THE DAILY EAGLE.

READING, PA.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1869.

DEMOCRATIC CITY NOMINATIONS.

For Mayor:
HON. WM. H. GERNANT.

For City Treasurer:
HON. WM. HEIDENREICH.

For City Auditor:
DR. W. MURRAY WEIDMAN.

DEMOCRATIC WARD NOMINATIONS.

FIRST WARD.
Common Council—J. S. Pfleger.
School Controller—S. Sprecher, 4 years; Jesse G. Hawley, 2 years.
Assessor—George W. Pfleger.
Judge—John R. Hoffmaster.
Inspector—Owen O'Reilly.

SECOND WARD.
Select Council—Samuel Robinson.
Common Council—Michael Hassen.
School Controller—John Denhart.
Assessor—William Z. Becker.
Judge—George Struben.
Inspector—Michael McGrann.

THIRD WARD.
Common Council—Jacob Miller, Michael Riley.
School Controller—Charles Scull.
Assessor—Daniel G. Knabb.
Judge—David A. Stout.
Inspector—John Hill.

FOURTH WARD.
Common Council—William C. Krouse.
School Controller—William M. Rightmyer.
Assessor—Henry Bloggman.
Judge—Henry Kerper.
Inspector—Daniel Hahn.

FIFTH WARD.
Common Council—Levi Wudder.
Assessor—Jonn S. Strohecker.
School Controller—James Mulligan.
Judge—Wellington Van Reed.
Inspector—Joseph K. Harvey.

SIXTH WARD.
[The nominations in this Ward will be made on Friday evening next.]

SEVENTH WARD.
Select Council—Frederick W. Lauer.
Common Council—James T. Reber.
Assessor—William Ermentrout.
School Controller—Daniel Ermentrout.
Judge—Llewellyn Wanner.
Inspector—Jacob Bady.

EIGHTH WARD.
Select Council—Christian Shlok.
Common Council—Nicholas Heckman, Franklin Bruckman.
Assessor—Joseph Maisberger.
School Controller—W. Umbenhauer.
Judge—Irenaeus Shalter.
Inspector—Amos Feger.

NINTH WARD.
Common Council—Addy Gehry, Daniel Himmelreigh.
Assessor—Job Glemmer.
School Controller—Jacob Bissikumer.
Judge—Jackson Sherman.
Inspector—David Kline.

"THE PEOPLE'S BANK AGAINST NATIONAL BANKS."

From $60,000 to $100,000 discounts a week against no discounts at all. Paper discounted to men who seldom need discount, such as farmers, who want paper discounted to pay for their cattle; against a National Bank which discounts for farmers, mechanics, business men and laboring men sometimes, when the money is not wanted by a few firms and corporations in and around Reading—Private banks where no man is allowed to overdraw his account, against other banks where certain parties have checked out $70,000 more than they had in.

The *Dispatch* of last evening, after several days' recruiting, gives to its readers a few statements in relation to the Farmers' National Bank of Reading and in defence of National Banks generally. We are pleased to learn that they no longer rely upon the wisdom of the framers of the National Banking law to save them from the impending judgment of an outraged and debt-ridden people. The debt of this country is very great. It has increased within the last year. The people are groaning under the heavy load of taxes, now almost sufficient to engulph the country in bankruptcy. In the midst of this great trouble the mind naturally inquires the cause.

Among the many great wrongs practiced is this one of giving these large sums of money to National Bankers. We say this is wrong, and oppose it upon principle. It is in opposition to the spirit and genius of Democratic institutions. It is a species of aristocracy or privileged classes which has crept into our laws, under the hypocritical name of banking. We ask, what is the difference between giving money by the government to a National Bank and giving it to a lord, a duke, a peer or any other titled dignitary. We have been unable, in principle, to see any difference. We believe there is none in principle—only in phraseology.

With these preliminary remarks we take up the *Dispatch's* defence of the Farmers' National Bank of Reading, and will demonstrate by multiplication, addition and subtraction, that the Farmers' National Bank of Reading, when compared to private banks, is a greater beggar (we use the word literally) than our article of Monday last stated it was.

