## READING BAZETTE & DEMOCRAT.

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

1 LAWRENCE GETZ, EDITOR.1

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1863.

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[Larger Advertisements in proportion.] turs' and Administrators' Notices, 6 insertions \$2,00 pis: Notices and Legal Notices, 3 " 1,50 isi Notice, as reading matter, 10 cls. a line for one Berlinen. Marriage notices 25 cents each. Deaths will be with full consumers.

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of recewing their advertisements every three weeks—but of where. Any additional renowals, or advertising ex-cellent the mount contracted for, will be charged extra-sions that the rates above specified for transient adverrements.
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Strick Breat, opposite the Keystone House, Reading.

JOHN RALETON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE WITH A. B. WANNER, NORTH
Sixth Street, (above the Court House,) Reading, Pa.
February 21, 1863-1y

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM H. LIVINGOOD, ATTORNEY AT
Law, has removed his office to the north side of
Court street first door below Sixth. [dec 22-tf] Charles Davis,

Charles Davis,

A TTORNEY AT LAW—HAS REMOVED HIS

Office to the Office lately occupied by the Hoa. David
f. dordon, decessed, in Sixth street, opposite the Court
[april 14]

Daniel Ermentrout,
A 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 Rast
Pean street, Roading, Pa. [March 10, 1860.

LEBANON VALLEY INSTITUTE. ANNVILLE, LEBANON COUNTY, PA. A SELECT BO ARDING SCHOOL.

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A of Instruction thorough and complete—number of card en limited. Vascations in September and October. Spenes per quarter \$35. For Circulars and information, edites.

March 7-tr]

W.J. BURNSIDE, Annville, Pa

FREELAND SEMINARY, WILL OPEN ITS WINTER SESSION

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United States Bounty, Back Pay and Pension Office, COURT STREET, NEAR SIXTH.

TAVING BEEN ENGAGED IN COLLECTing claims against the Government, I feel confident
test all who have heretofore employed me will cheerfully
statement by promptness and fidelity. My charges are
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DEALER IN FOREIGN AND AMERICAN
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P. Bushong & Sons. JANUFACTURERS OF BURNING FLUID M Abartate, Deodorized and Druggists' Alcohol; also, its oil, which they will sell at the lowest Wholesals itself as the lowest Wholesals itself as the lowest Wholesals itself as Orders respectfully solicited. [march 12

G. M. MILLER, M. D., Eclectic Physician and Surgeon, GRADUATE OF THE ECLECTIC MEDI al Gollege Philadelphia, offers his professional ser to the citizens of Hamburg and vicinity. Fainfu al operations, such as Setting Broken and Dialocato-Amputations, Cutting Gazers, Tumors, &c., will formed under the Influence of Ether, at the consen

the patient.

Office at his residence in Main street, Hamburg, Pa.
May 9, 1863-4f DR. T. YARDLEY BROWN, SURGEON DENTIST. GRADUATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Dental College. Toeth extracted by Fran-cia' Electro Magnette process, with Clarke's improvement. With this method testh are fitzeded with much less pain than the usual way. No stura charge. Office in Fifth street, opposite the Presbyte-lea Church. SOLDIERS'

BOUNTY-MONEY, BACH-PAY AND PENSION CLAIMS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY A. K. STAUFFER,

ttorney at Law. Office in Court Street, Jan 31-11] • READING, PA.

F. P. HELLER, WATCHMAKER, JEWELER,

AND DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, QPOONS, SPECTACLES, GOLD PENS, &c Sign of the "BRG WATCH," No. 53% East Fenz freet, above Strik, north side, Reading, Pa. Sey Every article warranted to be what it is sold for fathes, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired with particular tonation, and guaranteed.

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DUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS TOF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTEMPED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DB. RIGGS, during the last few Years. Thir truss, being covered with Hard Rubber, is Perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestractible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be fettined it shellances commarison with any trus may be fettined it shellances commarison with any trus known. out satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may stone kno-br. RIGGS. Office, No. 2 BARCLAY ST., New-York. Nov. 15-1y

OR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, 200 WHIET L Granite Tea Setts of the newest style. NOR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, 300 GRANITE

OR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, 1000 SETS OR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, THE LARG. est assortment of Liverpool Ware ever of

PORSALE AT THE OLD JAIL, A LARGE assortment of Pittsburgh, Boston and Franch Glass-Pare of every description. est variety of Bar and Hotel Glass, China and Queenswer furniture ever offered in Reading.

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vielphia prices. WILLIAM RHOADS, Jr.

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Obtained.

