his money as fast as he earns it, to get along in business.

CHRIST CHURCH, IMPROVED.—A perspective drawing of the front, tower and spire of Christ Church, as it is intended to be, when the reconstruction now under way shall be completed, is now on exhibition in the window of Strickland's Bookstore, and attracts general and admiring notice. It makes a beautiful picture, and, as we understand, faithfully represents the design of the architect, Edward T. Potter, Esq., of New-York. The new front of the Church, as far as it has been put up, is an accurate copy of the drawing, and if the architect's design, as embodied in this picture, is carried to completion, we shall have in this renovated Church edifice one of the purest and most imposing specimens of Gothic architecture in the land—something that will be an object of pleasure and pride, not only to the congregation who are to worship in it, but to all our citizens of enterprise and taste.

OUR INLAND CITIES.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, in an article under this heading, makes use of the vote cast at the last election, for the purpose of instituting a comparison of the growth of the three inland cities of Pennsylvania—Reading, Lancaster and Harrisburg—during the last three years. The vote of the three cities was as follows:

	Curtin.	Woodward.	Total.
Reading	2158	2169	4327
Lancaster	1603	1512	3275
Harrisburg	1274	1343	2617

"Allowing seven inhabitants to every voter, the population of the three cities would be as follows: Reading 29,869, Lancaster 26,825, Harrisburg 18,319, and this we believe to be very nearly the actual number of inhabitants in each city. At all events, it fairly shows the relative numbers. Comparing this population with the population reported in each city by the census of 1850 and 1860, we have the following figures:

	1850.	1860	1863.
Reading	15,743	23,161	29,869
Lancaster	12,369	17,603	26,825
Harrisburg	7,834	13,405	18,319

The increase in the last three years may be stated as follows:

INCREASE IN THREE YEARS.

Reading	6708,	or about 29 per cent.
Lancaster	3222,	" " 18 " "
Harrisburg	4914,	" " 36 " "

"The ancient city of Lancaster, which was once much larger than either Reading or Harrisburg, has been distanced by the former and bids fair soon to be left behind by the latter. Reading grows steadily and rapidly; but at the present time Harrisburg is growing faster than any interior town in the State, as any one may learn who visits the place, sees the great number of new buildings, and learns of the demand for houses and the high rates asked and obtained for them."

Harrisburg is growing faster than Reading, because there is more room for improvement there and more need of it. We think, however, that the *Bulletin*, in allowing seven inhabitants to each voter, makes an over-estimate. This will be apparent, in comparing the increase of Reading from 1850 to 1860, with the above estimated increase in the three following years. The *actual* increase in the ten years named, was 7,418; while the increase, according to the *Bulletin's* computation, during the three years subsequent, would be 6,703, or nearly as much, which is evidently too great. When we take into account the draft upon our population which the war has made, and the fact that few new business enterprises have started here since the war, to invite residents from abroad, it will be found that such an increase, in three years, could not have taken place. An allowance of 6 inhabitants to each voter would, in our opinion, come much nearer the truth. This would make the present population of the three cities stand relatively as follows: Reading, 25,602; Lancaster, 17,850; Harrisburg, 15,702—which is about as near the correct computation as an estimate can be brought.

CLOTHING STORE ROBBED.—The store of Mr. J. B. Rixstine, No. 659 Penn street, was broken into on Tuesday night, and robbed of all the fine cloths it contained, together with a number of pieces of ready-made Clothing. The burglar escaped with his plunder. We have also heard of several attempted burglaries in this city during the past week or two, and the papers of the neighboring towns contain accounts of the operations of burglars among their stores. It may be inferred from this that an organized gang of these scoundrels are abroad in the country; and therefore our citizens should exercise extraordinary caution in securing their premises at night. It would also be well for our Night Policemen to use their utmost vigilance in going their rounds, and to watch closely every suspicious character that they may come across at unseasonable hours.

