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VOL. 65.

Bocal Information.

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First Presbyterian Church, Northwest angle of Cen tre Square. Hev. Conway P. Wing Pastor.—Services every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Bacond Presbyterian Church, corner of South Han-over and Pomfret streeis. Hev. John C Bliss, Pastor. Services commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M.

DICKINSON COLLEGE

Rev Herman M. Johnson, D. D., President and Pro-

Poetical. Let us Make the Best of it. Life is but a fleeting dream, Care destroys the sost of it; Swift it glideth like a stream-Mind you make the best of it Talk not of your weary wees Troubles, or the rest of it If we have but brief repose Let us make the best of it If your friend has got a heart, There is something fine in him Cast away his darker part, Cling to what's divine in him, Filendship is our best relief-Make no heartless jest of it; It will brighten every grief, If we make the best of it Happiness despises state : Tis no sage experiment, Simply that the wise and great y have joy and merriment; Rank is not its spell refined-Money's not the test of it. But a calm contented mind That will make the best of it. Trusting in the power above. Which, sustaining all of us In one common bond of love. Bindeth great and small of us. Whatsoever may befall-Sorrows or the rest of it-We shall overcome them all. If we make the best of it. Miscellaneons. Union Meeting in Wilmington. A large and spirited Union meeting was ately held in Wilmington, N. C. The for their support. He would be hardproceedings were of such a character as to warrant us in the belief that the Union centiment is increasing in that portion of the Confederacy, and that ere long the supporters of the rebel Government will be in a hopeless minority. Among the community. over and Pomfret streets. Rev. John C Bliss, Pastor. Bervices commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock B. S. John's Church. (Prot. Episcopal) northeast angle of Centre Square. Rev. J O Olerc, Bector. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock, P M. Begina Luthers Church. Bedford, between Main and Louther streets. Rev. Jacob Fry, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P M. German Reformed Church. Louther, between Main nore and Pitt streets. Rev. Jacob Fry, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P M. German Reformed Church. Louther, between Main and Pitt streets. Rev. Jacob Fry, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P M. Methodist E. Church (fart charge) corner of Main and Pitt streets. Rev. Thomas H. Sherlock, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M. Methodist E. Church (secould charge), Rev. S. L. Devenan, Pastor. Services over of Wert St. M. Methodist E. Church, Services New Strikes at 11 a, m., and 6 2 p. Methodist E. Church, Pomfret near Eastst. Rev. Pastor. Services at 3 P. M. German Lutherau Church, Pomfret near Eastst. Rev. Men changes in the aboys are necessary the proper persons are requested to notify us. Method arteels. New O. Fritze, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock Y. M. Bedford streets. Rev C. Fritze, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock Y. M. Bedford streets. Rev C. Fritze, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock Y. M. Bedford streets. Rev C. Fritze, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock Y. M. Bedford streets. Rev C. Fritze, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock Y. M. Bedford streets. Rev C. Fritze, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock Y. M. Bedford streets. Rev C. Fritze, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock Y. M. Bedford streets. Rev C. Fritze, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock Y. M. Bedford streets. Rev C. Fritze, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock Y. M. Bedford streets. Rev C. Fritze, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock Y. M. Bedford streets. Rev C. Fritze, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock Y. M. Bedford streets. Rev C. Fritze, Pastor. Services at 11 o' most prominent and active of those who

deem it our duty to pursue.

RESOLUTIONS

WHEREAS, The city of Wilmington essor of Moral Science. William G. Wilson, A. M., Professor of Natural has "gain been restored to the nuthority sire that our State may once more be re-Belence and Curator o' the Museum. Rev. William L. Boawell, A. M., Professor of the United States, and the opportuni-stored to the Union.