DR. JOHNSTON HAS DISCOVERED THE R. JOHNSTON HAS DISCOVERED THE most Certain, Speady and only Reflectual Remedy in the World for all Private Diseases, Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Beltitty, Norvonness, Dyspepsia, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion, of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trembing, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terrible Disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those SECRY and solitary practices more fatat to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulyses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible,

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL,

ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY.
The Only Place Where a Cure Can be

hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG PALEDY

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

THERIAGE.

Married Persons or Young Men contemplating mar-

Immediately Unred and Full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders Life and Marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victime of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may sease. Now, who that understand the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived of the pleasure of healthy officpring, the most sections and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Panetions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Kervom irritability, Dyspeyla, Pulpitation of the Heart, Indigastion, Constitutional Debility, a wasting of the Frame, Cough, Constamption, Decay and Death.

Office, No. 7 South Frederick Street. Lett hand side going from baltimore street, a few dog from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number. Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor Divloym hangs in his suffice

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs.

DR. JOHNSTON, Member of the Royal College of Sargeons, London, Grad-nate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spant in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and else-where, has effected some of the most astonishing cares that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, grast nervousness, being starmed at sudden sounds, bashulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometime with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have lajured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which rain both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, stady, society or marriage.

These are some of the ead and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Nescalar Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Despels, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Fanctions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depressions of Spirits, Bvil Forbodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distract, Love of Solitade, Timidity, &c., are some of the writs produced.

THOUSANDS of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaclated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

YOUNG MEN Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indul-ged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriare

ply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and anjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such pursons more, before contemplate

Marriage,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote countblat happiness. Indeed, without these the journey through life becomes a weary pligrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despir and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another be-

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE. When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease it too often happons that an III-timed sense of shame, o dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who from education and respectability, can alone befriend him delaying till the constitutional avenutoms of this horri delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, accurate pains in the lead and limbs, dimness of sight, desiness, nodes on the sain-bones and arms, biotohes on the shin-bones and arms, biotohes on the head, since and extremulties, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiscration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Cannity from whence no traveller returns."

It is a melansholy fact that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, oving to the unskillfulness of ignorant presenders, who, by the use of that Deadly Poison, Mercary, ruin the constitution and make the residue o life miscrable.

STRANGERS

Trust not your lives, or health, to the care of many Unlearned and worthless Pretenders, Jestitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated. By windows, meanth of Christy they know you Educated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep you triffing month after month taking their filthy and poison-one compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to

tailed, and in despair, leave you with runed number to sigh over your own galling desprointment. Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advertising. His credentials or diplomae always hang in his office. His remedies or treatment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life epect in the great hespitals of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive Private Practice than any other Physician in the world.

INDORSHMENT OF THE

Press.

The many thousands enred at this institution year after year, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Snn," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, beddes his standing as a gentlemen of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

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

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D.,

BOUNTY MONEY, **BACK-PAY** 

AND PENSIONS. A PPLICATIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED to.

May 30-tr]

PROMPTLY ATTENDED to.

SHEAKER, Attorney at Law,
Office in Court Street, Reading.

FRENCH'S HOTEL

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, CITY OF NEW YORK. Single Rooms Fifty Cents per Day. City Hall Square, corner Frankfort St.. (OPPOSITE CITY HALL.)

MEALS A THEY MAY BE ORDERED IN the spacious refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Baih Rooms attached to the Hotel.

\*\*Beware of RUNNERS and HACKMEN who say we are full.

R. FRENCH, Proprietor. Jan 17-1y] WILLIAM PENN HOUSE,

Corner of Penn and Tenth STS. READING, PA. BERTOLETTE GRANT, Proprietor.
THIS HOUSE BEING A LICENSED TAVERN

the best of Liquors are kept at the Bar, and as good a table as any other Hotel in the county. Accommodations for Boarders and Travellers. Charges reasonable. Lunch from 9 to 11 o'clock, daily. [June 6-tf. Commercial Broker.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN onta License as a COMMERCIAL BROKER, 1s prepared to negotiate for the purchase and sale of

out a line...
ared to negotiate for sec...
RRAL ESTATE,
COIN,
STOCKS,
BONDS.
MORTGAGES,
Colley and other Securities, Goods in unbroken Packages, Collection of Rents, and any other business of a Commission Broker or Agent.

See Parties having business to do in his line are request ed to give him a call. JACOB C. SCHORNER,

OFFICE in Court Street, next door above Alderman

THE WIDOWED SWORD. They have sent me the word that my brave boy wore On the field of his young renown—
On the last rad field, where his fate was sealed, And the sun of his days went down,

Boeleu.

Awe; with tears, That are blinding me so; There is joy in his years,
Though his young head be low;
And I'll gaze with a solemn delight evermore, On the sword that my brave boy wore.

