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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 per square [illegible] 50 cents. [illegible] yearly advertisers, [illegible] advertisements.

A space equal to twelve lines of this type measured as a square.

Special notices [illegible] cent. [illegible] ular rates.

Business cards, 75 cents a [illegible] year.

Marriages and Deaths, Religi[illegible] and other Notices of a public nat[illegible]

POETICAL.

OVER THE RIVER.

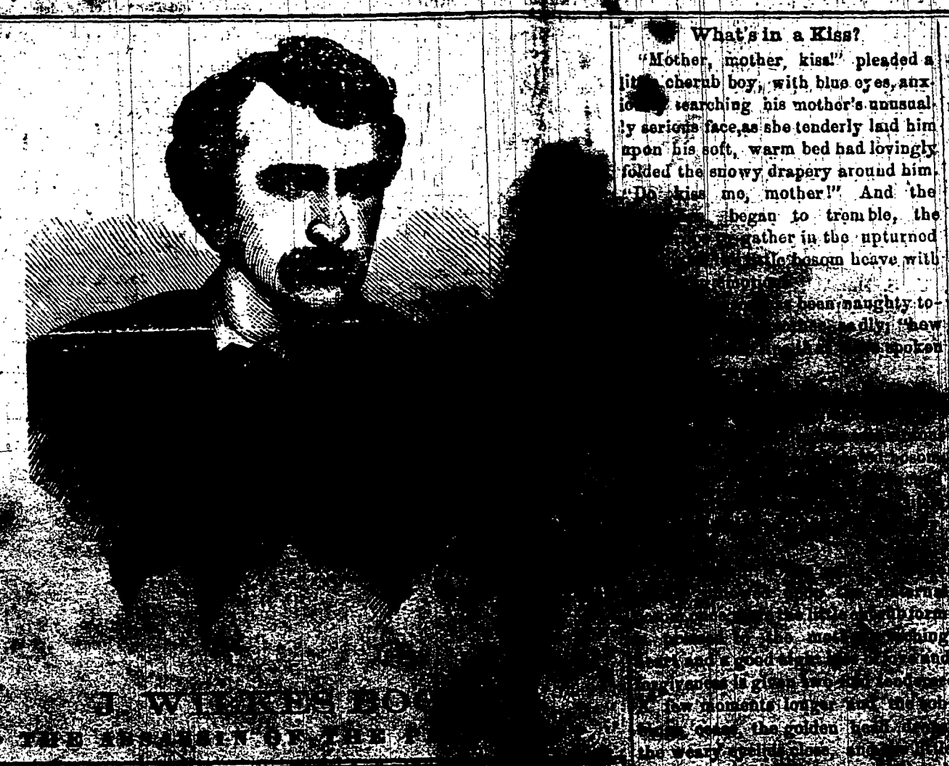
[This beautiful poem, by an American writer, Miss Priest, has commanded the admiration of all readers during the many rounds it has made of the newspaper and magazine press during the last ten years. To those who have lost friends—and who has not?—some of the allusions are inexpressibly affecting. Many a moistened eye will follow the lines.]

Over the river they beckon to me
Loved ones who've passed to the other side;
The gleam of their snowy robes I see,
But their voices are lost in the dashing tide.
There's one with ringlets of sunny gold,
And eyes the reflection of heaven's own blue;
He crossed in the twilight gray and cold,
And the pale mist hid him from mortal view.
We saw not the angels who met him there,
The gates of the city we could not see;
Over the river, over the river,
My brother stands waiting to welcome me.

Over the river the boatman pale
Carried another—the household pet;
Her bright curls waved in the gentle gale—
Darling Minnie, I see her yet!
She crossed on her bosom her dimpled hands,
And fearlessly entered the phantom bark;
We watched it glide from the silver sands,
And all our sunshine grew strangely dark.
We know she is safe on the other side
Where all the ransomed and angels be;
Over the river, the mystic river,
My childhood's idol is waiting for me.