The *Dispatch* says the Bank pays one per cent. on the circulation. For the sake of the argument we grant it. One per cent. on $360,000 would be $3,600. That this Bank is obliged by law to keep $50,000 in its vaults, from which no interest is received. To test the force of the argument we admit this statement. The interest on $50,000 at six per cent. would amount to $3,000. The *Dispatch* further states that this Bank loans to the United States $60,000 at 3 per cent. interest. To make an impartial comparison we will even admit this statement; and we have the Bank receiving from the government only $1,800, whereas, if the money was loaned away here in Reading six per cent. could be had, which would make $3,600. This is all, according to the *Dispatch* figures, that this Bank pays to the government for the large grants of money and franchises it enjoys.

RECAPITULATION.

Taxes paid by Bank,	$3,600
Interest on $50,000 in vaults of the Bank for which no interest is received,	3,000
Add 3 per cent. on $60,000,	1,800
Total,	$8,400

Private bankers pay their depositors three per cent. on call for their daily balances. The Farmers' National Bank has on deposit $389,000 and pays nothing to its depositors. As this Bank does not pay three per cent. on any amount to its depositors it gains over private Banks three per cent. on $389,000, or $11,670 annually. Adding this amount to the $30,000 received by this Bank as a free gift from the government, and we have this Bank the gainer over any private Bank in the enormous sum of $41,670! We wish to be perfectly fair, however, and we must therefore deduct the amount above stated of $8,400 from the sum of $41,670, and we have this Bank receiving as a free gift from the government and this community, over and above all taxes and reserves, the sum of $33,270, instead of $30,000, as stated by us on last Monday.

What do the tax-payers of Berks county think of these figures? What do the business men and others think of these figures, when this Bank is unable to discount, and has been for some time past?

In conclusion, we state that the largest part of the discounts of this Bank are to a few men in this county, who seldom have any money on deposit there or anywhere else. When money is tight, these few men take nearly all the money of this Bank, while that class of men who seldom want discounts, and who deposit their money in this Bank, cannot be accommodated.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON ON THE PARDONING POWER.

The message of President Johnson in relation to the pardoning power of the Executive, which was sent to the Senate on Monday, has created so much excitement and indignation in Radical circles, that we publish it for the information of our readers. The reference to the proclamation of President Lincoln has placed the Radicals in an embarrassing position, and their howls of rage are only intended to cover their discomfiture. The proclamation is as follows:

To the Senate of the United States: The resolution adopted on the 5th instant, requesting the President to transmit to the Senate a copy of any proclamation of amnesty made by him since the adjournment of Congress, and also to communicate to the Senate by what authority of law the same was made, has been received.

I accordingly transmit herewith a copy of a proclamation, dated December 25, 1868. The authority of law by which it was made is set forth in the proclamation itself, which expressly affirms that it was issued by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution, and in the name of the sovereign people of the United States, and proclaims and declares, unconditionally and without reservation, to all and every person, who directly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof. The Federal Constitution is understood to be and is regarded by the Executive as the supreme law of the land. The second section of article second of that instrument provides that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. The proclamation of December 25, 1868, is strictly in accordance with the judicial expositions of the authority thus conferred upon the Executive, and, as will be seen with reference to the accompanying papers, is in conformity with the precedent established by Washington in 1795, and followed by President Adams in 1800, Madison in 1815, and Lincoln in 1863, and by the present Executive in 1865, 1867 and 1868.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

The copies, accompanying the President's answer to the Senate are as follows:

First. Proclamation of General Washington, dated the 10th day of July, 1795, granting to citizens who had been engaged in insurrection, resisting the collection of the revenue on distilled spirits and stills, in the western counties of Pennsylvania, excepting certain classes described in the proclamation, a general pardon of all treasons and other indictable offences.

Second. Proclamation of John Adams, dated the 21st day of May, 1800, granting full pardon to all and every person, including some excepted in Washington's proclamation, engaged in said insurrection, thereby remitting and releasing unto all such persons all pains and penalties incurred or supposed to be incurred for or on account of the premises.

Third. Proclamation of James Madison, dated 6th day of February, 1815. Certain foreigners, flying from the dangers of their own homes, and some citizens of New Orleans, forgetful of their duty, had co-operated in forming an establishment on the island of Barrataria, near the mouth of the river Mississippi, for the purpose of clandestine and lawless trade. The Government of the United States caused the establishment to be broken up, and proceeded to prosecute the offenders by indictment, &c. For reasons set forth in the proclamation, President Madison grants to the offenders a full pardon of all offences committed against the laws, or touching intercourse and commerce of the United States with foreign nations; and the President directs all such indictments and prosecutions for fines, penalties, forfeitures, &c., to be discontinued and released.