Twas for freedom and home that I gave him away, Like the sons of his race of old: And though, aged and gray, I am children this day— He is dearer a thousand fold.

There's a glory above him To hallow his name— A land that will love him Who died for its fame; And a solace will shine, when my old heart is sore,

Round the sword that my brave boy wore. All so noble, so true-how they stood, how they fell In the battle, the plague, and the cold : Oh, so bravely and well as e er story could tell
Of the flowers of the heroes of old.
Like a sword through the foe

Was that Tearful attack, That, so bright ere the blow, Comes so bloodily back;
And, foremost among them his colors he bore—
And here is the sword that my brave boy wore.

It was kind of his comrades, ye know not how kind; Ye know not how kind and how steadfast of mind The soldier to sorrow can be.

They knew well how lonely...

How grievously wrung, Is the heart that its only Love loses so young; And they closed his dark sye when the battle was o'er, And sent his old father the sword that he wore.

NOT NOW.

The path of duty I clearly trace, I stand with conscience face to face, And all her pains allow; Calling and crying the while for grace, "Some other time, and some other place-

O, not to-day-not now !' I know 'tis a demon boding ill, I know I have power to do if I will, and I put my hand to th' plough ; I have fair, sweet seeds in my barn, and lo! When all the farrows are ready to sow. The voice says, "O, not now!"

My peace I sell at the price of woe-In heart and in spirit I suffer so, The anguish wrings my brow, But still I linger and cry for grace— Some other time, and some other place-O, not to-day-not now!" I talk to my stubborn heart and say,

The work I must do I will do to-day; I will make to the Lord a vow: And I will not rest and I will not sleep Till the vow I bave vowed I rise and keep And the demon cries, "Not now!"

And so the days and the years go by, And so I register lie upon lie, And break with Heaven my vow; For when I would boldly take my stand, This terrible demon stays my hand—
"O. not to-day—not now!"
[Alice Cary.

Bales and Shetches

ANGLING FOR A HUSBAND.

Madame D-, who resided at Chaton, was a lady of the strictest character and of a heart progress under water that it was easy to comproof against allurements. She prided heself plete his conquest on land. upon her great insensibility, and with profound indifference had repulsed all those gallants who had volunteered to offer their addresses. The country was for her a veritable retreat; she shonned reunions, and was ouly happy in solitude. The charms of a chosen circle, the pleasures of the world, had for her no attraction and her favorite recreation was that of angling, an amusement worthy of an unfeeling woman.

She was accustomed every pleasant day to station herself at the extremity of the lonely dows its next highest link. island of Chaton, and there, with a book in one passed in fishing, reading or dreaming. A lover who had always been intimidated by

her coolness and who had never ventured on a the passions. And whatever animals approach spoken or a written declaration, surprised her at nearest to this faculty of comprehension-this her favorite pursuit one day, when he had come to the island for the purpose of enjoying a swimming bath.

He observed her for a long time without disso fortunate that he at last hit upon the desired plan-a novel expedient, indeed-yet they are always most successful with such women as precend to be invulnerable.

The next day our amorous hero returned to species to express all the qualities of a man. the island, studied the ground, made his arrangements, and when Madame D--- had resumed are comprehended the elements of all the good her accustomed place he slipped away to a remote and all the evil, all the love and all the hatred, and retired shelter, and after divesting himself that ever soothed the sorrows or shook the soul of his clothing, he entered the stream. An ex- of humanity. cellent swimmer and skillful diver, he trusted to

it to his letter. Madame D- perceiving the movement of her line, supposed that a fish was biting.

had doubled the cape which extended out into the water separating them from each other, and his passage under the willows. The deed was

Madame D- pulled in her line, and what an unexpected letter.

her name! So, then, this letter which she had fished up fearlessly, he will spring to the fray with all

was addressed to her. This was somewhat miraculous. She was afraid. Her troubled glace scrutinized the surrounding water.

As soon as she was alone, and closeted, with her- highest of the Alma. self, and as soon as the paper, perfectly water proof and written upon with indelible ink, was finds his human development in a class of nega- Government could aid in its accomplishment." the plain precepts and practice of the Apostles surrendered.

its perusal.

words. . "What insolence." Still the insolence had come to her in so ex-

suffer her to treat this letter as she had so many others-pitilessly burn it without a reading. No-she read it quite through. The lover, who

dated his letter from the bottom of the river, had sive nature. skillfully adopted the allegory and introduced himself as a grotesque inhabitant of the waters. The fable was gracefully managed, and with the jesting tone which he had adopted was mingled comprehension and infinitely hard moutheda true, serious, ardent centiment, expressed with oh, very! beauty and eloquence.