For none return from those quiet shores,
Who cross with the boatman cold and pale;
We hear the dip of the golden oars,
We catch a gleam of the snowy sail,
And lo! they have passed away from our heart,
They cross the stream and are gone for aye!
We cannot sunder the veil apart
That hides from our vision the gates of day;
We only know that their barks no more
Shall sail with ours on life's stormy sea,
Yet somehow I hope, on the unseen shore,
They watch, and beckon, and wait for me.

And I sit and think when the sunset's gold
Is flushing river and hill and shore,
I shall one day stand by the water cold
And list to the sound of the boatman's oar;
I shall watch for the gleam of the departed sail,
I shall hear the boat as it plows the tread,
I shall pass from sight with the dear departed,
And be with the angels who waiting for me.



J. WILKES BOOTH.

THE ASSASSIN OF THE PRESIDENT.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

The Old Woman and the Bear.

On the borders of a vast forest which abounded in all manner of wild beasts, there once lived an old woman with her husband, John. Driven by hunger, a bear one day made an attack on the rude cabin that sheltered them. John promptly retreated to a safe position in the loft, and calmly surveyed the battle between his wife and the bear, not caring much which side whipped. When at last the old lady proved victorious, he came down and hailed her with the congratulation, "*Goodness olive, Peggy ain't that a big bear what we killed!*"

So, now that Uncle Sam has killed his "bear," the Rebellion, the "Johnnies" are coming up and slapping him good naturedly on the shoulder, with "*Goodness alive! ain't that a big Rebellion what we killed!*" It was evident to every intelligent mind willing to admit that *two* were greater than *one* that the "bear" would be slain. But the men who adopted the declaration of the Chicago platform that the war was a "failure," the men who "wanted the south to have her rights; who didn't believe in Abolition;" who called slavery "a Divine institution, and the normal condition of the black race;" who prated about "the weakness and corruption of the Administration;" who declared that "the chivalric Southrons could never be conquered;" who plied the public mind with wearisome dissertations on "the enormous debt," "the high taxes," "the public extravagance;" who called Mr. Lincoln a "buffoon" and a tyrant;" who never rejoiced at a Union victory because "it was only prolonging the war;" who put on long faces when they saw a wounded soldier, but never put their hands in their pockets to relieve his suffering family; all those men stood quietly by while the fight was going on, without a word of commendation for those who were fighting the battle *for them*, expecting and many of them *hoping* that the "bear" would whip. Then there were others, such men as are well-known in our own midst, who were even more decided in their "sympathies" for the "bear." Men who kept at a safe distance from the fight, but were active in their encouragement and secret aid; who winked at the "bear," as much as to say, "Go ahead Old Fellow, we're with you heart and soul;" who gave him all the support they could in their cowardly, underhanded way; who declared the government a "tyranny," and the Rebellion a "heaven-born cause;" who swore allegiance to the government, enjoyed the mild protection of its Laws, and yet heartily wished for its overthrow. These men shut their eyes to the glorious history of our past; they forgot that there is a Power who rules the destiny of nations, and is able to bring good out of evil; they forgot that there is such a thing as eternal Justice; they forgot that our government is founded on the broadest and noblest principles of humanity; they gloried in the idea of an empire which rested on the blood of human bondage, and in their infatuation they verily believed that treason and villiany would triumph, and that right and justice would be overthrown. The hope was Father to the belief. They couldn't tell exactly how it was to happen, for might as well as right was against them. But somehow they kept dreaming of foreign intervention; they anxiously awaited an uprising in the North against "the cruel war," and "the burdensome debt;" they believed in the "Bone" that were waiting to spring upon Sherman; they were hopeful of the "event" which Lee was preparing to "astonish the world; in their folly and prejudice they were given over "to make and believe a lie."

But the "bear" is dead. Their last, fond lingering hope died out with the fall of Richmond and the surrender of the Rebel armies. The big fight is over. And now these secret cowardly Traitors, are coming down from the "loft," and with mock jubilant faces, shucking Uncle Sam familiarly on the club, with "That was a big bear but I always knew we'd whip it."