Fourth. Proclamation of President Lincoln, dated the 8th day of December, 1863, familiar to the public, granting to all persons, certain classes excepted, who had participated in the rebellion, full pardon and restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves and in property cases where rights of third parties shall have intervened. In this proclamation Mr. Lincoln begins by citing the provision in the Constitution empowering the President to grant reprieves and pardon. The law of Congress declaring forfeitures, etc., and authorizing the President to issue proclamation of pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions as the Executive may deem proper, is then cited. Mr. Lincoln, referring to this act, adds: "Whereas the Congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with well-established judicial exposition of the pardoning powers: therefore," etc.

Fifth. Proclamation of President Lincoln, dated 26th March, 1864, defining cases in which persons are entitled to the benefits of the preceding proclamation.

Sixth. Proclamation of President Johnson, dated 29th May, 1865, similar to President Lincoln's proclamation of December 8, 1863, granting pardon and amnesty, except in cases therein named.

Seventh. Proclamation of President Johnson, dated September 7, 1867, extending full pardon to certain persons who were engaged in the rebellion. This proclamation extends pardon to all who were not pardoned by preceding proclamations.

Eighth. Proclamation of President Johnson, of July 4, 1868, granting general pardon and amnesty to persons engaged in the late rebellion, with certain exceptions and reservations.

OUR DANGER.

If all the prognostications of never-sleeping scientific men are to be believed, our Country is certainly in danger of being torn into fragments by agencies even more powerful than political complications. At present the people of our State appear to be menaced with danger from two sources—earthquakes and accidental subterranean fires. An exchange says:

The Buffalo Christian Advocate gives a detailed report of a lecture by Bishop Coxe on the "Connection of Science and Revealed Religion," full of astonishing facts. We learn from it that the crust of the earth is just twenty-one miles thick, that the world's conflagration has already begun, as the internal fires are tending rapidly to its annihilation; that earthquakes have multiplied since the Christian era, and indicate a speedy collapse of our system; that, if the Lisbon earthquake had been a little more severe, the shock would have driven out that portion of its surface; and, most wonderful of all, that "on the first day of the present century a little planet was discovered by Kepler, in our system, and since then a large family of these planets have appeared, which are parts of an exploded world. Some of these fragments fell on the earth in the shape of meteors. If Kepler's planet exploded why not ours?"

As if this alarming prospect was not sufficient to make our people endeavor to improve their morals, the Washington (Pa.) Review and Examiner says:

We learn from parties in whom we believe we may place the most implicit confidence, that a great conflagration is now at the heights of its progress in the celebrated Millar coal mines, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of the Youghiogheny, fifteen miles southeast of Pittsburg. The fire began some time since, and great efforts have been made to extinguish it, but to no purpose. An attempt to check its fierce career was made by the erection of mud walls and the pumping in of large quantities of water, and by this means the fire was partially smothered, but the heat became so intense and the pressure of gas so great that the walls were burst, and the flames are now sweeping onward with greater force than ever. The fire is spreading through the old mines at the rate of sixty yards per day, and it is feared the entire field may be destroyed. So much progress has been made by the flames that it is estimated that the cost of extinguishing them before they have spread over a thousand acres will not be less than $150,000. Twenty two loaded wagons and all the tools of the miners have been lost thus far. The Millar mines are carried on by A. Millar & Co., of which firm Mr. Charles Millar, of this city, was formerly a member.

The coal field over which this great subterranean deluge of fire is sweeping, is one of the most valuable on the Monongahela, and extends a distance of some eight or ten miles. It is difficult to say what will be the result of this underground conflagration if it is not checked very soon. Wherever a vein of coal extends the fire must follow it, and the whole Pittsburg coal region may yet be endangered. Let some great lake of Pennsylvania oil be touched by the resistless stream of fire, let the underground gasses be turned on, let the vast beds of coal throw out their strength, and the old Keystone State, or at least a portion of it, will form the vent of a subterranean hell inferior only to those which in other quarters of the globe break out in blazing volcanoes from the surface of the earth.

OUR FREE COUNTRY.

