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Vice President—L. S. Foster,
Secretary of State—Wm. ILSEWARD,
Secretary of Interior—Jas. Harlan,
Secretary of Treasury—High McCullocu,
Secretary of War—Lowis M. Stanton,
Secretary of Navy—Gloen Weller,
Post Muster General—Wm. Dennison,
'tternay General—Wm. Dennison,
'tternay General—James S. Spezo,
(hjef Justice of the United State, Salmon P. Chase

.....()- ----STATE GOVERNMENT Governor—Andrew G Certin, Secretary of State—Eli Slifer, Surveyor General—James., Barr, Litter General—Elace Sliver, Attorney General—WM. M. MEREDITA Adjutant General—WM. M. MEREDITA State Treasurer—Hanny D. Moore, Chiel In tie of the Supreme Court—G

COUNTY OFFICERS. COUNTY OFFICEROS.

Procident Judges-Hon. James II, Graham.
Coorlate Judges-Hon. Michael Cocklin,
High Stuart.
District Attorney-J. W. D. Gillelen.
Prothonotary-Samuel Shireman.
Cleek and Recorder-Ephraim Coronnan
Register-Grow W. North.
High Sheriff-John Jacobs.
County Treasurer-Henry S. Ritter.
Coroner-David Surith.
County Compilssioners-Henry Karns, Joh ers-Henry Karns, John County Commissioners—ready y, Mitchell Wellollian, Superintendent of Poor House—Henry Snyder Physician to Jaff—Dr. W. W. Dale, Physician to Poor House—Dr. W. W. Dale,

BOROUGH OFFICERS Chief Bargess—John Campbell,
Assistant Burgess—William Cameron,
Town Council—East Ward—J. W. D. Gillelen, Andrew B. Zeigler, Geo Wetzel, Chas. U. Hoffer, Barnot Hoffman, West Ward—A. R. Rheem, John Hays, Robt.
W. Black, S. D. Hillman, Cleek, Jas. M. Masonhammer,
Borough Treasurer, David Comman,
High Constable, Emanuel Swartz, Ward Constables,
East Ward, Andrew Martin, West Ward, James Widner.

. ____()____

ner
Assessor-William Nocher.
Auditor-A. K. Sheafer.
Tax Collector-Andrew Kerr, Ward Collectors-East
Ward, Jacob Goodyen, West Ward, if R. Williams,
Street Commissioner, Patrick Madden
Justices of the Peace-A. L. Spon sler, David Smith,
Morm Debuff, Michael Holcomb.
Lamp Lighters-Alex, Meck, Levi Albert.

CHURCHES. First Presbyterian Church, Northwest angle of Centre Square. Rev. Conway P. Wing Pastor.—Services every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Second Presbyterian Church, corner of South Han over and Poinfeet streets. Rev John C Bliss, Pasto Fervices commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M.
St. John's Church, (Prof. Episcopul) northeast analyst Chartee Sauare. Rev. J. C. Clerc, Ructur. Services St. John's Church, Prof. Episcopel northeast andle of Centre Square. Rev. J. C. Clerc. Roctor. Services 21 Holobok V. M., and 6 o'chock, P. M.

English Luther in Church, Redford, between Main and Louther streets. Rev. Sanil Sprecker, Pastor. Services at 11 o'chock A. M., and o'chock P. M.

Germin Reformed Church Louther, between Han o'rea and Patt Streets. Rev. Saninel Philips, Pastor Survices at I.1 o'chock A. M., and 6 o'chock P. M.

Mathodist E. Church (first charge) corner of Main and Patt Streets. Rev. Thomas H. Sherlock, Pastor. Services at 11 o'chock A. M., and 7 o'chock P. M.

Methodist E. Church (second charge) Rev. S. L. Bowman, Pastor. Services in Enory M. E. Church at 1 o'chock A. M., and 3/2 P. M.

Church of God Chapel South West cor. of West St. and Chapel Miley. Rev. B. F. Beck, Pastor. Services at 11 a. m., and 5 p. m.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Pomfret near East st. Rev.