"MANDERBACH'S SPRING" FOR SALE.—The valuable Hotel property and Summer Resort, near Womelsdorf Station, well known as "The South Mountain House," belonging to the Estate of Ex-Sheriff John Manderbach, deceased, will be publicly sold, by order of the Orphans' Court, on Saturday, the 28th of November. This is a very desirable property for any one acquainted with the business of keeping a Summer Boarding House. The Spring is one of the purest and most valuable in the State, the grounds are romantic and beautiful, and the house and out-buildings are new, commodious, well ventilated, and adapted to the comfort and pleasure of guests. The place has had an excellent custom every season since it was opened, and in the hands of an enterprising man, would yield a handsome income.

SUDDEN DEATH AND MAN SHOT.—Abraham Stroup, of this city, who was among the conscripts in the late draft, fell dead, from a stroke of apoplexy, last Saturday morning, in Bingaman street, below Seventh.

Reuben Homan, who left here as a substitute for Mr Berger, was shot dead between Baltimore and Washington last week while in the act of attempting to escape from his guard. He was about 36 years of age, and had been in the service before, and had acquitted himself in a very creditable manner.

FAREWELL SERMON.—The Rev. Benjamin Bausman preached his farewell sermon in the German Reformed Church, on Sunday morning last. The exercises were of a peculiarly solemn and impressive character. Mr. Bausman has accepted a call to the German Reformed congregation in Reading. He leaves many warm friends behind him, who, while they regret to part with him, wish him abundant success in his new field of labor.—*Chambersburg "Valley Spirit."*

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—Mr. Adam Brown, formerly a resident of this city, but for a number of years past living near Pinegrove, Schuylkill county, was killed on the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, on Tuesday evening last. His remains were brought to the residence of his daughter, in this city, on Thursday, and yesterday interred in the Charles Evans Cemetery.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—We would caution persons against using internal revenue stamps for postage, as they are of no use whatever. In cases where such stamps are used, full postage is charged to the recipient of the letter, the value of the internal revenue stamps going for nothing as postage. It should also be remembered that there is no the best postage rate in use now, the lowest rate for drop letters and newspapers being two cents.

THE 104TH PENNA. VOLUNTEERS.—Col. W. W. H. Davis has written, for the *Doylestown Democrat*, an interesting historical sketch of the 104th Regiment Penna. Volunteers, from the date of their enlistment to the present time. We extract from it the following statistics of the numerical strength, and casualties, &c., suffered by the Regiment since it has been in service:

Numerical Condition of the Regiment while in the Department of the South.

Date.	Present.	Absent.	Present Sick.
January 1, 1863,	598	142	1
January 15	600	138	6
February 15,	596	148	13
March 1,	588	138	7
March 15,	583	134	9
April 1,	579	124	15
April 15,	567	137	7
May 1,	565	136	13
May 15,	523	170	13
June 1,	522	155	10
June 15,	558	116	15
July 1,	556	112	18
July 15,	540	127	17
August 1,	536	121	33
August 15,	535	120	52
September 1,	542	98	64

Casualties, Discharges, Deaths, &c., in the Reading Company, from September 1861 to September 1863.

Company H.

KILLED IN ACTION—May 31, 1862.

Privates, Amos B. Stackhouse, Henry Lutz, Charles Nagle, Solomon Selders, William Richards, Nathaniel Gay, July 3, 1862, by explosion of gunboat Mound City, Mississippi River.

WOUNDED RECOVERED.

Captain Walter, May 31, 1862, Fair Oaks.
Lieut's Ashenfelter, do do
Diller B. Groff, May 24, 1862, Savage Station.
Privates, Wm. B. Rhoad, May 31, 1863, Fair Oaks.
George Moyer, do do
James Dean, do do
Levi Rathman, do do
Benjamin Miller, do do
William Knoche, Aug. 31, 1863, Morris Island.
Corporal Jno. P. Housum, Sept. 5, 1863, do

DESERTED.