It was rather amusing to see how fond of the "Old Flag" these men suddenly became when the Rebel cap-itol succumbed. They ran about town buying [illegible] and borrowing everything [illegible] to wave in honor of the occasion. They were loud in their professions of joy, because they were sure that the war was over and the Government re-established; how well they "always knew it would end in this way," and how "ridiculous" it was for the South ever to take up arms against such a great and good government as ours!

We have little faith in death-bed repentance. With all his well known barbarance, we have always doubted whether the Almighty would be justified in listening to the dying prayer of a life-long villain. His repentance springs from fear rather than love.—So with these eleventh hour Union men. While the slave confederacy was flourishing, they were buoyant and hopeful. "The South could never be conquered," was the burden of their daily speech. Now that it is drawing its last gasp, these men, with the coolest impudence, gather within the sanctuary of the Republic, claim place and protection under it, and declare that they "always were for the Union!" Before receiving them into full connection with loyalty, let them "bring forth fruits meet for repentance." We are in favor of putting them on a probation like other foreigners who happen to be in our midst.—To the Union men belongs the honor of killing the "bear"—to them belongs the privilege of disposing of the carcass. They don't intend to be interfered with in the enjoyment of that privilege. They have fairly slaughtered the "bear," and they mean to do with his body just what seems best to them. Rest assured they will bury him safe and deep.—*Baltimore County Union.*

DAVIS IN DISGUISE.—The idea of Jeff. Davis, the aristocratic, the dignified, the haughty, being caught running off in one of his wife's dresses, is too much for the gravest man's gravity. It is the pathos of rebellion—the most ridiculous "last ditch" that could have been imagined. Emerson tells about a Western street that began as a broad avenue, turned into a common street, then into a cow-path, and then into a squirrel track and ran up a tree. But this is nothing to the career of the rebel who began as President of the Southern Confederacy, then turned thief, then became a fugitive from justice, and was finally detected while running off in one of his wife's old dresses.—*Journal.*

☞Four years ago the London *Times* wrote, "the great Republic is dead." Wonder what the *Times* thinks to-day? Rather a lively corpse, eh?

Employment for the Soldiers.

It will not be many days [illegible] soldiers of the [illegible] will be coming home. [illegible] is the great review [illegible] speedily after which it is understood the armies of the Shenandoah, of the Tennessee, of Georgia, and the north will be mustered out of service, their long toil honorably over, their pay [illegible] at home to begin. What shall their employment be?

[illegible] that question upon the [illegible] after three [illegible] life, their [illegible] forest [illegible]

[illegible] good will—[illegible] stantly that the soldiers [illegible] ed for—lack of method, [illegible] good sense and of organization. [illegible] a question how we will endeavor to recognize the claim of the soldiers on the country—how we shall receive them on their return, how we shall take them back into civil and peaceful society, what employment we shall provide for them and what effort we shall make to reinstate them into positions not less advantageous than those they occupied before the war.

The Sanitary Commission is trying to answer these questions. It has established a Bureau of Employment for Disabled and honorabley Discharged Soldiers. The purpose of this Bureau is to bring employers and those seeking employment together, and without charge to either. Its office, at No. 35 Chambers-st, in this city, is meant to be a rendezvous for returning soldiers who may there register their names with a memorandum of the kind of employment they desire, and with such other information as employers will naturally expect. Those wishing workmen of any kind are invited to register their applications, stating wages, locality, prospect of permanent employment, and especially whether their work can be done by disabled men, and what [illegible] ability does not di[illegible] soldier for the specified occupa[illegible] Those who are interested will find more precise information at the Bureau itself and from the circulars which it distributes.

We heartily commend this and all kindred efforts as likely to be useful and as indispensable, but we by no means stop there. While urging due attention to those facilities—these means of help which makes it easy for those desiring to help the soldiers to direct their efforts in some safe channel—we are far from thinking that all our duty is done in calling attention to them. We urge still more strenuously that each individual ought to feel himself bound to contibute his personal efforts toward the same end which the Bureau contemplates and works for. We want every man and woman to feel that they *owe* something to the armies that have saved the country. Asking for nothing on the ground of charity, we ask for everything on the ground of duty and obligation. Let no one appeal for charity to the [illegible] morning soldiers [illegible] shoulders [illegible] to be insulted [illegible] alms. If he [illegible] else, let him have [illegible] ity. Let him [illegible] due to his [illegible] charity [illegible] given to the [illegible] want work [illegible] one [illegible]

[illegible] as is a couple of [illegible] which are to be or have been established all over the country. As they make no charge [illegible] to either of the parties [illegible] their existence [illegible] the [illegible] these Bu[illegible] this moment [illegible] better advantages.—

The Income Tax.