CARLISLE, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1865. RHEEM & WEAKLEY, Editors & Proprietors. "FELLOW-CITIZENS : I am making no Government which has forfeited all blaims unmeaning apology when I say that I to our confidence and affection. sincerely regret that the duty of opening "We declare also in these resolutions told, are beyond the river, added to Lee's the discussion upon these resolutions has that it is our conviction that our only forces. I saw it stated not long ago that the devolved upon me. Not that I have hope for peace, security and freedom is men had again refused to come, and I believe the least hesitation in publicly declaring in the restoration of the Union in all its the statement. Yes, if even the Southern my views and feelings upon any of the integrity, and that we desire to see our subjects referred to in them. It is the State once more a member of that Union. duty of every man now to avow his hon- This I believe is the sentiment of the est convictions. The great error of con- large majority of the people of North stopped there. Hardly had the war fairly servative men has been that they have Carolina. I do not believe that she ever commenced when we heard it said openly been too prudent, or timid, rather. We lost her attachment to the old Govern- and frequently, that the border States, Virought to be wiser in the future. But I ment. North Carolina never gave in to ginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tenwould prefer that some of the older citi- the heresy of Secession. When the hour zens of Wilmington, so many of whom of trial came, when war was seen to be have taken such an active part in this inevitable, and she was called upon to meeting, should address you instead of take sides in the struggle, she yielded to me. Still, as the interests of all of us are the strong claims of blood and kindred, involved in the course pursued by this and even against her convictions she gencommunity and by our State, we have erously stepped forward to defend those all a right to speak and to be heard. against whose views she had always pro-"We have not assembled in any mere tested, and most gallantly has she fulfillspirit of exultation. We see about us too ed the pledges she then made. She was much of the frightful results of war for trained in a different political school from | such a state of anarchy and ruin; because this; we miss many familiar faces which some of her sister States of the South. we shall never behold on earth again ; we Some two years ago I had to look over a see many of our citizens reduced to pov- number of speeches and orations made erty and want; we have seen to day cit- by prominent men of our State through izens of a neighboring State brought into a long series of years. I was struck with

Darlis

our midst, many of whom were once in the uniformity of their views on the inaffluence, who have been left homeless, estimable value of the Union. All who and are now dependent upon the charireferred to the subject enforced the neties of the authorities and of our citizens cessity of preserving the Union in its integrity and power as the only means for hearted indeed who could in the midst of securing to the States the blessing of the elements of greatness. She prospered in such abounding misery indulge in frivopeace and liberty. Especially do I re- the past, in spite of all the obstacles in her lous exultation. No, we have come tomember the remarks of one whose name | way. Let us hope that when the storms of gether as ernest men to decide on mat- will always be held in honor not only in ters of greatest importance to our whole this State but throughout the whole

United States-I mean Judge Gaston. "I may say, too, that we say nothing I asked myself, as I read these strong perity and honor which Heaven has marked n reference to past opinions and conduct, declarations, whether these wise and good out for her." n such a large assemblage as this all va- men were only indulging in empty decla-These remarks, which he delivered in a rieties of opinion must have been held.-- | mation, or whether they were expressing It is no disgrace for a man to change his | their deliberate convictions. We now opinions; it is dishonest and unmanly to know that their's were words of truth

disavow his past life; this baseness is not and wisdom. It was an evil day to us by occasional applause during its delivery and asked by these resolutions of any man - | when we turned a deaf ear to their voice. | at the close. We have nothing to do with the past, By four years of suffering and bloodshed 'let the dead past bury its dead ;' all that | we have learned the value of that Govwe propose is to declare clearly and firmly | ernment which once laid so light upon

our present views as the course which we | us that we scarcely knew that we had a Government, and which diffused so quiet-"The sum and substance of the resoly its blessings, that we learned to despise it; and to-night we declare that we come lutions is that we renounce the Govern-

ment under which we have been living back to the faith of our fathers, and hope for some years, and then we heartily de for security for ourselves and prosperity daily walks. for our State in the restoration of the

common language, with different forms of

civilization, rival interests, and feelings om-

If the work of separation should once com-

tion should be resolved into its original ele-

ments; and we should soon have a multitude

injustice and severity, until at the last aries and our coasts; and whence would these

pay their taxes. I need not dwell on the ed to act out his principles. But do you sup-

ized robbery called impressment, the want mence, it would not end until the whole na-