Complaint has been made to the Legislature of Kansas that on Tuesday night Col. Nelson, at Fort Hays, sent a guard of soldiers to Hayes City, who entered a ball-room and arrested all who were present, on a charge of violating an order of this shoulder-strapped tyrant, forbidding any one to be out after 9 o'clock at night. The prisoners, fifty-one in number, men and women, were confined in the guard-house all night. Col. Nelson also threatened to close all the saloons and tear down the livery stables. An indignation meeting was held on Friday, and a petition was sent to the representatives at Topeka.

From Arkansas comes the following:

"A citizen from French Bayou, Arkansas, some ten miles above Marion, reports that a body of militia shot three men near his house on Sunday. The officer in command told him that they had been tried by a court martial, on a charge of being Ku Klux, and ordered to be shot dead, with musketry."

What a "free country" has the great Republic of the United States become, when such outrages are not only permitted, but encouraged, by a majority of the members of Congress. Such is Radical rule!

A STRONG BACKBONE.—A few days ago Gen. Sheridan sent despatches to the War Department announcing that "the backbone of the Indian rebellion was broken by the last victory of Col. Evans." Now he states that "the Indians have driven in the mail couriers," and he "advises the settlers to be very vigilant." The Indian rebellion has an uncommonly strong backbone, or else the General crowed too soon.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—$2700 Loan, on first mortgage. Apply at this office. Jan 21-3t.

MOLINO HALL RESTAURANT,
210 North Eighth Street.
ABRAHAM STOUT, PROPRIETOR.
Choice Wines and Eatables on hand; also, a good stock of Ales and Lager Beer. Lunch every day. All my friends are invited to call.
A few boarders can be accommodated with good board. [Jan 21-1md

READING LIBRARY LECTURES.—The Second Lecture of the course, will be delivered on Thursday evening, 21st inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., by Rev. J. Fry. Subject—"Matrimony."
By Order of the Committee.
G. A. NICOLLS,
WM. H. STRICKLAND,
jan 20-2] W. MURRAY WEIDMAN.

INTERESTING NOTICE.—The Boot and Shoe Manufactory, well known under the old firm of "Philip Leisz & Bro.," opposite the market house, has undergone a thorough change, the undersigned having taken the whole establishment in his own name, and will carry on the same with much more liberality, unceasing and to the greater advantage of his customers. I consider it my duty, therefore, to inform all my friends and acquaintances, and the old patrons generally, that I will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of men's, women's and children's Shoes and Boots, of Kip, Calf and Morocco leather; as well as Lasting Gaiters and Galoshes of all kinds. I also have always on hand German Felt Shoes. Customer work is promptly and carefully attended to, and Shoes and Boots neatly and at low rates repaired on short notice. Thankful for past favors, the undersigned will respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. PHILIP LEISZ,
Jan 20] Boot and Shoe Manufactory, No. 453 Penn Square, Reading.

OLD NEWSPAPERS for sale at the GAZETTE Office, No. 517 Penn street. [Jan 13

PRIVATE SALE.—WILL BE SOLD at private sale by the undersigned, all that certain two-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with two story Brick Back Building, two-story Brick Stable and Lot of Ground, situate on the West side of North Sixth street, between Walnut and Elm streets, in the city of Reading, (being No. 236) containing 40 feet in front and 230 feet in depth. JACOB S. LIVINGOOD,
Jan 16-3t*] No. 22 North Sixth St., Reading, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUR OR TEN BOARDERS can be accommodated with good rooms and Board at No. 20 NORTH SEVENTH STREET. Jan 18-1wd

MASONIC NOTICE.
THE MEMBERS OF LODGES No. 62 and 367, F. and A. M., and the Masonic Fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to meet the Brethren of Chandler Lodge, No. 367, on Friday morning at the hour of 10 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our deceased Brother William Brumbach, from his late residence in Exeter township, to proceed to Schwalt's Wall Cemetery.
By Order of W. M.
H. A. TYSON, Secretary.
N. B.—Brethren will please observe Masonic dress. [jan 20-2t

FOR SALE.—The counters and shelving of store-room 405 Penn street, lately occupied by Lewis Kohner, nearly as good as new, can be bought at a low figure, by applying soon at MISHLER'S HOTEL.