The next day, Madame D \_\_\_\_ returned to the island, not without emotion and a trace of fear. She threw her line with a trembling hand, and shuddered as a moment after she perceived the movement of the hook.

Is it a fish? Is it a letter? It was a letter.

in all this. She had an idea of throwing back the letter in face of the mystery which captivates her ima. solidate the elements of greatness.

This second letter was more tender, more charming than the first. Madame D- read it several times, and could not help thinking about the delightful merman who wrote such bewitch-

On the subsequent day she attached her line to the bank, and left it swimming in the stream, while she withdrew to a landing place upon the with the men whose mission they so greatly aid extremity of the island. She watched for a long and share. Constant association moulds there to time, but saw nothing. She returned to the place, withdrew the line-and there was the Their hard lives of privation and toil ongender letter.

This time an answer was requested. It was perhaps premature; yet the audacious request obtained a full success. The reply was written after some hesitation, and the hook dropped into the stream, charged with a letter which was intended to say nothing, and affected a sort of probably a spoilt child of fashion, full of capribadinage-which was nevertheless a bulletin of victory gained over the hard severity of a woman | ject in life but to get rid of the burdens of time until then unapproachable.

Madame D--- had too much shrewdness not to guess that her mysterious correspondent employed, instead of magic, the art of a skillful diver. Scruples easily understood restrained sure that the diver would emerge from the water. pleased her intellect, and her curiosity became so

ively that she wrote: "Let us give up this jesting, which has pleased me for the moment, but which should continue no longer, and come with your apologies to Chaton."

The lover answered : "Yes, if you will add 'Hope." The inexorable lady replied: "If only a word is necessary to decide you be

80. The young man appeared, and was not a loser. The gift of pleasing belonged to his person as much as his style, and he had made such rapid

- caught a husband without wishing it, and in spite of the vow which she had taken never to marry. Holding the line, she had been caught by the fish.

DOGS THE TYPE OF MEN. "The Laws of Nature make the whole world kin." Analogy is one of the most prominent principles in creation. Everything is a type of something else; everything represents and foresha-

Man is the great obvious prototype of all the hand and her line in the other, her time was animals. The character of every animal represents one particular passion; the character of every man gathers up and compounds in itself all power of variety-are, of course, the nearest type of men; the further off, the more remarked

their individuality. All tigers are fierce, all lions are brave, all covery, and busied himself with thinking how he loxes are counting, and " the rage of the vulture, might turn to his advantage this lonely amuse- and the love of the turtle," are proverbial. Each ment of angling. His reveries were so deep and possesses his individual quality; the only difference is in quantity—more or less.

Now what is the distinguishing trait of dogs? 'Why," you say, "according to the species." Exactly so, and there are varieties enough of the

Within the range of this one class of animals

There are plenty of reasons why this type his aquatic talents for the success of his enter- should be considered the proximate link of manprise. He swam to the end of the island with the variety of his species, the sagacity of his the greatest precaution, favored by the chances instincts, his capacity and education, his exof the banks and bushes, which hung their dense | emption, as a rule, from servile labor. He is to foliage above the waters. In his lips was a note | be the friend, the companion, the assistant, the folded and healed, and on arriving near the spot | confidential servant of his master. Directly you where Madame D- was sitting, he made a degrade him to the rank of a slave, you blunt dive, and, lightly seizing the book, he attached his energies and coarsen his nature. Dogs reason considerably, their instinct amounts to a low degree of intellect. The different sorts of dogs represent the different sorts of men; and the The young man had retired as he came; he physique corresponds as well as the character.

Look at the bull-dog. His strong shoulders, his great head, his enormous jaws mutch well had regained his spot without the least noise in | with his dogged resolution, his stern, cold, intrepid bravery. There is no dash or gallantry about him; he simply goes at his work the shortest way, and does it. Amongst men, you was her surprise to observe dangling upon the | can find this sort in Yorkshire, in Lancashire, in barb of her hook, not the expected 'shiner,' but | Cornwall, and there are plenty of them among the "bonnie Scots." Whenever you see a man This was, however, trifling, and her surprise of hard features, prominently developed, and became stupefaction when, on detaching the powerful lower jaw, you may know for certain became stupefaction when, on detaching the powerful lower jaw, you may know for certain would be used in the service of any political sacraments and discipline of Christ, as the Lord transfixed billet, she read upon the envelope— that he is a man, not of high resolve, but of stern

| Downton the service of any political sacraments and discipline of Christ, as the Lord party, although I had no right to complain, if it is that commanded, and as this Church hath received. resolution. He will calculate chances coolly, and

akin to the bull dog. Then comes the grey hound, a thin, elegant space. But there was nothing to be seen or creature, but he dashes swiftly on his prey, and heard; all was still and lonely both on land and bites hard; very like those light cavalry fellows, who rode down upon the Russian guns at Bala-She quitted her seat, but took away the letter. klava; very like the gallant line who scaled the

dried,-she unscaled the letter and commenced | tive men, whose pursuits are active, but physical. Not sensual men, by any means-men who "A declaration of love!" cried she, at the first are addicted to field sports and muscular exertion, though, perhaps, of indelent minds-large heavy, thick headed, good-natured, happy go traordinary a manner that her curiosity would not lucky beings. Well, these are the Newfound landers.