&c., &c. To close the catalogue of their of all foreign nations, wasting each other's

which was declared by Mr. Stephens the have seen the commencement of this work

corner-stone of the Confederacy, will soon of disintegration during the last four years.

be completely destroyed by them, I say, The people of the some time regarded themselves

be decided by the results of the military him another month's credit, but on the claims; but to meet them now is imposmovements east of the Mississippi? Why whole, I guess the money would be safer in my own pocket." Here the four worthies separated each

with his mind filled with the affairs of neighbor Thompson, the probability that Confederacy had become a separate nation, he was going down hill, and the best way the Mississippi River would soon have out it of giving him a push. in two, and you would have had two confed-In another part of the little village

similar scenes were passing. "I declare !" exclaimed Mrs. Bennett, the dressmaker, to a favorite assistant, as she hastily withdraw her head from the nessee, could not long live in harmony with

the cotton States; already a new Confederthe passers by. "If there is not Mrs. acy was making its appearance. And so it Thompson, the shoemaker's wife, coming would have gone on. Who can depict the degradation, the horrors of such a state of up the steps with a parcel in her hand. things? May Heaven in mercy avert from | She wants to engage me to do her spring us and from our posterity such a fate! work, I suppose, but I think it would be "We desire, then, the reestablishment a venture. Every one says they are runthe authority of the general Government ning down hill, and it is a chance if I over all its territory, because we are firmly

ever get my pay." persuaded that under the protection of that Government alone can we find refuge from ras the reply. we believe that under its fostering care alone "True, but that was in the days of her

there can be any progress in art, industry, prosperity. I cannot afford to run any science and literature, any security for our risk.' lives and property, any enjoyment of plain, The entrance of Mrs. Thompson prepractical republican freedom. "In reference to the future of our own ented further conversation. State I have no prophecies to make. I am She was evidently surprised at the not so desponding as I find some of my friends

to be. North Carolina is a great and noble for her, but as a great pressure of busi-State. With her dowry of fertile lands, her ness was pleaded as an excuse, there was fisheries and mines, and streams and valleys, nothing to be said, and she soon took and her brave and honest people, she has all leave.

Another application proved equally unsuccessful. It was strange how busy the war are passed, and the confusion incident village dressmakers had suddenly become. to our transitive state is gone, that under a On her way home, the poor shoemaker's new and we trust better order of things, she wife met the teacher of a small school in the neighborhood, where two of her small children attended.

"Ah ! Mrs. Thompson, I am glad to subdued but earnest tone of voice, indicating ee you," was the salutation "I was about the deep and earnest feeling by which each calling at your house. Would it be conword was inspired, held the audience in venient to settle our little account this af ternoon ?" "Our account !" was the surprised re-"Surely, the term has not yet exply. GOING DOWN HILL.

pired] BY MRS. S. P. DOUGHTY. "Only half of it, but my present rule is, to collect my money at that time. It "That looks bad." exclaimed farmer is a plan which many teachers have adopt-White, with an expressive shake of the ed of late." head, as he passed a neglected garden

"I was not aware that there had been and broken down fences, in one of his any change in your rules, and I have "Bad enough," was the reply of the the usual time. I fear it will not be in

sible, and the acknowledgement of my inability will send us still further on the downward path." "We must do our best, and trust in Providence," was the consolatory remark of his wife, as a second knock at the door aroused the fear that another claimant was about to appear. But the benevolent countenance of uncle Joshua, a rare, but very welcome visitor, presented itself. Seating himself in the comfortable window whence she had been gazing on chair which Mary hastened to hand him.

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he said, in his somewhat eccentric, but friendly manner : "Well, good folks, I understand that the world does not go quite as well with you as formerly. What is the trouble?" "There need be no trouble, sir," was the reply, "If men would not try to add to the afflictions which the Almighty sees "She has always paid us promptly," to be necessary for us. The winter was a trying one. We met with sickness and misfortune, which we endeavored to bear with patience. All would now go well, if those around me were not determined o push me in the downward path."