ADJOURNED SALE.
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE—Will be sold at public sale on Saturday, Jan. 23, 1869, at the Keystone House, in the city of Reading, at 6 o'clock P. M., the interesting, late the well-known property of George DeB Keim, deceased, in North Fifth street, between Penn and Court streets, on the east side, and now occupied by James Davenger, restaurateur, described as follows:
A large three-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, 30 feet front and 90 feet deep, bounded on the north by property of the Reading Insurance Co., and on the south by property of James Long, together with a three-story back building in the rear. The house is in excellent order, having been recently thoroughly painted, and repaired, contains three rooms, and is convenient to all the public offices. It is well adapted to all kinds of business, and rents readily for $300 per annum. This is an excellent opportunity for capitalists.
Possession will be given, if desired, on the first of April next.
One-half the purchase money can remain on mortgage from the first of April.
CHARLES B. MILLER.
W. Y. Lyon, Auctioneer. [Jan 18-td

AUCTION.

The undersigned announces to the people of Reading that he will sell out his entire stock of goods at auction. The stock consists of
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
&c., &c., &c.
The sale will commence at seven o'clock on
Thursday Evening, January 21,
And will be continued on Friday and Saturday evenings until closed out. The sale of goods is peremptory. E. C. HIESTER.
W. Y. LYON, Auctioneer. [Jan 18

KEYSTONE OPERA HOUSE!
SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
COMMENCING
MONDAY, JANUARY 18TH, 1869.
LOGRENIA,
The great conjuror, with his Troupe of LEARNED BIRDS, performing WHITE MICE and trained RUSSIAN CATS.
100 PRESENTS 100
Will be given away every night. Matinee, Saturday afternoon, January 23d, for the accommodation of Schools, on which occasion each Child will receive a present.
Admission to all parts of the House, - 25 cts.
Family ticket, admitting six persons, - $1 00
Admission to Matinee, children, - - 15 cts
Admission to Matinee, adults, - - 25 cts.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.
C. P. SHERMAN, Manager.
CHAS. T. SLOCUM, GEO. W. FRASER, } Agents. Jan 14-9t

70 SHARES OF
UNION BANK STOCK
FOR SALE.
Apply to BUSHONG & BRO.
jan 13-2wd] No. 19 North Sixth street.

MACEDONIAN OIL TRIUMPHANT.
WILL YOU PLEASE READ THIS!
Reading, Pa., Jan. 12, 1869.—Mr. Wm. C. Krouse, No. 204 South Fifth street, says the M. M. Oil is the only thing which has given strength to his broken arm—has used it in his family for Earache, Neuralgia, and frosted feet, performing in each case a wonderfully quick and radical cure.
E. FOX, Proprietor of Keystone House, certifies that three bottles of the Oil cured a strain in a Horse, valuing the cure at $100.
JOHN KEMP, Policeman, says the Oil cured him of a severe fracture of the collar bone.
The above named persons are well known in this vicinity, and are living witnesses.
Having furnished such ample testimony at the times we advertised with the
FOUR-HORSE CHARIOT,
giving those popular open air
CONCERTS,
I deem it unnecessary to add more names.
The Magic Macedonian Oil Co. will forfeit
$1000,
if any dozen remedies combined will furnish as many good certificates from prominent citizens in the city and vicinity of those who have been cured by the use of the Macedonian Oil—call on
PROF. RAYMOND,
The German and English lecturer of the Company, stopping at the Keystone House and purchase a bottle of the Oil, or receive advice and treatment free of charge.
Also—Sold by J. K. McCurdy, Doctor Ziegler, and S. S. Stevens. [Jan 13

NOTICE.—There will be a meeting of the FORTUNE BUILDING AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION of Reading, on the third Friday (the 19th) of February, at No. 28 North Fifth street, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Those who have not paid up their dues for the month of January, are requested to do so at once to the Treasurer, J. O. Thomas, grocer, otherwise their names will be stricken off the list.
Also, those wishing information and shares, can do so by calling on the Treasurer, as only a few more of the latter are left for disposal.
By order of the Board. J. ROSS MILLER,
Jan11-td] Secretary

EXCELSIOR BOOT AND SHOE STORE!
No. 506 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.,
(Next door to Lerch's Hardware Store.)
HARWICK & DRAKE,
Beg to announce to the citizens of Reading and vicinity, that they have now in Store, a very fine assortment of
MEN'S AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES.
Also,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES of all sizes and of very superior make, which they will sell at the lowest cash prices. They invite all to call and see their stock before purchasing elsewhere.
They have also a fine assortment of the latest styles HATS and CAPS, at low figures.
All kinds of customer work manufactured in the very best style, at short notice.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. [Jan 11-1y