Pastor. Services every other Sah bath. at 10 o'chock. Vespens at 3 P. M.

Gorman Lutheran Church, corner of Pomfret and the God's treets. Rev. C. Fritze, Pastor. Services at 10 o'chock P. M.

Sh. When changes in the above are necessary the o'clock P. M. 182. When changes in the above are necessary the coor persons are requested to notify us.

ACKINSON COLLEGE. The President And Johnson B. D. President and Proench Languages. Hon Junes H. Graham, LL, D., Professor of Law. Rev. Henry C. Cheston, A. B., Principal of the ohn Hood, Assistant in the Grammai School

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trains three times a day. Carlisle Accommo ation,
Eastward, leaves Carlisle 5 55 A. M., arriving at Carlisle 5.29 P. M. Through frains Eastward, 10.10 A, M.
and 2 42, P. M. Westward at 9.27. A. M., and 2.55 P.
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SOCIETIES Cumberland Star Lodge No. 197, A. Y. M. meets at Marion Hall on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of every south. St. John's Lodge No. 260 A. Y. M. Meets 3d Thurs day of each month, at Marton Hall Carlisle Lodge No. 91 L. 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 1789 — House in Louther between Pittand Hanover. The Cumberland Fire Company was instituted Feb. 18, 1809. House in Badford, between Main and Fom fret.
The Good Will Fire Company was instituted in March, 1855. House in Pomfret, near Hanover.
The Empire Hook and Ladder Company was instituted in 1859. House in Pitt, near Main.

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Dagember 23, 1864—tf

HE FORWARDING AND GRAIN

JOHN GREASON, Greason, Cumb. Co. July 29, 1864-tf DR. WM. H. COOK, - HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accouchour

OFFICE at his residence in Pitt street, adjoining the Methodist Church. For Rent. rrwo Law Offices in Mr. Inhoff's Building, on the South-east Corner of the Centre January 6, 1865.

The Carisie Seraid.

CARLISLE, PA., ERIDAY, MAY 26, 1865.

TERMS: -- \$2,00 in Advance, or \$2,50 within the year.

Moetical.

RHEEM & WEAKLEY, Editors & Proprietors.

VOL. 65.

AD The annexed verses would seem somewhat out of dile, but as the hand that penued them belonged to a herve good heart well known to our readers, we gladly give them place. Ebs. Will You Leave Us Here to Die.

When our country called for men,

We came from forge, store and mill : From workshop, farm and factory, The broken ranks to fill, We left our quiet happy homes And ones we loved so well. To vanquish all the Union foes, Or fall where others fell; Now in prison drear we languish, It is our constant cry. O ye who yet can save us. Will you leave us here to die The voice of slauder tells you, That our hearts were weak with fear That all or nearly all of us. Were captured in the rear; The scars upon our bodies, From the musket ball and shell; The missing legs and shattered arms A truer tale will tell; We have tried to do our duty In sight of God on high: o va who yet can save. Will you leave us here to die? There are hearts with hope yet heating In our quiet northern homes. Waiting, watching footsteps, That never, never, more may come In southern prison pining. eager, tattered, poor and gaunt Growing weaker, weaker daily, From pinching cold and want There bro hers, sons and husbands Poor and hopeless captives lie () ve aho vet can save us, Will you leeve us here to die From out our prison gates There is a grave yard near at hand, Where lie twelve thousand Union men Beneath the Georgia sand

> By a prisoner. Comp "F," 13th Penns Cav

(From the Sunday Dispatch.) NOTES OF A TRIP TO RICHMOND. NUMBER TWO.

Europe Lineans.

And scores are added daily.