Privates, Elisha Strauser, Oct. 13, 1861, Doylestown.
Reuben Becker, March 29, 1862, Washington.
Christian Steily, July 12, 1862, Philadelphia.

DISCHARGED FOR DISABILITY.

Henry Ranneberger, March 28, 1862, Washington.
Edward Maicks, July 21, do
Charles Miron, July 25, Harrison's Landing.
John Worthington, July 31, do
Aaron Potts, do do
George F. Saylor, Sept. 4, Yorktown, Va.
James S. Braley, Sept. 10, Annapolis, Md.
Charles Schlezel, Sept. 12, Washington.
Wm. McDermott, July 31, Harrison's Landing.
John S. Hinman, Oct. 20, Yorktown, Va.
Samuel Rudenruck, Nov. 1, do
John J. Jackson, Nov. 16, Baltimore.
Charles Fublan, Dec. 27, Reading.
Thomas Bower, Feb. 16, 1863, Washington.
Moses Neunamacher, Feb. 17, do
Aaron Heinz, June 2, Beaufort, S. C.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Samuel Morris, Feb. 18, 1862, Washington.
Chester R. Crosby, March 6, do
Elias Wolf, May 8, Yorktown, Va.
James Galliger, May 30, Baltimore.
William Roland, Sept. 21, Reading.
Anthony Bower, Sept. 28, Yorktown, Va.
Jonathan Kennedy, Aug. 25, do
John Harner, Nov. 6, Baltimore.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Daniel Brenzinger, Private, June 6, 1862, Fortress Monroe.

PROMOTIONS.

1st Lieut. Diller B. Groff, Captain, Nov. 8, 1862.
2d Lieut. C. W. Ashenfelter, 1st Lieut., Nov. 8, 1862.
Ord. Sergeant Chas. A. Ritting, 2d Lieut., Nov. 8, 1862.

Col. Davis concludes his sketch with the following well merited tribute to the Chaplain of the 104th, our former fellow townsman, the Rev. WILLIAM R. GRIES:

"This little sketch has already been extended to much greater length than was contemplated, and must be brought to a close. Before doing so, however, I must be permitted to say a word of Chaplain Gries. He is one of the most valuable members of the regiment, and makes it his daily pleasure and duty to increase the well-being of the men to the extent of his power. He is ready to serve them at all times, and as friend and pastor, ministers to their temporal as well as their spiritual welfare. He exemplifies by his daily walk and practice, the practical virtues of a Christian. It was a fortunate day for the regiment when he accepted a commission in it."

INTERESTING FROM RICHMOND.—The following letter from Capt. E. A. Mads, of Company B, 88th Penna. Volunteers, to the editors of the *Times*, will be deeply interesting to the relatives and friends of the brave Union officers whose names are mentioned, inasmuch as it conveys the gratifying news that these officers, although prisoners in the enemy's hands, are safe and well:

LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, VA., October 2d, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—As Reading is so strongly represented here I think a line or so would be acceptable to our friends, and will give them to you, though I shall have to be very brief as we are not permitted to write very long letters. I arrived here on the 16th of July in company with one hundred and eighty officers captured at Gettysburg, including Lieuts. Grant and Boone, of my company, Capt. Scholl, of Co. I, and Capt John Teed, of the 116th. I met on entering, Capt. Ed. Ross and Lieut. Morgan Kupp, who seemed quite glad to have company from home. The arrival of prisoners is hailed by the cry of fresh fish, we have a fresh supply nearly every day. Sept. 20th about two hundred arrived from Rosecrans's army, among whom was Capt. Ed. Smith, who looked quite worn out from his long march. We are all enjoying good health, but getting intolerably fat, ragged, and lazy. I don't think any of us will ever work again, for my part I intend to keep a *Toll-gate*, as that is as lazy a job as I know of, but if you know of anything *lighter* I shall want you to recommend me when I get home. There are upwards of eight hundred officer confined here now. The building was formerly occupied by Libby & Son, ship chandlers. It is three stories high, and about 120 feet front by 90 deep. We employ our time in the study of French, Spanish, German, Phonography and Military Tactics, and we have the very best of teachers, then too we have card playing for pleasure and for money, besides chess &c., also prayer meeting every night, and preaching three times on Sunday. We are a very temperate set of men, all seem to *swear off* when they enter here, reason, *no liquor allowed in the building*. Those who have money live quite well as we have every facility to purchase anything we wish, and do our own cooking. I have become very expert, but *don't tell any girl or she will want to hire me for maid* when I get back, but I must stop, I am getting too much and I am afraid they will send it back to me. My regards to everybody.