"But there lies the difficulty, friend Thompson. This is a selfish world. efusal of Mrs. Bennett to do any work Everybody, or at least a great majority, care only for number one. If they see a poor neighbor going down hill, their first thought is whether it will affect their own interests, and provided they can se-

cure themselves, they care not how soon he goes to the bottom. The only way is to keep up appearances. Show no signe of going behind hand, and all will be well with you."

"Very true; uncle Joshua, but how is this to be done? Bills which I did not expect to be called to meet for the next three months, are pouring in upon me. My best customers are leaving me for a more fortunate rival.-In short, I am on

the brink of ruin and naught save a miracle can save me." "A miracle which is very easily wrought, then, I imagine, my good friend. What is the amount of these debts which press so heavily upon you, and how soon in the common course of events, could you dis charge them ?"

"They do not exceed one hundred dolmade arrangements to meet the bill at my usual run of work I could make all pride of triumph and resume the old right in three or four months." "We will say six was the answer. will advance you \$150 for six months. Pay every cent that you owe, and with the remainder of the money make some slight addition or improvement in your "Just as I expected. I shall never house, and put everything about the grounds in its neat order. Try this plan for a lew weeks, and we will see what effeot it has upon our worthy neighbors. No, no, never mind thanking me. _ I am only trying an experiment on human nature. I know you of old, and have no doubt that my money is safe in your

been Emperor of Mauritania. Gaston de Foix was only 22 when he stood a victor on the plain of Ravenna. Every one remembers Conde and Rocroy at the same age. Gustavus Adolphus died at 88. Look at his captain-that wonderful Duke of Weimar-only 26 when he died. Banner himself, after all his mirsoles, died at 45. Corter was little more than 30 when he gazed upon the cupolas of Mexico. When Mourice, of Saxony, died at 32, all Europe acknowledged the loss of the greatest captain and profoundest statesman of the age. Then there is Nelson, Clive-but these are warriors, and perhaps you may think there are greater things than war. I do not. I worship the Lord of Hosts.

NO. 13.

But take the most illustrious achievements of civil prudence. Innocent III. the greatest of the Popes, was the despot of Christendom at 37. John de Medici was a cardinal at 15, and Guicciardini tells us, baffled with his craft Ferdinand of Arragon himself. He was Pope as Leo X at 37. Luther robbed even him of his richest province at 34. Take Ignatius Loyola and John Wesley-they worked with young brains. Ignating was only 30 when he made his pilgrim. age and wrote the "Spiritual Exercices." Pascal, (the greatest of Frenchmen,) wrote a great work at I6, and died at 87. Ah! that fatal 37, which reminds me of Byron-greater even as a man than writer. Was it experience that guided the pencil of Raphael when he painted the palaces of Rome? He died at 37. Richelieu was Secretary of State at 31. Well, then, there were Boiling-broke and Pitt, both Ministers before other men leave off cricket. Grotius was in practice at 17, and Attorney General at 24. And Acquavia was General of the Jesuits, ruled every Cabinet in Europe, and colonized America before he was 37 .--What a career! The secret sway of Europe! But it is needless to multiply instances. The history of heroes is the history of youth .--- D' Israeli.

The Old Flag of Sumter.

It is generally remembered that the gallant General Anderson, who so nobly defended Fort Sumpter in May, 1861 saved the torn and riddled flag that had waved over it. He has kept the tattered banner as a sacred thing ever since with the publicly avowed intention of having it restored to its place, whenever Sumter should be recaptured. Nearly four years have since gone by, years of blood and gloom and terror, years of thunder and "earthquake and eclipse," and the rent and wounded standard-sheet has lain at rest, sometimes rustling perhaps as before the breath of a spiritwind when the shouts of victory resounded over the land, and now at last the time has come, the long expected lars," replied the shoemaker; "and with time, when it is to go back in all the place where it received its terrible iron

baptism. And there it will look down

from its airy height, and hardly recog-

nize the old fort not less mutilated than

itself, and gaze abroad toward the city

and either side and behold a hundred

starred and striped meteors, kindred to

itself, all fluttering with joy and hailing

its return as young warriors greet the

appearance of some glorious and scarred

veteran. It will not be fired on as it was

in the time long past, and yet it will

hear great guns thundering as loud and

as fast as then, guns roaring a glad wel-

As for the rebel flags, all of them will

have slunk fifty or a hundred miles out

of sight, and no rebel cannon will be

near enough to make a ripple in the air.