WILL REMOVE.
I AM NOW CLOSING OUT MY ENTIRE stock of
MILLINERY AND DRY GOODS,
in order to re-open an entire new and well selected stock, at
No. 517 Penn street, between Third and Fourth,
where I will pay particular Attention to keep all the latest styles of
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HAT AND BONNET FRAMES,
and a complete assortment of everything pertaining to the Millinery and Trimming line. I express my most hearty thanks for past favors, and very respectfully solicit the continuance of the same. Satisfaction guaranteed.
jan 8-1md MRS. O. B. KELLER.

CARPETS! CARPETS!!
B. H. MARKLEY & CO.,
No. 118 Plum street, below Franklin, between Sixth and Seventh streets,
Respectfully inform the citizens of Reading and vicinity, that they are manufacturing the very best Ingrain, all-wool Carpets, ever offered in this city. Latest patterns and colors. Wholesale and retail at New York prices.
We invite the public to examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere, and save 25 per cent. Buy out of first class hands and save money.
d.1-3m B. H. MARKLEY & CO.

THE READING FIRE INSURANCE
AND
TRUST COMPANY OF BERKS COUNTY.
Organized, July, 1867. *Capital, $150,000.*
Office, Reading Insurance Building, No. 19 North Fifth street, South-East Corner of Court Street.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
DIRECTORS:
J. PRINGLE JONES, JAMES McKNIGHT,
HENRY Z. VAN REED, JACOB SHAFFNER,
J. T. JACKSON, D. E. STOUT,
JONAS SHALTER, J. T. VALENTINE,
GEORGE RIESER.
THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL kinds of property against loss or damage by fire at rates as low as any other reliable Company and upon every plan known to Stock Insurance Companies.
Perpetual Policies issued requiring no renewal and upon which the amount of premium paid can be reclaimed at any time, less a deduction of five per cent. The advantages of this method are worthy of the attention of farmers and others having first-class dwelling houses, barns and other buildings, in town or country, as being the cheapest and safest.
Policies for one, two, three, five or more years, or for less than one year, issued and no charge made for Policy and survey when renewed or when insurances are transferred from other companies.
The citizens of Reading and vicinity, hitherto dependent mainly upon foreign companies, have now the privilege of effecting their insurances in a home institution, well organized, with an adequate paid in and guaranteed capital, presenting as strong a basis of security as that of any other company. The advantage of doing business directly with the Company and the importance of keeping some portion of the large sums paid for insurances, in circulation at home, will be appreciated by all.
J. PRINGLE JONES, President.
JAMES McKNIGHT, Vice President.
S. E. ANCONA, Secretary and Treasurer.
aug 8, 1868-1ydaw

"SCRAPS FROM THE PRISON TABLE," BY A REBEL OFFICER.
THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.
HUMOR, FANCY, AND STUBBORN FACTS.
TREATMENT OF PRISONERS AT CAMP CHASE AND JOHNSON'S ISLAND.
One of the most readable books published. For sale by RITTER & CO.,
Eagle Book Store,
351 Penn street, Reading.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his old friends and customers that he has his office at No. 21 South Sixth street, near Penn, where he is prepared to attend to all kinds of collections from one dollar to thousands, and all kinds of conveyancing done at the shortest notice, he also acts as Counsel for Administrators in settling up estates on reasonable terms.
MATTHIAS MENGEL,
Alderman and Attorney at Law.

BERKS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The seventeenth annual meeting of the Berks County Agricultural and Horticultural Society will be held at the Court House, in the city of Reading, on Tuesday, the 2d day of February, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Officers will be elected to serve during the year. C. H. SCHAEFFER,
Jan 9-3t] Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the account of Lewis Schaeffer, Committee of Israel K. Kline, a lunatic, has been filed in the Prothonotary's office of Berks county, and that the same will be confirmed, on Monday, the 8th day of February next, unless cause be shown to the contrary. W. B. GRIESEMER,
Jan 9-4t] Prothonotary.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—FRANK Riesser, of the City of Reading, having executed an assignment of all his estate to Charles H. Schaeffer, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, on the 5th day of January, A. D., 1869.
Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims on said estate, will present them, and all persons owing money to said estate, will make immediate payment to the undersigned.
C. H. SCHAEFFER, Assignee,
Jan 9-6t] 539 Court stacet, Reading.