Till they all have passed away,

They have left us here to die

And the last can say when dying

Both toye and faith are dead at home

With apturned and glazing eye,

As day succeeds each day

And will it thus be ever

THE SPOTTSWOOD HOTEL-LIVING IN RICHMOND. The only hotel now open in Richmond s the Spottswood, which is a fine fivestory structure, looking as if it lad seen better days. The charge for boarding is cience as a Carator of the Museum Rev William L Boswell, A. M., Professor of the and one dollar for lodging. The cash ock and German Languages.
So med D. Hillman, A. M., Profe sor of Mathemat-system is in force, and you pay for meals John K. Stavman A. M., Professor of the Latin and | before you get them; and if you should happen to dine ont with a friend, you are not charged for the meal at the hotel .-They "set" a tolerably fair table, having improved considerably in that respect

> since the Unior occupation Other hotels will soon be opened, and in a short time the accommodations will

Eating houses are not to be found. One or two were started on a small scale; but as they charged a dollar (greenback) for a cup of coffee, a potato and a piece of bread, their customers found it to their interest to patronize the Spottswood, where they could get a full meal for the same money.

Boarding-houses are scarce. Indeed, the supply of food was so limited, that very few persons continued the business. Some few have opened, I believe, who charge \$20 per week in greenbacks, for board. The chief diet of the people appears to have been bacon or ham, potatoes, garden stuff, corn bresd, and fish. They obtained a plentiful supply of the latter from the river.

THE TARIFF OF CONFEDERATE PRICES. I obtained the following as the list of prices which ruled under Jeff. Davis' administration, a short time before the

Black tea, \$125 per pound; green tea, \$200: coffee, \$50 to \$100 per pound; eggs, \$28 per dozen; wood, \$150 per cord; pins, \$30 per paper; calicoes, \$30 per yard; matches, \$3 to \$4 per box; shoes and gaiters, \$160 to \$200 per pair; butter, \$16 to \$20 per pound; lard, \$18 to \$20 per pouud.

Servants' wages ranged from \$800 to \$900 a year and found.

THE PRICES UNDER THE UNION RULE. April 21:

bushel, bacon, 30 to 35c. per pound; cof-\$1 50; green, \$2 50, sugar, 25 to 30c. per pound; sorghum, \$1 per gallon; washing soap, 25c. per pound; cheese, 40c. per pound; salt fish-herrings, 50 to 60c. per dozen; mackeral, No. 2, \$2 per dozen: codfish (weighing about I8 ounces) 10c. a piece; Scotch herrings, 20c. per dozen. candles-adamantine, 50c.; tallow, 30c.

Blacking retails for 10c. per box. Toilet soap-brown Windsor (genuine) 25c. per cake; imitation; 10c. per cake.

The above quotations are for sales made at retail. Below will be found the whole- any price. sale prices.

Cheese, 25 to 30c. per pound; adamantine candles, 35c. per pound; flour, of the ladies had a supply of silk dress- the street, and I have neverseen any vio- The only man who knows is sworn to \$12 50 to \$16 00 per barrel; coffee, 40 es before the war, and these they pre- lence exhibited on their part, nor on the silence. Never till the great trumpeter 42c. per pound; tea, (green), \$2 10 per served carefully, to make them last. part of Union officers toward them. | comes shall the grave of The Assassin be paring a new amnesty proclamation.

per pound; sides, 25c per pound; dried erally, silks did not find a ready sale. beef, 25c. per pound, by the piece; Bo-10 ounces, onions, \$6 00 per barrel.

Family Marketing .- Fresh meatbeef, veal and shoat, 20 to 25c. per pound, | terfall." Not one was to be discovered. supply limited, quality inferior; corned beef, 121 to 20c. per pound; fowlschickens, 30 to 40c. a piece; live geese, \$150 to \$175 a piece. Fresh fish-shad, size at 25c. a piece; herrings, \$1 per bunch; perch, 75c. per bunch. Butter, 50c. per pound; lard, 35 to 40c. per per peck; asparagus, 20c. per bunch; per peck; kale, 25 to 30c. per peck; pie wire lashings, 75c. a piece; hominy, 10c. per quart; peas, 10c per quart.

Dry Goods and Shoes .- In dry goods scarcely any has been received in Richmond since the evacuation, and therefore no established prices can be obtained .-Parties having them on hand generally fix their own prices, according to the patterns called for. Calicoes can now be bought for 35c. per yard; unbleached cotions, 40 and 45c. per yard. A We were informed yesterday by a merchant that advices received by him from the North repesented a heavy decline in all classes of dry goods, which, if so, will produce a similar decline in this market. The sutlers have on hand small lots of gentlemen's shoes, (high quarters,) which they are retailing at \$4 to \$4 50 per pair.