The water spaniels image the Jack Tar, with his ready usefulness, and his generous, impul-The terriers are a numerous class; so are the

commercial men. Both are restless, bustling be lugs, small of stature, keen of feature, acute of

ful student, or the patient machinist, gathers up Madame D- was no believer in magic-still the fragments, that nothing be lost. He elucithere was something strange and supernatural dates and elaborates thought to its fullest extent, and whenever a seed of greatness fructifies, he rescues it with laborious care from the oblivion into the stream, but relinquished it. The most of time in the lapse of ages. Of this sort are the stubborn and haughty woman is always disarmed men who carry our mightiest measures and con-

> The shepherds are universally considered to be the primitive species, from which all other varieties are derived. Pastoral pursuits were the occupation of Adam, and no other sort of dogs was required at first, until the chase was thought of. This creature and the noble brates of Mount St. Bernard are the most conspicuous types in the world; they seem almost identified great similarity-makes each a part of the other. powers of endurance, marvellous alike in the

nen and the dogs. Here the type is close. It is rather a mortifying fact that the most use less of the canine tribes are equally faithful representations of our superior races. The lady's petted poodle is significant of the lady herselfces, humors, whims and fancies, having no ob-

-selfish, ungenerous, good for nothing. There is beside a very numerous class of nondescript little curs, who are not poodlesmongrel bred animals, who are neither useful nor ornamental. One wonders what they were her from that portion of the bank where she was created for, except that like cyphers that count for quantity on the right side of significant But this game of letters amused her. First it figures, they do go to increase the population, either among dogs or men.

This species has many varieties; the most prominent being swells, dandies and gents. They warm in servants' halls, buzz about the thea tres, and develop prodigiously in upper rooms. They flourish even on carpets of three ply, and are found abundantly in every nobleman's drawing room-idlers on the world's highway, non-

producers in the busy hive of life. The buil dogs are becoming extinct, and pup

pyism begins to ride rampant. THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND

SLAVERY. BISHOPS HOPKINS AND POTTER.

Early in the year 1861, the venerable Bishop Herkins, of Vermont, wrote a letter entitled "The Bible View of Slavery." in which he undertook to prove, by reference to the Holy Scriptures, that the institution of slavery was recognized in the Bible, and not forbidden by any of itsIprecepts. This letter has been, of late, extensively republished, and the attention which it attracted aroused the hostility of the Abelition element in the Episcopal Church to such a pitch that, immediately preceding the Pennsylvania election, Bishop Potter, and the clergy who sided with him, put forth the following protest against Bishop Hopkins's "Bible View," with the evident design of aiding, by their influence, the

cause of the Abolitionists in this State: PROTEST. "The subscribers deeply regret that the facof the extensive circulation through this diocese of a letter by 'John Henry Hopkins, Bishop of he Diocese of Vermont,' in defence of souther It is not their province to mix in any political canvass. But as ministers of Christ, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, it become them to deny any complicity or sympathy with

wch a defence. This attempt to apologise not only for slavery on Bible principles, the States in rebellion Government, in the wicked attempt to establish by force of arms a tyranny unde the name of a republic, whose corner stone shall be the perpetual bondage of the African, it challenges their indignant reprobation.
"Philadelphia, September, 1863."

BISHOP HOPKINS'S REPLY.

To the Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, of the Diocese of Pennsylvania:
I have seen, with great amazement, a protest against my letter on the "Bible View of Slave-ry," signed by you and a long list of your clergy, in which you condemn it as "unworthy of any servant of Jesus Christ," as "an effort to sustain, on Bible principles, the States in rebellion against the Government in the wicked attempt to establish, by force of arms, a tyranny in the name of a republic, whose corner stone shall be the perpetual bondage of the African," and as such you say that it challenges your "indignant Now, my Right Reverend brother, I am sorry

to be obliged to charge you not only with a gross insult against your senior, but with the more serious offence of a false accusation. My letter was first published in January, 1861, more than three months before the war began, at a time when no one could anticipate the form of govwhen no one could anticipate the form of gov-ernment which the Southern States should adopt, or the course which Congress might take in re-ference to their secession. And when I consent-ed to its publication, I did not suppose that it would be used in the course of our publishwere so used, because the letter, once published, became public property. But in its present form there is nothing whatever it it which bears on the question of "rebellion," or of the "per-petual bondage of the African," or of "tyranny under the name of a republic," of which slavery should be the "corner stone." On the contrary, the pluck possible to humanity; in fine, he is referred, on the last page, to my lecture published in Buffalo in 1850, and to my book called "The American Citizen," published in New-York in 1857, where "I set forth the same views klava; very like the gallant line who scaled the on the subject of slavery, adding, however, a highest of the Alma.