ENGINES
AND
BOILERS FOR SALE.

IMPORTANT TO MACHINISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

The undersigned offer for sale, at reasonable rates,
ONE OSCILLATING ENGINE OF FOUR HORSE POWER.
ONE HORIZONTAL ENGINE OF THREE HORSE POWER.
ONE EIGHT-HORSE TUBULAR UPRIGHT BOILER.
ONE FIVE-HORSE TUBULAR BOILER.
Apply at the ADLER Office, or address
RITTER & CO.,
READING, PA.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Sinking Spring:

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last statement Jan. 1, 1868,		1,991 54
Premiums and Fees received,	2,243 26	
Assessment Nov. 15, collected,	62 41	
" " 16, "	2,303 36	4,607 03
		$6,665 57

EXPENDITURES.

Directors and Committee fees,	2779 50	
U. S. Tax,	48 77	
Printing and Advertising,	95 00	
Auditors for 1867,	50 00	
Secretary's salary,	100 00	
Treasurer's "	100 00	
Recording 370 policies,	148 00	
Agent's fees on 370 policies,	148 00	
" " " for filling out 370 policies	92 50	
President's fees,	23 12	1,146 73
DAMAGES PAID DURING 1868.		
Nicodlas Hunter, Berks Co.,	50 00	
Wm. H. Gillmore, " "	00 00	
Margaret Hoffman, " "	1,200 00	
Henry S. Good, Lebanon Co.,	725 00	
David Umberger, " "	8 50	
George Zimmerman, " "	50 00	
Joseph T. Miller, " "	20 00	
Joseph Maxsor, Lehigh Co.,	1,200 00	
Peter Marck, " "	1,190 50	4,520 00
Cash in hands of Treasurer,	$914 31	$5,075 63
" " of Agents,	175 63	989 94
		$6,665 57

Balance in hands of Agents not included in above balance, $97 03
The undersigned Auditors, appointed to examine the accounts of the officers and agents of the Mutual Insurance Company of Sinking Spring, Berks county, respectfully report, that they have attended to their duties, and present the foregoing statement as the result of their labors.
JOHN HIESTER,
DAVID H. HOTTENSTEIN, } Auditors.
Reading, December 22, 1868.
Amount insured in 1868, $776,996
JOHN VAN REED, President.
CHARLES KESSLER, Sec'y.
an 16-3t] LEWIS BRINER, Treasurer.

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.
The Great Remedies for all Diseases of the
LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
Is composed of the purest juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, *Extracts*) of Roots, Herbs, and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely *free from alcoholic admixture of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,
Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.
Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
Those who have no objection to the combination of the Bitters, as stated, will use
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.
They are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues, the choice between the two being a mere matter of taste, the Tonic being the most palatable.
The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The Liver, sympathizing as closely as it does with the Stomach, then becomes affected, the result of which is that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:
Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Depression of Spirits.
The sufferer from these diseases should exercise the greatest caution in the selection of a remedy for his case, purchasing only that which he is assured from his investigations and inquiries possesses true merit, is skillfully compounded, is free from injurious ingredients, and has established for itself a reputation for the cure of these diseases. In this connection we would submit those well-known remedies—
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
AND
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.
PREPARED BY *Dr. C. M. JACKSON,*
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
Twenty-two years since they were first introduced into this country from Germany, during which time they have undoubtedly performed more cures, and benefited suffering humanity to a greater extent, than any other remedies known to the public.
These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or Intestines.
DEBILITY,
Resulting from any Cause whatever; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, &c.
There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system, the appetite strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellowness is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.
PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE,
And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instil new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to the remaining years.
NOTICE.
It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health, or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.
To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.
WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN
Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MALASMUS, without fail.
Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.
TESTIMONIALS.
Hon. Geo. W. Woodward,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.
"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system."
Yours, truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD."
Hon. James Thompson,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.
"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON."
From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail, but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.
Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates Street
From Rev. E. D. Fendall,
Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia
I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours, truly,
E. D. FENDALL.
CAUTION.
Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit. Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.
For sale by all Druggists and dealers in medicines. [Jan 4, 1868-1yeow