Yours, &c., MASS.

THE NEW-ENGLAND ECONOMIST, is the name of an Improved Gas Burner which is being introduced into this city by Herman Conant, A. E. Its merits consist in economy, durability, and the purity and mellowness of light. It consists in reality of two burners, one within the other. The inside burner measures the quantity of gas used, and will *always* measure the same quantity, as it is not affected by the flame, and consequently never gets "burned out." The outer or upper burner is merely a tube with a "fan" tip, the capacity of which is several times larger than the inside tip; hence the gas is very much rarified when it approaches the oxygen of the atmosphere and mixing freely with it, is entirely consumed. This burner never "blows," and owing to the process of rarifying the gas, only one-half the size is required to give the same light as the common burner; that is, a three foot *improved burner will* give a light equal to an ordinary six-foot burner. This burner is really no *humbug* like the many burners that have been thrown upon the public. The following is an experiment made at the Gas House: A common five feet burner, burned 6¼ cubic feet, per hour. The improved 2½ feet burner, burned 5 cubic feet, per hour, giving the same light, both at full head; and at three-quarters head, the 5 foot burner, burned 7 cubic feet, and the improved burner burned 3 3-10 feet. Now, here is a saving of one-half, *and if people who use gas would give this improvement an unprejudiced examination they would be doing themselves a great favor.* This burner has strong friends in this city who have given it a trial, and have *never failed to make a friend where a trial was made.* Mr. Conant is about closing up his labors in this city, and all who wish to see the burner tried, should leave their address immediately at Mishler's Hotel. All orders will be promptly attended to.

AMOUNT OF COAL transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, during the week ending Thursday, October 29, 1863.

	Tons.	Cwt.
From Port Carbon,	27,204	07
" Pottsville,	2,032	10
" Schuylkill Haven,	26,374	06
" Auburn,	5,434	12
" Port Clinton,	8,578	09
" Harrisburg,	3,436	17
Total for week	73,061	01
Previously this year,	2,676,147	15
TOTAL,	2,649,208	16
To same time last year,	2,037,850	01

DR. H. W. JOHNSON'S ESTATE.—Attention is invited to the notice of the Administrators of the Estate of the late Dr. Johnson, of Boyerstown, desiring a settlement of all claims against and indebtedness to the same, on or before the 1st of January, 1864. The Administrators will also sell, on the 17th of November, at Pottstown, 50 shares of stock in the Bank of Pottstown.

THE WASHINGTON HOSE LADIES' FAIR.—We are requested to state that contributions of unmanufactured goods are especially solicited for this Fair, a large number of ladies having volunteered to make them up into articles of use. Contributions may be left with any of the Lady Managers, or at the stores of Wm. G. Von Nieda and F. P. Heller; or, upon notice being given, will be called for.

HORSE STOLEN.—A black mare, between 9 and 10 years old, was stolen from the stable of Mr. Jacob A. Blatt, in Centre township, near Mohrsville, on Monday night last. A reward of $25 is offered for the recovery of the horse and arrest of the thief. The rascal broke the lock of the stable-door, in order to get at the object of his search.

CONGRESS OF BREWERS.—The third annual Congress of the Brewers of the United States commenced its session in Cincinnati, on Wednesday last, in the National Hall, Vine, above Canal street. Our townsman, Frederick Lauer, Esq., is President of