It was deemed by the guilty monarcha

of the olden time that a comet in the

sky portended that some direful change

would take place, but we apprehend that

Sumter's old ensign will be to the eyes

of the guilty Confederacy, if she can get

near enough to see it, equal to a hun-

dred blood-red comets, with tails millions

of miles long, announcing not only that

a mighty change will take place, but

If it could be known throughout the

country on what day and at what hour

the old flag of Sumter is to reascend to

that one has taken place already.

come to its honored folds.

Samuel D. Hillman, A. M., Professor of Mathema

John K. Staymun, A. M., Professor of the Latin and French Languages. Hon. Jamos H. Graham, LL. D., Professor of Law. Rev. Heary O. Cheston, A. B. Principal of the Grammar School.

John Hood, Assistant in the Grammar School.

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W. CARLISLE GAS AND WAYER COMPANY. — President, Lem-uel Todd; Treasurer, A. L. Sponsler; Superintenson, George Wise: Directors, F. Watts, Wm. M. Bestemt *B.* M. Biddle, Henry Saxton, R. C. Woodward, J. W. Patton, F. Gardaer and D. S. Croft.

SOCIETIES.

Gumberland Star Lodge No. 197, A. Y. M. meets a Marion Hall on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of every month. **Bt.** John's Lodge No. 260 A. Y. M. Meets 8d Thurs

BE solid a Longe No. 2011, at Marion Hall. Garlisle Lodge No. 91 I. O. of O. F. Meets Monday evening, at Trout's building. Letort Lodge No. 63, 1. O. of G. T. Meets every Thursday evening in Rheem's Hall, 3d story.

FIRE COMPANIES.

The Union Fire Company was organized in 1769.-Houses in Louther. between Pittand Hanover. The Cumberland Fire Company was instituted Feb. 15, 1809. House in Badford, between Main and Pom frst. The Good Will Fire Company was instituted in March, 1855. House in Pomfret, near Hanover. The Empire Hook and Ladder Company was institu-ted in 1850. House in Pitt, near Main.

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ty is given the citizens without regard to " If there is any one present who still past party differences to give public ex- has any lurking feeling that the Confedpression to their views and purposes : crate Government has any claims upon therefore. 🧬

him, let him but review the course of its Resolved, 1. That we will remain at rulers for the past four years, or if he preour homes and cheerfully submit to the fer it, for the last year, and let him then authority of the National Government, say what motives of honor or duty bind pledging to it a loyal obedience and hearty him to it. Treason, gentlemen, is a crime support.

of which not merely the subjects of a Resolved, 2. That we believe that by Government may be guilty; the rulers this course we are promoting not only slso may be guilty of it. Right-minded the interests of Wilmington, but also of people will always exercise great charity the State of North Carolina, by doing toward their rulers, and will endure much what is in our power to restore her to the from them; but there is a point beyond Union in which she enjoyed so great which obedience ceases to be a duty .-prosterity in the past, and in which alone When the Government becomes unjust she can look for peace and Republican and crucl; when rulers demand what freedom for the future. 'freemen dare not give,' then the rulers Resolved, 3. That assuming in good become the traitors, and not to resist and

faith the obligations of citizens of the renounce them is treason against freedom United States, we do not place ourselves and against humanity. What has been in the attitute of a subjugated people, the course of the Confederate authorities but claim the rights and privileges guar- from the beginning? Of all those rights anted by the Constitution to American which we have been taught to regard as the inevitable result? Does any one supcitizens, and assured to persons in our

peculiar condition by the Proclamation of have not violated? This Confederacy he President. was founded on the principle of State

