



READING, PA., AUGUST 27, 1868.

Democratic National Nominations

FOR PRESIDENT: HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: GEN. FRANCOIS P. BLAIR, OF MISSOURI.

Election, Tuesday, November 24, 1868.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE, OF PATTEVILLE.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: GEN. WELLINGTON E. ENT, OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Election, Tuesday, October 14th, 1868.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

Democratic State Committee Rooms, 901 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Aug. 24, 1868.

To the People of Pennsylvania.

The Radicals re-produce the state slanders of the past, and try to ignore the grave questions of the present.

They praise their loyalty and make it the excuse for their corruption, their extravagance and their misrule.

They imagine that you have slept during three years of their iniquitous misgovernment, and that you will forget that taxation oppresses you, that your commerce languishes, and that your business is broken up.

They have proven themselves powerful to destroy and powerless to restore.

Their only policy is to hate, and upon this they ask a new lease of power, forgetful that a thinking and a practical people require them to answer.

Why is the national debt greater now than when Lee surrendered, and why does it still increase?

What has become of the fifteen hundred millions of dollars they have wrung from the comforts and necessities of the people since June, 1865?

Why are more than one hundred millions of dollars annually wasted on the unprotected South, and why is it not made to yield as much, to relieve us from taxation, and aid in paying our debt?

Why is the white man made the inferior of the negro in every Southern State?

Why is one class of men totally exempt from taxation whilst all others groan beneath the load they should aid in bearing?

Why shall the 5-20 bonds be paid in gold, when by the express terms of the contract, they were made payable in legal tender notes?

Why is the Constitution violated and the Union not restored, and why are our resources wasted, the people oppressed, the cost of living trebled, and our trade destroyed?

DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA: AROUSE THE PEOPLE.

Organize a speaking canvass in every locality. Go into the strongholds of Radicalism, and

TEACH THE PEOPLE.

Direct your arguments to reason and not to the passions. Confine them to the living issues of the present and of the immediate future.

PURSUDE THE ENEMY.

Our grand old State moves steadily but surely into her true place in the Democratic line.

From every section comes the glad news of a defiant and united Democracy, and of a torpid and dispirited foe.

Organization, energy and united effort will bring you a glorious victory.

AROUSE THE PEOPLE. TEACH THE PEOPLE. PURSUDE THE ENEMY.

By order of the Democratic State Committee. WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman.

THE LANCASTER "HOME."

We have received a letter from Mrs. S. M. Kramph, President of the Home for Friendless Children for the City and County of Lancaster, defending the institution against certain charges made against it, through the columns of the Eagle, a few days ago, under the heading of "The Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Lancaster."

Mrs. Kramph states that the children are well fed and well treated, and invites investigation of the management of the "Home."

She also states that the institution is not a "Home" for soldiers' orphans exclusively, but for all children in the name, and explains other matters which we were not at first able to comprehend.

From the little time we have had for investigation previous to the receipt of this letter, we feel confident that our informant was mistaken in some points, and perhaps laboring under a misapprehension in others.

We are perfectly willing to take the word of the Managers in the case. We are glad that the "Home" is doing so much good with such limited means, and we hope that the management may be properly encouraged and assisted by all.

It is not our intention to do injustice to any institution; but when such grave charges are made to such a case, it is the duty of the public press to demand an investigation of the circumstances.

Had our investigation of the "Home" been such an explanation as that of Mrs. Kramph, it would have been better for all parties concerned. We asked for an explanation, we received none from the Managers. We have now received a satisfactory explanation from another source, and we are satisfied, and with the "Home" all the success it deserves.

THE HEALTH OF HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The story set afloat by the Radicals to the effect that Hon. Horatio Seymour is in delicate health, and is in danger of hereditary insanity, is thus disposed of by a letter from Judge Miller to a relative at Hastings, Minn. The Radical press must invent some new story—the old ones will not bear investigation. Read the letter, and judge for yourselves:

SENECA FALLS, Seneca Co., N. Y., July 10, 1868.