The great, large, lumbering Newfoundlander should consent, and the whole strength of the work our Communion. I believed, as he believed, that say the city shall be burnt before it will be

measure of that character must be adopted. But it belongs to the slave States themselves to take

it belongs to the slave States themselves to take the lead in such a movement. And meanwhite their legal rights and natural feelings must be respected, if we would hope for unity and peace." With these facts before your eyes, I am totally at a loss to imagine how even the extravegance of party zeal could frame against me so bitter a denunciation. The whole object of my letter was to prove from the Bible, that in the relation of master and slave there was necessarily no sin whatever. The sin, if there were any, lay in the whatever. The sin, if there were any, lay in the treatment of the slave, and not in the relation it-realment of the slave, and not in the relation it-self. Of course it was liable to abuse, as all hu-men relations must be. But while it was cer-tain that thousands of our Christian brethren who held slaves were treating them with kindoh, very!

The foxhound chases sly Reynard upon the slightest scent, and finds a parallel in the Bow street runner, or more modern detective.

The pointer and the setter represent men of inventive faculty, who pioneer others, and find ideas for others to work out.

The retriever comes behind, and like the care-

reprobationists ever saw my book, published in 1857, but you read it, because I sent you a copy, and I have your letter of acknowledgment, in which, while you dissented from some of my conclusions, you did it with the courtesy of a Christian gentleman. In that letter there is nothing said about my opinions being "unworthy of any servant of Jesus Christ," and nothing of "indignant reprohation." But, tempora mutantur, et nos mutamar in illis.

tur, et nos mutumur in illis.
Yes! the times are indeed sadly changed, and
you have changed accordingly. For many years
you have met in brotherly council with these
Southern slaveholders. You invited them to the
hospitalities of your house, "and paid them especial deference. The new light of Eastern
Abolitionism had not yet risen within our Church,
and if you then thought as you now think you and if you then thought as you now think, you took excellent care that no man amongst your Southern friends should know it. Moreover, your favorite Theological Seminary, only three years ago, was the Virginia school at Alexandria, raised to great prosperity by Bishop Meade

—a staveholder—and I am very sure that nothing
at variance with my Eible View of Slavery was
ever taught in that institution. Yes! we may well say of you, as of many others, quantum mu-tatus ab illo! How changed is the Bishop of Pennsylvania in three years from his former course of conservatism, peace and Scriptural onsistency!
But the word of God has not changed; the

doctrine of the Apostles has not changed; the Constitution of our country has not changed; the great standards of religious truth and real oive loyally remain just as they were; and I remain along with them, notwithstanding this bitter and unjust assault from you and your elergy. I do not intend to imitate your late style of vituperation, for I trust that I have learned, even when I am reviled, not to revile again. I respect the good winners of your elergible. again. I respect the good opinion of your clergy, and am not aware that I have done anything gy, and am not aware that I have done anything to forfeit it. I respect your office, your talents, your personal character and the wisdom and success with which for many years, your Episcopate has been conducted. But I do not respect your departure from the old and well settled rule of the Church, and from the Apostolic law of Christian futuress and government. rule of the Church, and from the Apostolic law of Christian fairness and courtesy. I do not be lieve in the modern discovery of those Eastern philanthropists who deny the divinity of our Redeemer, and attach no importance to the Bible except as it may suit themselves. I do not believe that the venerated founders of our American Church were ignorant of the Schickups. American Church were ignorant of the Scriptures and blind to the principles of Gospel morality I do not believe that Washington and his com patriots, who framed our Constitution with such express provisions for the rights of slaveholders, were tyrants and despots—sinners against the law of God and the feelings of humanity. But I do believe in the teaching of the inspired Apostles, and in the Holy Catholic (or universal) Church, which you and your clergy also profess to believe. I know that the doctrine of that Church was clear and unanimous on the lawfulcess of slavery for eighteen centuries together; and on that point I regard your "protest" and 'indignant reprobation" as the idle wind that

passes by.