Resolved, 4. That we can call upon our rights; and the rights of the States were fellow citizens of North Carolina to join at the very first trampled under foot with us in protesting against the mad- Then we had a conscript law; it was de- growing up in harmony side by side; but it

ness of the authorities of the State in nounced by some of the leading men of was as wild a fancy as ever entered a sane urging the prosecution of this fratricidal our States as unconstitutional, and as man's brain. Two such nations, speaking a war for a cause which we believe to be what ought never to be in a free counbropeless, whose continuance will only try; but the law was passed, as sweeping, bittered by years of controversy, could not render our ruin more remediless in the ruthless, and cruel a system of consorip- live together in peace. Perpetual war would end, and which is waged for the sake of tion as ever disgraced the legislation of have existed between them. Large standing

a government in which the people have any country. Every year added to its armies would be required to guard our boundjustly lost all confidence.

Resolved, 5. That we urge them to ac-Mr. Davis demanded all exemptions should armies be found? Where Slavery exists there bor who had been the subject of their cept the condition in which the fortune he revoked, and that in his hands should is no foreign emigration; from our own men, from the middle class, from the small farm-

of war has placed them, and to submit to be lodged the whole power of deciding ers and mechanics, those who make the pride the national authority, so that our noble whether a man should serve the Confed- and strength of a free country, and are the State may be speedily restored to the eracy at home or in the field. He was to controlling power, would the armies be sup-Union, where the mass of the people have detail men to practice medicine, preach plied by a stern conscription; while those in their hearts always wished her to be. the Gospel, edit newspapers, make laws, who possessed broad lands and large numbers

Resolved, 6. That in view of the fact &c. What a claim was that to be put these would have formed the ruling class in that a large number of our citizens have forth in this once free country! Then the nation. We should thus have had a slave been reduced to poverty by this war, and we had most oppressive taxes-"the last aristocracy; the slaves to till the soil and do

for want of occupation are in danger of diet was wrung from the clutched hand the little manufacturing that would have to great suffering, of becoming dependent of poverty'-and owing to some mysteri- be done, while the poorer class of white peoupon the bounty of the Government for ous blunder or fraud, that tax must be ple would compose the army. You may be Thompson and I came to a settlement. support, we would respectfully urge the doubled. Had we remained much long ateinto a most cruel military despotism. Yet, expedience of affording to our communi- or in their power, there are many here there can be no doubt that such was the scheme ty as speedily as possible, such facilities who would have had to sell everything to of John C. Calboun and of those who attemptfor commerce and industry as may be compatible with military movements and repudiation of the currency, the suspen- pose that there would be only two Republics?

the general interests of the country, Resolved, 7, That we take pleasure in bearing testimony to the general courtesy and good order of the national troops,

both officers and privates, the promptness and efficiency of the military authorities in protecting the citizens, and especially their liberality to the poor and suffering

in our midst. Resolved, 8, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the President of the

the State.

Being requested to address the meeting, Mr. Hepburn spoke as follows; The Rev. Mr. HEPBURN'S Speech.

then, what claims has a Government as independent. I know it to be a fact, that which has thus forsaken all the princi- when Gen. Hood was placed in command of ber one." United States, the Governor of North ples upon which it was founded, and the Army of Tennessee, an order was sent Carolins, and the leading newspaper of which has been guilty of so prolonged beyond the Mississippi for 20,000 men to reand systematic injustice and oppression, upon any man for confidence or support ?

. A

sion of the writ of habeas corpus, legal-

of good faith in their dealiogs with our

State to that Union in which she enjoynpanion to whom the remark was aded so great prosperity in the past. dressed. "Neighbor Thompson appears

to be running down hill pretty fast. 1 "I know that in the minds of many there is the feeling that although the in- Can remember the time when everything passed on in a different direction, she dependence of the South is now hopeless. around his little place was trim and tidy." yet it would be better for us if we could "It is quite the contrary now," returnbe an independent nation. It is a fatal ed the farmer. "House, outbuildings, delusion. The worst thing that could and grounds all show the want of the going down hill. I must get rid of the befall the South would be for her to gain master's care. I am afraid Thompson is her independence. Were the choice givin the downward path."