Dear Brother: I find in the St. Paul papers sent me several articles representing Gov. Seymour as a man of delicate health, and that there is insanity in his family. These heartless newspaper stories are purely malicious. There is not a word of truth in them, nor any foundation for them. On the other hand, Gov. Seymour is a man of excellent health, and possessed of a vigorous constitution. Uniformly temperate in his habits, and of the purest morals; he has no seeds of disease in his system; and his devotion to outdoor pursuits has developed an unusually fine physique.

It may be interesting to you to know that besides being a practical farmer, residing on and cultivating one of the finest farms in the State, he is a keen sportsman, and has spent considerable time in the forests of New York. From these "great North woods," which he usually visits in the winter, he has brought many trophies of his skill and daring as a hunter, and the visitors at his residence will find over his hall door, the head, hoofs, and antlers of a mammoth moose killed by him, and which are said to be the finest specimens in the country.

He has given considerable attention to the subject of artificial fish breeding, and is on a commission created by the Legislature to stock the lakes and rivers of our State with fish. As practical as he is profound in his scholarship, he seeks to apply every branch of knowledge toward producing some result useful to humanity; and he has proved himself in all the relations of life, public and private, emphatically "the poor man's friend."

But my object was to speak only of Gov. Seymour's health. You see his habits and occupations indicate good health of body and mind, and I can truly say I know of no other man equally intellectual, who to all appearances has a firmer hold on life. His family—from their first settlement in the country, long before the Revolution—have been remarkable for their uniform strength of body and vigor of mind. Look at the history of Connecticut, Vermont, and New York and see what "giants" have sprung from the Seymour stock. Richard Seymour, the founder, a hardy pioneer marking out the site of the City of Hartford, when Connecticut was yet the home of the red man.

Major Moses Seymour, Horatio's grandfather, an active officer in the Revolutionary war. His grandmother, on that side, a niece of the brave Colonel Lydard, who at the sack of Orono by the traitor Arnold, foil. Readers of history will remember how Fanny Lydard, on that occasion, distinguished herself by her valor, and her heroic conduct. His father and his uncles, leaders alike in the Senate, the council chamber, at the bar, on the bench, and better than all, uniformly successful as practical business men. On his mother's side Horatio came of a no less sturdy and patriotic race. His maternal grandfather was Colonel Forman of New Jersey, afterward General Forman, of New York, who spent a large fortune in the war of independence, and his mother is well remembered by the early settlers of Western New York, who speak of her as a woman respected for her excellent heart and christian character, as well as for her sound judgment and useful life. She lived to an unusual age in the enjoyment of all her faculties, and was a woman of whom all her sons are justly proud.

But I need not pursue this subject. They who know Governor Seymour are well acquainted with his character. Possessing in an eminent degree the necessary qualities for the Chief Magistrate of a great and free people, the Republicans have not "mistaken," and cannot "match him." If our opponents doubt this conclusion, let them arrange a meeting and invite their candidate to meet ours to pronounce policy, and discuss issues, or if this cannot be, let an intelligent and impartial man visit each; observe the habits and measure the acquirements and capacity of each; and then report results. Democrats need not fear the verdict. Affectionately yours,

JOSIAH T. MILLER.

Geo. C. King, Esq., Hastings, Minn.

THE RADICALS ATTEMPTING BRIBERY.

A day or two ago, a gentleman in this city received a letter from the "National Union Republican Committee," at Washington, requesting him to do all in his power to increase the Republican vote in Berks county, or at all events to decrease the Democratic majority, and promising that money, or any other assistance that might be necessary, would be freely furnished for the purpose named, if application were made through the Republican County Committee.

The letter also contained an intimation that the sender knew the recipient had been a Democrat, but they knew he intended to vote for Grant and Colfax—also a speech of the blatant Radical Schofield.

This underhanded attempt at bribery was received with the contempt it deserved, and the letter was immediately among the things that were, but are not. The documents were retained, and shown to us yesterday.

We are sorry the letter was not preserved—we would like to see it in print. Its real meaning was, that if the gentleman was willing to sell his principles to the Black Republicans, and his soul to the devil, the money should be forthcoming through the aiders and abettors of this system of bribery, the Republican County Committee.

Such are the means used by the "party of great moral ideas" to prop their rotten and falling cause! What honest man will support such a party? Any man who has any dealings with them is sure to be cheated, and their coming defeat is so certain that they cannot buy a sensible and influential voter by the promise of all the money in the possession of their backers; the moneyed aristocracy of Europe and America. They had better hold on to their ill-gotten gains, for their day for plundering the public treasury will soon be over; and the people may well rejoice that such is the case!