The Philadelphia [illegible] makes some remarks on this subject, which are deserving of consideration. It says: We earnestly hope that the Government will, before long, find it possible to remit this [illegible] perhaps one of the most [illegible] taxation ever devised, and [illegible] nothing but absolute [illegible] We shall briefly [illegible] this position.

1. It tends to lower the moral standard of the people by offering too immense temptation to deception. These descriptions are of a nature that in the vast majority of cases they cannot be discovered, therefore the inducement to practice them is proportionately greater.

2. It [illegible] honest and [illegible] on those who [illegible] the penalties [illegible]

3. It is [illegible] exceedingly [illegible]

4. It [illegible] troublesome [illegible] sary estimate [illegible] Many who keep imperfect accounts cannot possibly do otherwise than guess, and here the honest and honorable make up for the deficiencies of those who are otherwise.

4. It requires very expensive machinery for its collection.

For these all-sufficient reasons we hope that other modes of taxation will be found to take the place of this, which, moreover, is essentially discordant with the character of our people.

THE statement going the rounds of the press that President Lincoln told somebody that he was of Jewish descent had for its origin simply this: Mr. Lincoln, talking with a rabbi, jocularly remarked that he (Lincoln) was probably of Hebrew stock, as his father had three sons who were respectively named Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

What's in a Kiss?

"Mother, mother, kiss!" pleaded a little cherub boy, with blue eyes, anxiously searching his mother's unusually serious face, as she tenderly laid him upon his soft, warm bed had lovingly folded the snowy drapery around him. "Do kiss me, mother!" And the [illegible] began to tremble, the [illegible] gather in the upturned [illegible] little bosom heave with [illegible] been naughty to-[illegible] sadly, "how [illegible] spoken [illegible]

[illegible] for [illegible] thing [illegible] and [illegible] moments longer [illegible] the golden [illegible] the weary [illegible] one [illegible] penitent and [illegible] manner.

What is a kiss, [illegible] much, very much. More potent than the scepter—dearer to affection than countless wealth. Who has not felt its magic influence? 'Tis the lover's tender pledge of undying constancy; 'tis a bond of friendship and fidelity, fervent but alas to old age, to the withered heart and bloomless cheek.

IMPORTANT TO UNITED STATES TAX PAYERS.—We have been informed [illegible] in the law of interest [illegible] pay taxes on [illegible] animals, &c., was [illegible] March 31, [illegible] who pay monthly taxes [illegible] ment without notice, on the last ten days of the month on which they make returns. That if the returns for the month of April are required to be made to the Assessors within the first ten days of May. The Assessor is required to prepare his list, and deliver it to the Collector by the 20th of May, and the taxpayer is required to call and pay from the 20th to the 31st of May. If not paid within said ten days, the Collector is required to add ten per cent, and may proceed to collect by distraint, and so on from month to month.

Such is the law, but we are informed that, owing to the deleteriousness of the parties who are required to make returns, the Assessors seldom get their lists ready for the Collector before the end of the month, so that it is impossible for the Collector to collect of the tax payers to pay, during the last ten days of a month, as the law contemplates. To obviate his difficulty we understand that some of the Collectors and most probably all of them, will not indict the ten per cent penalty until the 10th day of the following month. That is, if the April list is paid by the 10th of June, and the May list by the 10th of July, &c., the penalties will be omitted. This seems but justice to the tax payers, at least [illegible] the Assessors [illegible] these [illegible] the last of the month.