en us to-night of choosing between reconstruction and the establishment of the South as a separate and independent em- speaker. -- "I have a pair of boots on my feet at this moment, of his make, and they pire, we should decide without a moment's hesitation in favor of reconstruction. I have done me good service." say so, because I am convinced that free-"I have generally employed him for dom and this so-called independence can-

myself and family," was the reply, "and not exist together. Let me ask every I must confess that he is a good workwavering mind, if there be any such man; but, nevertheless, I believe I shall present, to reflect upon this. Supposing step into Jack Smith's this morning and that the original scheme of the Secessionorder a pair of boots, of which I stand in article. ists had succeeded, and that they had need. I always make it a rule never to established a separate Government in

patronize those who appear to be running Southern States, what would have been behind hand. There is generally some risk in helping those who do not try to most sacred, what one is there that they pose that the two nations could have lived help themselves." ogether in peace? I remember that Dr.

Thornwell, in a speech made about the time to see about a pair of shoes for her this your little bill, if you would like to look that South Carolina passed the ordinance of secession, drew with his accustomed eloquence and call upon Smith. He is no great fa- | It is but a small affair." a glowing picture of the two sister Republics vorite of mine, however-an idle, quarrelsome fellow."

"And yet he seems to be getting ahead a the world," answered the farmer, "and | home. I am willing to give him a lift. But 1

have an errand at the butcher's. Step in with me for a moment. I will not detain you."

in his choice of meat there was a regard anxiety and concern. to economy which did not escape the ob-

servation of farmer White. After a few passing remarks, the puor

shocmaker took his departure, and the from the dealer in leather from whom] butcher opened his account book with a somewhat an xious air, saying, as he charged the bit of ment ;

sure that such a system would soon degener- Short accounts make long friends." "No time to lose, I should say," renarked the farmer.

> trapble, neighbor White ?" "No, I have heard nothing : but a man has the use of his own eyes, you know;

citizens, the secret sessions of Congres, of petty military despotisms, the contempt ey who is evidently going down hill." "Quite right, and I will send in my bill follies and orimes, we see that Slavery, strength in bloody and endless feuds. We this evening. I have only delayed on man bas had in his family all winter. I appeared. suppose he must have run behind hand a

little, but still I must take care of num-

inforce him, and the men refused to obey the order. So at present, how comes it that Gen. Lee's weakened army receives no reinforce-

ny power to do so sooner The countenance of the teacher showed great disappointment, and as soon as she muttered to herself: get a cent. Everybody says that they are children in some way. Perhaps I may get a pair of shoes or two for payment for "He always appeared to be a steady, the half quarter, if I manage right, but industrious man," rejoined the second it will never do to go on in this way." A little disconcerted by her interview with the teacher, Mrs. Thompson stepped into a neighboring grocery to purchase some trifling article of family stores. "I have a little account against you Will it be convenient for Mr. Thompson

hands." to settle it this evening ?" asked the civil shopkeeper, as he produced the desired

"Is it the usual time for settling ?" was again the surprised inquiry. "Well, not exactly, but money is very

tight just now, and I am anxious to get in all that is due me. In future, I in-"Very true, and as my wife desired me | tend keeping short accounts. There is morning. I will follow your example at it. I will call around this evening.

> "Thirty dollars is no small sum to us just now," thought Mrs. Thompson, as she thoughtfully pursued her way toward

"It seems strange that all these payments must be met just now, while we are struggling to recover from the heavy expenses of the winter. I cannot under-

At the butcher's they met the neighstand it."

Her perplexity was increased upon previous conversation. He certainly pre- finding her husband with two bills in his sented a rather shabby appearance, and hand, and a countenance expressive of

"Look Mary," he said, as she entered, "here are two unexpected calls for money; one from the dootor, and the other

purchased my last stock. They are both very urgent for immediate payment; although they have always been willing to "I believe it is time that neighbor wait a few months until I could make ar-

> rangements to meet their claims. But misfortunes never come singly, and if a man once gets a little behind hand, troub. le seems to pour in upon him."