The Indians to be Frightened.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—It is understood that the Government intends to inaugurate a vigorous war against the Indians, and that General Sherman has been instructed to annihilate them if necessary.

AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

Gen. Grant's pay and perquisites as General of the Army, amount to between twenty thousand and thirty thousand dollars a year. This little sum is paid by the taxpayers—the bondholders do not contribute to it at all. No wonder the bondholders favor the election of Grant. He don't cost them anything, and he will be so handy to make the people pay up their taxes after a while, you know, when they become tired of supporting the bondholders and feeding the Southern negroes. A General, with his army, is a very handy thing to have, you know, in case the "common people" become restive. Tax-payers, don't you think so? If not, you had better vote for Seymour and Blair, and have the large standing army reduced.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.

How the Democratic Column is Moving.

MAINE.

PORTLAND, August 26.—The canvass in this State is progressing most gratifyingly. The Radicals are alarmed, and are sending in money and speakers. Forney and others have been telegraphed. The majority in the State will be greatly reduced at the coming September election. It would be a matter of no surprise if the State was carried for Seymour in November. George H. Pendleton is doing good service in the State.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, August 26.—The canvass in this State has actively begun. General Steadman and others will do the hard work. The mass meeting to be held on Saturday will be a monster affair. Enough hands cannot be procured to furnish music.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, August 26.—We have ward meetings here every week, and we are thoroughly organized. The Democracy will carry the State. We daily receive large accessions of colored voters.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—Nearly all the ward associations held meetings last night, at which there was a large attendance.

FROM WASHINGTON.

McNulloch vs. Rollins.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—Another movement to compromise the Internal Revenue imbroglio has been made by proposing to Mr. Rollins the appointment of Comptroller Hurlburt in his place. It was represented that if Rollins would unconditionally resign the Presidency would appoint Mr. Hurlburt, but the former has, so far, declined the offer, and will probably hold on until after the Presidential election. The dead-lock between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner still continues, so far as the appointment of Superintendents is concerned. Yesterday, however, the Secretary utterly ignored some of Mr. Rollins' nominations for gauger and storekeepers, and appointed men of his own selection, all Democrats.

RUMORED DEFALCATION BY A SOUTHERN COLLECTOR.

There is a rumor that a large defalcation, amounting to many thousands, has been discovered in the accounts of a Collector of a Southern port who has been recently superseded. The discovery was made by the officer who succeeded him. The amount is fixed at \$200,000, but this is evidently much exaggerated.

Threatened Negro Rebellion in Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—In several of the towns of Louisiana, according to advices from New Orleans, the negroes are arming and drilling, and express their intention of "cleaning out" the whites. The Monroe Telegraph says:

"Of late there have been nearly every night meetings of armed negroes back of the town. It appears to be a thoroughly equipped military organization. They drill, carry muskets and rifles, and post sentinels; and these sentinels are in the habit of halting people passing. A prominent negro, an employe on the railroad, within forty-eight hours has boldly said that 'it is time for the negroes to rise, and that he will shoot the first white man that cracks his finger at him.' We would advise the whites to be prudent but beware. We want no riots and outbreaks, but let us stand ready to meet attacks, come at what hour they may."

Threatened War in Brownlow's Kingdom.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 26.—The Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill, and recommended its passage. The bill authorizes the Governor to organize and equip into active service a volunteer force of one or more regiments from each Congressional district, to be composed of loyal men, and to be governed by the revised rules and regulations of the United States army, the expense of the same to be paid out of the State Treasury in sums not exceeding \$50,000 at any one time. The Governor is authorized to declare martial law in any county, and to quarter troops in such counties, the expense to be paid by the tax upon the people of said county. The bill is now on its third reading.

Radical Plan for a War with France.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—It is now understood that if General Grant is elected President, one of his first movements will be to call France to account for the establishment of the Empire in Mexico. This is an old sore with Grant, and it is the one thing concerning which he may be said to have a "policy." He is known to have been in favor of driving the French troops from Mexico by force, and would have been very glad to see what he had learned to consider as "his" army for that purpose immediately after the surrender of Lee and the close of our war.