The annual lists, which comprises [illegible] houses, carriages, gold watch [illegible] silver plate, musical instruments, [illegible] &c., is collected differently. The collector receives the list sometime in July, and he is required within twenty days thereafter to give notice in one public paper in each county, stating the place where and time when, the tax must be paid. If not paid by the expiration of the time specified the collector must give a personal notice, or send it by mail to each person, for which he is allowed a fee of 20 cents. And if the tax is not paid within ten days after the serving or mailing of said notice, ten per cent. is to be added and the tax and penalties may be collected by distraint.

The law is different now from what it was last year, in regard to the ten per cent. penalty. Then the ten per cent. penalty went before personal notice, now it goes on ten days after such notice is mailed or sent.

We have been thus particular, clearly to point out the law, and its requirement, and its penalties, because hundreds of our readers are interested. By paying due attention to this they will save themselves much trouble, loss and vexation.

Religious.

The *Observer* advocates the inauguration of the Bible-women movement in this country, something after the plan so successfully worked in London. Conceding that much has been done by the various agencies for the distribution of the Word of God, and the alleviation of the poor, it asserts that much remains to be done for them.—The introduction of the London method of Bible labor would do much towards accomplishing the work needed. The plan in London is to divide the work between superintendents and Bible-women, and employing the former at a salary, and sometimes also in the latter capacity women who have been converted from sin and elevated from ignorance and debasement. One advantage of these Bible missions is, that they are not denominational, and therefore freer and more acceptable; and another, that they reach further into the heart of the lower portions of the community than any other organization.

—It is gratifying to note that the colored people of the South are reorganizing their churches upon the proper basis. In Charleston the African [illegible] Church, with nearly three [illegible] members, has been organized. In [illegible] a vast body of the colored people assembled in the State Street Methodist Episcopal Church for the same purpose. The question was put to the audience: "As many as desire to continue their connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, *South*, will please rise, and keep their seat." *Not a soul rose.* The question was then propounded: "As many as desire to sever their relation with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and to unite with the Methodist Episcopal Church, will please rise to their feet." The whole audience rose.

—A man advertises the sale of a pew in a Congregational church at Amherst *Mass.* in the following style: "The man that owns the pew owns the right of a space just as long as the pew is, from the bottom of the meeting house to the top of the roof, and as can go as much higher as he pleases." Wonder if such a "desirable" pew couldn't be purchased hereabouts.

—It was proposed, some time ago by Dr. Newman [illegible] the leading Protestant Catholic [illegible] in a Catholic [illegible] proves of the plan, and dissuade all Catholic parents from sending their children to Protestant institutions.

—Rev. T. H. Stockton, pastor of the Church of the New Testament in Philadelphia, we believe the only one organized upon the principles he has been advocating for some years past, intends to give special attention to the new movement for Christian Union recently introduced in several of the large cities.

—The Newton (Baptist) Theological Institute in Massachusetts, founded in 1825, has graduated five hundred and eight students. Of these twenty-three have been foreign missionaries; and fourteen have been presidents of colleges or theological seminaries.

—At the stated monthly meeting of the Board of managers of the American Bible Society, held on the 4th ult, resolutions were adopted in regard to the observance of the jubilee of the Society. Nearly twenty-eight thousand volumes were donated to various objects.

A young Chinaman, named Hu-Sing-eli, was recently admitted on trial by the Newark Methodist Conference.—He is a son of a mandarin of the military order, who, with several members of his family, had embraced the Christian faith under the teachings of the missionaries at Fuhchau.

—Many will regret to hear, that while the speeches at the anniversary of the American Temperance Union were excellent, but few were present to hear them. This shows how little attention this cause is receiving these times.

—The tenth annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and British Provinces, will be held in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, June 5th, in the First Baptist Church.

—Keble says the man who is perplexed by religious doubts should be advised to cure himself, not by the physic of reading and controversy, but by the diet of Holy living.

—The Lutheran Seminary in Philadelphia has already received $47,000 toward the endowment fund, and it is expected the whole sum desired will be secured.

—It is said that Rev. Mr. Ryan of St. Louis, is to be Bishop of Louisville in place of Bishop Spaulding, appointed Bishop of Baltimore.