"Indeed! Have you heard of "Just so." replied his wife. "The aby neighbors think we are going down hill. and every one is ready to give us a push. Here are two more bills for you-one and I never trust any one with my monfrom the grocer and the other from the

teacher." Roply was prevented by a knock at the door, and the appearance of a lad who account of the sickness which the poor presented a neatly folded paper and dis-

The butcher's account, as I live !" exclaimed the astanished shoemaker. "What when young, is divine. Why, the great-

"Speaking of Thompson, are you ?" ob- be paid out, and very little coming in; both conquered Italy at 25! Youth served a bystander, who appeared to take for some of my customers have left me, extreme youth, overthrow the Persian an interest in the conversation. "Going although my work has always given satis- empire. Don John, of Austria, won Ce- may a man go in his abuse of the Royal down hill; is he? I must look out for my- faction. If I could only have as much panto at 25-the great battle of modern family among you ?" "I do not at prea-Truly do these resolutions declare that ments from that quarter? Is it not evident self, then. He owes me quite a snug employment as usual, and the usual oredit times ; had it not been for the jealousy ent know," replied he, dryly, " but I down the war is now waged for the sake of a to all that the fate of the Confederacy will sum for leather. I did intend to give allowed me, I could soon satisfy all these of Philip, the next year he would have frying."

Weeks passed by. The advice of Un ole Joshua had been strictly followed, and the change in the shoemaker's prospects was indeed wonderful. He was now spoken of as one of the most thriving men in the village, and many marvellous stories were told to account for the sudden alteration in his affairs. It was generally agreed that a distant relative had bequeathed to him a legacy, which had entirely relieved him of his pecuniary difficulties. Old customers and new ones crowded in upon him. They had never before realized the beauty and durability of his work. The polite butcher selected the best pieces of meat for his inspection. as he entered and was totally indifferent

as to the time of payment. The dealer its glorious home, the atmosphere of the in leather called to inform him that his whole loyal portion of our country would best hides awaited his orders. The teacher accompanied the children home to tea, and spoke in high terms of their improvement, pronouncing them among her best scholars. The dressmaker suddenly found herself free from the great press of work,

and in a friendly note expressed her desire to oblige Mrs. Thompson in any way in her power. "Just as I expected," exclaimed uncle Joshua, rubbing his hands exultingly, as the grateful shoemaker called upon him

at the expiration of six months, with the money which had been loaned him in the he observed' 'to have the proper taste rehour of need. "Just as I expected. A strange world ! They are ready to push a man up hill if he seems to be ascending. and just as ready to push him down, if they fanoy that his face is turned that resign the permanent Mastership of the that way. In future, neighbor Thompson, let everything around you wear an air of prosperity, and you will be sure to prosper." And with a satisfied air uncle Joshua placed his money in his pocketbook, ready to meet some other claim upon his benevolence, whilst he whom he

had thus befriended, with light steps and obserful countenance, returned to his happy home.

Achievements of Young Men. Do you suppose that I hold youth as genius; all that I say is, that genius,

is to be done Mary? So much money to est captains of aucient and modern times was in France, and at court, Madam Pompadour addressed him thus. "You Epglishmen are fine fellows; pray how far

quiver and vibrate with tremendous sounds from the throats of cannon and the throats of men. And why shall not the day and hour be named? Louis, ville Journal. LUXURIOUS SMOKING .--- "The most luxurious smoking I never knew,,* saya Mr. Paget, "was a young Transylvanian who told me that his servant always inserted a lighted pipe into his mouth the first thing in the morning, and that he smoked

it out before he woke, 'It is so pleasant." stored to one's mouth before one is sensible. even of its want."

A PAT REPLY. -Lord John Russell endeavored to persuade Lord Langdale to. Rolls for the uncertain position of Lord. Chancellor, and paid the learned lord very high compliments on his talent and soauirements. " It is useless talking, my

lord," said Langdale. "So long as I enjoy the Rolls, I care nothing for your butter." RELYTIONS OF MANKIND .--- By what curious links, and fantastical relations, are mankind connected together. At the diatance of half the globe, a Hindoo gains his support by groping at the bottom of the

sea for the morbid concretion of a shellfish, to decorate the throat of a London alderman's wife. WILKES AND LIBERTY .--- When Wilkes