Dangerous to Mariners.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—A sunken rock in the track from Demarara to Trinidad has been discovered, and measures will be taken to remove it. It is in the Gulf of Paria, about twenty miles southeast of Gallera, in latitude 10 degrees 35 minutes, longitude 60 degrees 38 minutes, true bearing.

THE ALEXANDER WHISKY FRAUD.

From the Evening Telegraph of yesterday, we take the following proceedings in the case of Mr. Alexander, being tried in Philadelphia on a charge of defrauding the Government:

COMMISSIONER'S HEARING.—At noon to-day G. W. Alexander, late Assessor of the Eighth District of Pennsylvania, was charged before U. S. Commissioner Smith with aiding and abetting in the removal of certain distilled spirits. This is the case in which the authorities of the United States have experienced so much trouble in getting the accused in the city—a Judge of Reading having released him from the custody of a United States Marshal. A second warrant, charging him with receiving a bribe of \$1000, was issued for his arrest, on which his presence was secured.

The counsel of the prisoner said that the accused having been held in Reading to appear at Court on the charge of illegally removing distilled spirits, that case had already been disposed of.

Mr. Commissioner Smith held that the Commissioner in Reading had no control over his warrant, and as such he would proceed with the testimony as though no action had been taken in the matter by a foreign authority.

The counsel then desired to waive a hearing in both cases.

District Attorney Valentine said that the United States had a right to hear the testimony, and he asked that the case go on.

The Commissioner having so decided, the following testimony was adduced:

David C. Koller, sworn.—I reside in Reading, Pa.; since 1866 I have been a distiller; I know the defendant; he was the Assessor of the Eighth District during the latter part of the time my distillery was at Exeter Station, six miles below Reading; Alexander and I were good friends when he went into the office; we often had conversation about my distillery; the first interview I had with him about forming a "ring" was in his office; when I went in he asked me to take a seat; I sat down and he asked me what I was "doing"; I told him I was not "doing" anything at that time; I asked him how he was getting along; he says, "not very well"; the office was not worth much any more; I said I was not making anything just then; but I had a distillery, and there might be something in that; he allowed that my place was too small, and another thing if he had to go along with me he might make something; but he did not trust the other distillers; I told him about Mr. Barto's and Lavoy's distilleries, that they each had a large one; he said it was useless to talk about Barto going into the kind of the kind, because they were not on good terms; I said that all was arranged; he didn't think so, as it was an arrangement of Barto's to get him into trouble; he didn't come to any conclusion at that time, except he said if Barto wanted to know anything in confidence that he should come to his office; I had talks with Barto about it and afterwards consulted Alexander, when I told him that Barto would not consent; Alexander and I went to Barto's house, about 10 o'clock at night (this was about the middle of March last); Mr. Barto was alone; I introduced them and they came to the conclusion to lay all former difficulties aside; Alexander said that we should go on with our distilleries, make what we could, and not make full returns to the Government; we were not satisfied with that, and wanted to know how much we were to pay; we wanted some security; he said never mind that, we'll fix that afterwards. We asked him what we were to pay to his assistants, Taylor, Groff and Moret; he said we were to get along without them, we were not to count that such could be done, and we left without coming to a definite conclusion; the next evening Barto and he came to my house; we concluded that we should just go on, and that everything would be right on his part; he said that he would not trust Moret; Groff might probably be all right; that he could keep a secret; the next day they came to see me and told me that they knew all about it; they said that they would meet at the American Hotel that evening, and go from there to Barto's store; I went there on the same evening; I saw Alexander the next afternoon; I saw him alone; I told him that I had come to an arrangement with Groff and Moret; I told him that I was to make a return of ten bushels every other day to the government; the balance was to be somehow smuggled away; we were to account to Alexander at the rate of 50 cents to the bushel or 38 cents per gallon for all that was distilled over and above the quantity returned; he asked me if Groff and Moret had told me how the money was to be divided; I told him that Groff told me that one-half was to be given to Col. Alexander, the other half divided between Groff and Moret; he did not appear to be satisfied, and coming to the end of Moret got too much; he said he was the responsible man if any trouble should arise from it; he allowed that they ought to be satisfied with \$5 extra per day in addition to what they received from the Government; they, however, wanted one-half; he said that he could fix it in such a way that I should not make a true return to them; but that I should come back and fix it with him privately; it was done; he said that I should build a tub and store the whisky and not report to Moret and Groff what I did enter; I built it and put it under the rectifying house; it had a capacity of about forty-five barrels; afterwards, under this arrangement, the tub was filled; he saw it then; he saw the whisky in it; he took a rod and measured how much was in it; he said that it was a complete arrangement, and that he ought to have another one like it; that it was getting full; that whisky paid no tax, no return was made of it, except the private arrangement with him; it was afterwards put in bonds, and taken to a cellar close by the amount coming to him upon the whisky and made it about \$1000; he said that he had not a note to pay in bank, on which Mr. Jacobs was indorser, and that he must have that sum; he wanted it to pay the note and debts of honor; I afterwards went to his office and paid him the money; he gave me no receipt; it was two or three days after; about the 28th day of May; this whisky was afterwards seized by his orders; we would not agree to make false oaths to our returns, and he said that could all be fixed by him and his assistant assessors Groff and Moret, in filling out their returns; and they certified them without our swearing to them.