I wish you, therefore, to be advertised that I shall publish, within a few months, if a gracious Providence should spare my life and faculties, a full demonstration of the truth "wherein I stand."
And I shall prove in that book, by the most unquestionable authorities, that slaves and slave-holders were in the Church from the beginning that slavery was held to be consistent with Christian principle by the Fathers and Councils, and by all Protestant divines and commentators, up to the very close of the last century, and that this fact was universal among all Churches and sects throughout the Christian world. I shall contend that our Church, which maintains the primitive rule of catholic consent and abjures all novelties, is bound, by her very Constitution, to hold fast the only safe and enduring rule, or abandon her Apostolic claims, and descend to the level of those who are "driven about by every wind of doctrine." And I shall print your "indignant reprobation," with its list of names, in the preface to my book, so that if I cannot give you fame, I may, at least, do my part to give you notoriety.

That the nineteenth century is a century of

vast improvement and wonderful discovery in

the arts and sciences I grant as willingly as any man. But in religious truth or reverence for This attempt to apologise not only for slavery in the Bible, the age in which we live is prolific in in the abstract, but to advocate it as it exists in the cotton States, and in States which sell men and women in the open market as their staple product, is, in their judgment, unworthy of any servant of Jesus Christ. As an effort to sustain, Pantheism, Mormonism, and Spiritualism. We have seen the principles, the States in rebellion have seen even our venerable Mother Church of England sorely agitated by the contagious fever of change, on the one hand towards superstition and on the other toward infidel rationalism. And we have heard the increasing clamor against the Bible, sometimes from the devotees of speculation, sometimes from the bold deniers of miracles and prophecy, and, not least upon the ist, from the loud tongued apostles of antislavery. We have marked the orators which ory "Down with the Bible, if it maintains the law-fulness of slavery." We have marveled at the senatorial eloquence which proclaimed that "it was high time to have an anti-slavery God and an anti-slavery Bible." We have beard the Con stitution of our country denounced as a "cove-nant with death and hell." We have heard the boasted determination that the Union shall never be restored until its provisions for the protection of slavery are entirely abolished. And what is the result of all this philanthropy? The fear-ful judgment of God has descended to chastise these multiplied acts of rebellion against his divine (lovernment, and what the final catastro-phesball be is only known to Him who seeth the

end from the beginning.
After forty years spent in the ministry, more
than thirly of which have been passed in the
office of a Bishop, I can look back with humble sacraments and discipline of Christ, as the Lord had not received the doctrine of ultra-Abolition ism at that time, as I trust she never will receive it, because it is contrary to the Sacred Scriptures I also promised "with all faithful diligence to banish and drive away from the Church erroneous and strange doctrines comrary to God's Word," and I made those promises in the true sense which the venerable Bishop White, my Ordainer, attached to them—I believed then, as he believed, that our Southern brothren com-

sanctioned the institution, although, as a matter of expediency, the time might come when the South would prefer, as the North had done, to employ free labor. Those promises I have kept faithfully to this day—and if, when I am drawing near to the end of my career, I am to be condemned and vilified by you and your clergy, because I still maintain them to the utmost of my slender ability, he assured, my Right Reverend Brother, that I shall regret the fact much more on your account than my own.

In conclusion, I have only to say that I feel no resentment for the grossly insulting style of your manifesto. The stability and unity of the Church of Ood are the only interests which I desire to secure, and I am too old in experience to be much moved by the occasional excesses of

to be much moved by the occasional excesses of human infirmity. John M. Hopkins, human infirmity. John M. Hopkins,
Bishop of the Diocese of Vermont.
Burlington, Vt., Oct. 5, 1863.

WHAT HAS BEEN GAINED?

Not much-thinks the Providence Daily Post.

Here is what the Post has to say about it:

Here is what the Post has to say about it:

We remember that at the opening of the session of Congress which commenced on the 4th of July, 1861, Precident Lincoln, in dealing with the subject of secession, said: "There is much reason to believe that the Union men are the majority in many, if not in every one, of the so-called secoded States." We remember that we agreed with the President on this point, and expressed the hope that such a policy would be pursued by our Government as could not fail to strangthen the hearts and hands of patriolic men in the South, and thus open the way to a complete restoration of the Union and the brotherly feeling on which it must rest, when the wave of excitement and passion, which was then rolling over the Southen States, should have passed away. We realized that our hops of final union was in the people of the South themselves. We could resist armed rebellion with the bayonet, and this was our duty. It is our duty to-day, But we could not then and cannot now restore the Union sentiment in the South, or the machinery of government could not be made to work smoothly. It was good policy, therefore, to understand the feelings and wither of Senthern ederstand the feelings and with the sent and the se smoothly. It was good policy, therefore, to un-derstand the feelings and wishes of Southern and Border State Union men, and faithfully repre-Border State Union men, and faithfully represent these in the administration of the Government. What these Union men said to their fellow citizens, we all know well enough. They declared that the North was not their enemy—that it was no part of the purpose of the President and his supporters to interfere with State institutions—and that all the cvils they suffered or were threatened with could be removed or or were threatened with could be removed or averted without any resort to revolutionary measures. What they asked was that their words should be confirmed by the acts of the new Administration; and many of them declared that if this were done the rebellion could not possibly continue in a single State for more than six

months.