—The aggregate receipts to the various Baptist Societies for the past year, will amount to about four hundred thousand dollars.

—The General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church will meet in New Brunswick, N. J., to-day.

—The sum of $114,658,66 was contributed last year by the Philadelphia M. E. Conference for church extension and improvement.

Agricultural.

Watering Stock.

The importance of farm stock having a full supply of clear, pure water convenient at all times is, I presume, apparent to all good farmers. I have recently contrived a plan by which I water mine with no other labor than that of standing at the pump on the porch and pumping the water. I do not claim any originality in the plan, but it is at least a new thing in my neighborhood. In fact, I am so well pleased with it, that I am inclined to sketch out and send you the arrangement, subject, of course, to your disposition:

1. Saw one inch square strips of any desirable length, and as many pieces three inches wide; the latter will do as well of half inch board; lay down a three inch piece; place and tack down an inch piece on each side, leaving an inch space between them; place another three inch piece on top, and nail tight; this, as you perceive, forms an inch pipe or tube; so continue until the requisiti number is made.

2. Dig a trench from your well or pump, say a foot deep, to the place desired to fix the water troughs; put down your pipes with small pieces of board to rest the ends and middle upon to nail to; fit the ends close, and nail fast.

3. Make and arrange a small box (say to hold four gallons) convenient to pump into, or to be filled in any other way at the pump, with a tube fitted in the bottom and into the pipe below. The bottom of this box should not be less than six inches above the top of the troughs at the other end. Make and arrange as many water troughs as wanted, connected with the pipe in the ground by tubes in the same way, the latter should all be as near the same level with each other as possible; cover all your pipe, and the job is completed.

Now, all that is required is to fill the box at the pump, and the troughs in the yard will fill themselves at the same time. To prevent injury by frost, have a faucet or spile in the lowest part of the ground pipe, where you can let all the water out when desired. To prevent running the troughs over, place a small spout in one of the troughs say an inch below the top. Where the water will run out as fast as filled. This should run into a trough with a gravel [illegible]

[illegible] one, even with one cow, should go without it. Of course, large farmers could increase the size of the pipe, or use lead pipe on the same principle.

Brother farmers, try it. I know of nothing of the same cost on my farm that pays so well and gives an equal amount of satisfaction.—*Cor German-town Telegraph.*

The Crops in the West.

[From the Burlington (Iowa) Register, May 25th.]

The crops in these parts look fine. With the exception of a little cold weather we had a week ago, the season so far has been very prosperous. Grass, oats and wheat never looked more promising at this season of the year, and corn is coming up rapidly. If the chinch bug will attend to his own business and let others' business alone, we shall have an abundant harvest, doubtless. Our farmers I understand have tried to head off this troublesome insect by sowing less wheat. There is less wheat sown this year in proportion to the ground cultivated than usual, by two-thirds the number of acres.

From the Carlyle (Ill.) Banner, 25th.

This has been an unusually backward spring with the farmers so far as planting corn is concerned. Owing to the wet weather, many have been unable to sow oats; yet the farmers are rapidly putting in their corn crop.

Advices from all parts of the country tell us that the wheat crop never looked better.

From the Ogle Co. (Ill.) Reporter, 26th.

CHINCH BUGS.—We learn that these insects have made their appearance again. Some pieces of barley have already been damaged by them so that it has turned yellow. We have not heard of any damage to the wheat as yet, but it is too early. Some tell us that the wet weather of this spring is favorable to crops, as it packs the ground so as to prevent their working.

From the Geneseo (Ill.) Republican, 26th.

We hear of quite a number of farmers who have plowed in their wheat fields, and have planted them to corn. The chinch bug is already making havoc among the crops, and farmers dare not trust to their wheat. Under the circumstances there should have been no wheat sowed in this county this spring; the folly of such a course is being felt. A good deal of the wheat land will be turned under, and other crops planted instead.

THERE is a great increase of live stock in Michigan. This year the increase of cows as compared with 1860, amounts to 30,190; the increase of sheep amounts to the enormous figures of 1,555,589, and the increase in horses to 9,000.