The following additional evidence is given in the Philadelphia Ledger of to-day:

Testimony of Daniel C. Koller, continued.—I made a return of ten bushels every other day; I never swore to a return I made.

Tobias Barto, High Sheriff of Berks county, also a distiller, referred to by the former witness as the person who met Colonel Alexander by the appointment of David C. Koller, was now called to the witness stand, and testified to the interviews which had taken place between the Sheriff and the defendant given by the Sheriff as of the same tenor as that sworn to by Mr. Koller; he said in addition, that at one of the meetings he remarked to the Colonel that he was only running at his distillery twenty bushels a day, to which the Assessor remarked that if he intended to enter into the arrangement (meaning that referred to by Mr. Koller) that he must run the distillery up to its full capacity. Being asked how much he could run, witness replied that he could run fifty bushels at a mash, and could make two

mashes a day. The witness continued: I said that I was fearful that I could not get the whisky away without being exposed; he said that the Government officer would go in the wagon, and that would prevent all interference; we parted, but afterwards Koller, Groff and Morritt, called at my house; that was the first time I spoke to Morritt for nine months, though during all that time he was the detective at my distillery; they talked about the price I was to pay them; they thought that they ought to get as much as Alexander—though the latter wanted more, as he had to bear the brunt in ease of difficulty; Groff and Morritt talked there about \$16 per barrel; I said that I could not afford to pay even \$10 per barrel; Morritt then said don't be afraid, we will just swear as hard for you when you get into trouble; that if we all stuck together they would defy anybody to detect us; Groff said that Col. Alexander intended to take Morritt away from the distillery and put himself (Groff) in his place; it was done; the book of returns has to be made out by them, and I was only to sign it; I paid Groff either \$82 or \$92, and mentioned the payment to Alexander; about this time my old distiller raised a disturbance, and threatened to report me to Alexander unless I paid him a bonus of \$1200; he really did go to Alexander and reported me; Alexander drove him from the office, and afterwards told me for God's sake to fix the matter so that no exposure would be made.

Two other witnesses were called in reference to the vat at Mr. Koller's distillery, and both of them testified that Col. Alexander had seen it with whisky in it.

The accused was then held to bail in \$5000 for his appearance at the next term of the United States District Court, on the third Monday in September, before this District Court of the United States. Messrs. Henry S. Eckert, Amos Deysher, Solomon Brubaker and John D. Morris became his sureties.

Col. Alexander returned to Reading last evening, by the 8 o'clock train.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between Israel S. Ritter and Hon. J. C. Stewart, of Reading, Pa., and the firm of Ritter & Berolletto, Underwriters, was dissolved on the 20th day of August, 1868, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership, are to be received by J. C. Stewart, at 524 South Street, Reading, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

THEATRE COMIQUE. Auftenbach's Hall, 608 and 610 Penn St. J. C. STEWART, Lessee and Manager.

MAZEPPA.

or the WILD HORSE OF LAUREN'S PARK, written by J. C. Stewart.