It is known that Mr. Lincoln, when he entered the shown that Mr. Lincoin, when he entered upon the Presidency, was strongly impressed with the reasonableness of these suggestions. He believed it to be good policy to avoid a collision with the crazy function of the South. To this end, and in the belief that secession would this end, and in the belief that secession would blow itself out if it were not gratified with blood-shed, he actually went a step farther than Mr. Buchapan had ever gone, by ordering the evacu-ation of both Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens. Perhaps this was too great a concession. Cer-tainly he afterwards thought it was, for he with-drew the orders referred to a few signing them

tainly no atterwards thought it was, for he with-drew the orders referred to after signing them. We know what followed. The Southern heart was "fired," so was the Northern. The war spirit raged with terrible fury. For a moment the South seemed to be unanimous; but we soon perceived that its boisterousness was not based upon the convictions of the people; and when the storm had raged several months, and Con-gress assembled at Washington, we entertain no doubt whatever that what the President stated was strictly true—the Union men were the majority in many if not in every one, of the so called seceded States.

hailed the war as the introduction of their mille nium. They demanded the extermination of the white population of the South. They judged every measure by its severity; if it promised to carry destruction to the Southern people, it was good—if not, it was bad. They declared the war must prove an utter failure unless we declared the emancipation of all the slaves, and armed the blacks to assist us in the struggle with their nasters. We must confiscate, burn, kill, annihilate; nothing else would save us. Even this would not save us, if we did not strike down all would not save us, if we did not strike down all opposition, all freedom of speech, and all freedom of thought, at the North. Their policy was the iron policy; and a progressive policy, also. They presented it by degrees, and it was adopted by degrees. Two years and more have gone by since they commenced their clamors, and since Congress and the President commenced to yield to them; and we ask in all seriousness, to day, what has been gained? Our Government owes between two and three thousand millions of dollars, as one of the results of the war. What has the war gained to us? and how much of

what has been gained can be set down as the result of adopting the radical policy?

We know what was promised if the President would issue an emaccipation proclamation. The rebels were to find their military arm almost in-stantly paralyzed. The soldiers in the armies would have to return home to prevent negro in-surrections. Alarm would seize every Southern community; the armies would dwindle down to nothing; and resistance to the Federal authority would soon become a farce. Have these predic-tions been realized? Here at the North equally pleasant consequences were to follow. There was to be no longer a want of soldiers. "Three times three hundred thousand" were to offer their services to the Government, at once. Our armies were to exhibit more energy than before. Every battle was to bring us a victory. And we were to win, also, the applause and sympathy of the world. The war would end, and end gloriously, in six months—in a year, at farthest.

We all remember these promises and prophecies. We doubted that the good anticipated

right? The war is nearly three years old; it is still a great "institution," and may last three years more. The Abolition millenium may be a little nearer than it was at the commencement. But the country—our poor, bleeding country—what has it gained? THE DIFFERENCE .- In his admirable speech at Rochester, Governor SEYMOUR thus tersely indicated the purposes of the two parties. As was said of Sir John Corner, his statement is as good

cies. We doubted that the good anticipated would ever come to us, and we paid the penalty of doubting. Every doubter was denounced as a "Copperhead" and a traitor. But were we not

as another man's argument : "We propose" he said, "to wage this war for a purpose upon which the whole North is united —for a purpose which will draw to our standard thankfulness to the Giver of all good for this, at least, that all my best labors have been directed to the preservation of the Church from the increase of doctrinal innovation. At my ordination I promised "so to minister the nootrane and we shall carry on the war for purposes that we shall carry on the war for purposes that the North cannot unanimously consent to; that we shall carry on the war for purposes that we at the North cannot unanimously consent to they propose not to put down revolution, but to make revolution; they propose to offer no inducament for rebels to submit to the laws, but they say to us and to them that we shall no longer have the guaranty of the Constitution for the preservation of our liberties hereafter as they have been preserved before."

> A LETTER FROM CHARLESTON avers that the city government of Charleston are anxious to surrender the city to General Gillmore and Admiral Dahigren, but Beauregard and the mili-

## Sooner or later," I added, "I believe that some | sanctioned the institution, although, as a matter