Admission 25 cents; Orchestra seats 35 cents. Children 15c. Doors open at 7 1/2; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

Don't forget the afternoon performance on Saturday, afternoon at 2 1/2 o'clock.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner, guaranteed pure, and the best in the world. Has all the strength of old sassafras soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, 48 North Front Street, Philadelphia. au 7-6mo

SCHOOL BOOKS! SCHOOL BOOKS!

Just received at the EAGLE BOOKSTORE, a full line of books in use in the Public Schools in this city, which will be sold at the very lowest prices. It will be to the advantage of those who are in want of books to ascertain our prices before purchasing elsewhere. We have

Woodbury's New Method, with German Composition Books, French French Course, Bonycastle's Monstrum, Stoddard's Arithmetic, Parker's Philosophy, Bullion's Grammar, Ray's Algebra, Cutler's Anatomy, Goodrich's U. S. History, Greenleaf's Arithmetic, Tenney's Geology,

Davis' Legend, Thomas' Etymology, Dietrich's Grammar, Pons and Bonholders, Slaters and Slaters' Penmanship, Spencerian Copy Books, Anthony's Grammar, Bullion's Cassar, Woodbury's Elements of Grammar, and Parker's Grammar, and the Standard Series of School Books.

351 Crittenden's Bookkeeping, with sets of Blank Books, PENN STREET.

Ponnock's History of England, Greece, and Rome, READING; Mitchell's Intermediate and Primary Geographies.

POLITICAL CARDS.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

To the Voters of Berks County. I HAVE DEMOCRATS.—Encouraged by the very large vote I received in the Democratic Convention of 1865 for the nomination for District Attorney for Berks County, which placed me in the returns, (next to the successful candidate, and for which I am deeply grateful, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of District Attorney of the ensuing election, subject to the election of the next Democratic Delegate Convention. Should I be successful in obtaining the nomination and subsequent election, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity, integrity and courtesy.

Reading, July 20, 1868. ISRAEL C. BECKER, if

FOR ASSEMBLY.

WE have been authorized to announce the name of ELMER McCallough, of the City of Reading, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic Delegate Convention. au 10-1

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

WE have been authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM F. YORK, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic Delegate Convention. a 9-1

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.

WE have been authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM F. YORK, as a candidate for County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Democratic Delegate Convention. au 10-1

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

TO THE VOTERS OF BERKS COUNTY.—I, the undersigned, announce myself as a candidate for Director of the Poor, subject to the decision of the Democratic Delegate Convention. If nominated and elected, my whole endeavor will be to have the same conducted in a humane and economical manner, and to have the same carried out by men of property to carry out this or that measure in the interest of the tax-payers and others concerned.

DANIEL B. LORAN, if. Lower Merion, Aug. 18, 1868.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

TO THE VOTERS OF BERKS COUNTY.—I have been authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM F. YORK, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic Delegate Convention. au 10-1

POCKET BOOKS.

JUST received at the EAGLE BOOKSTORE, a large lot of Pocket Books

WANTED.

MONEY WANTED.

BY THE CITY OF READING. The undersigned, Committee on Finance of the Corporation of the City of Reading, having been authorized to borrow the sum of

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for the purpose of enlarging the Water Works of the said city, hereby give notice that they are prepared to accept of offers of loans, bearing six per cent interest, to parties desiring to loan money to the city. Apply to either of the undersigned, at Williams Hotel, Reading, Pa.

DANIEL MILLER, DANIEL SPOHN, Committee on Finance.

DWELLING HOUSE WANTED.

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE is wanted within a reasonable distance of Penn and Fifth streets, between this site and the first of October, by a small family. Apply at the office of the

FURNITURE.

WHERE TO GET IT! 717 & 721 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

FURNITURE.

IN ALL STYLES AND MATERIALS.

The largest assortment in the city to select from, and prices much lower than any other house. A first-class person in want of any article of furniture from the most expensive down, is solicited.

CARPETINGS, MATTINGS AND OIL CLOTHS.

A full stock always at low advanced on cash. Call and see. JACOB R. RITTER, 717 & 721 Penn St.

GREAT FURNITURE DEPOT.

SCHROEDER & FELIX.

Ware room, corner Fifth and Washington streets.

MANUFACTORY, WASHINGTON STREET BELOW FIFTH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.