STOCKS OF GOODS ON HAND Appearances indicate that only small tocks of goods are on hand in the stores, which was attested by the empty shelves of most of them I bought a small penknife-" a blockade knife," as the storekeeper called it-at \$1.50, about the same figure it could be obtained in Philadelphia. The storekeeper said all his goods were obtained through the blockade.

o buy some crape. The lady in attendance said she hardly knew what price to she thought about two dollars in greenbacks would answer, which was willingly paid, and the piece cut off. The officer inquired how she got her goods; to which and fancy articles were smuggled from the North across the Potomac during the

Crockeryware appeared to be more scarce than any article of domestic use. Being a bulky article, the blockade-runners did not seem to bring supplies. I was told by one citizen that they had no supplies in that line since the war began, that the stocks in the stores had long since been exhausted, and they could not get a fresh supply. Glass tumblers are scarcely to be seen, and broken pitchers are the order of the day even at the best hotel. Sumner & Co. were the largest dealers in crockery and Liverpool ware, but they closed long since, as they could not replenish their stock.

HOUSE RENTS scarcity of stores. The city is filled with speculators, from Baltimore, Washington, murdering from actual necessity. and the North, who have rented nearly such rates in greenbacks. The owners, Contrast these with the present prices and refuse any other terms. A location with others. It is a bitter thing for them in greenbacks, which now are the only one mile out of town, was wanted by a to realize, but they must come down to circulating medium in Richmond. I Northerner to start a larger beer saloon. it. elip the following from the Times of The owner refused to lease it, except for

five years, and \$800 yearly rent. The Provisions and Groceries. -- Flour \$16 | whole property was not worth the rent to \$18 per barrel; corn meal, \$3 per charged, and the dealer declined to negotiate. The citizens are nearly all in fee, 45 to 50c. per pound; tea-black, town. None have left, except those officially connected with the rebel Government, and the crowds on the streets daily indicate a large resident population. Not

a house for rent did I see during my visit. Dealers in tobacco put up the price to Northern rates as soon as our troops entered, and the citizens opened their stores, although the tobacco has not paid one cent of Government tax.

Hotels are not allowed to sell liquor of any kind; but enterprising darkeys sell root beer and lemonade at the street corners. A glass of ale cannot be had for

LADIES' FASHIONS. Silks were scarcely thought of. Most

pound; bacon-hams, (best sugar cured,) | Some did indulge in the luxury at the | They treat each other respectfully and | discovered." And this is true. Last 26 to 28c. per pound; shoulders, 22c. rate of 250 to 300 per yard; but, gen- civilly. What they may think I know night, the 27th of April, a small row boat

retail; tripe, per half barrel, \$13 00- fashions. They mostly wear hats of the the Union military authorities. choice article; beef tongues, \$7 00 to old styles, prevalent with us years ago. 7 50 per dozen; fresh peaches, tomatoes, | These were worn in Richmond b; ladies &c., in cans \$10 00 per case of two dozen of all ages, although they do not look cans; washing soap, 124c. per block of very becoming, except upon young misses. I observed many ladies dressed in mourning. I looked in vain for a "wa-

THE CURRENCY QUESTION. The greatest difficulty experienced in Richmond, at the present time, is in regard to the currency. Every one of the 75c. to \$150 per pair, some sales of small old residents has got "stacks" of Confederate money; but as that now is not worth more than six cents a pound as waste paper, or five or ten cents for a pound. Vegetables-Irish potatoes, 75c. | hundred dollars by curiosity-seekers, the matter of exchange between buyer and lettuce, 25c. per dozen; turnip salad, 40c. seller is somewhat difficult. "Greenbacks" are now the only currency; and the most plant, 25c per bunch; onions, 5 to 10c. virulent "secesh" would not touch a perbunch. Eggs, 50c. per dozen; brooms | "Confed." note with a pair of tongs in -country made, 15c.; staff made, with exchange for his tobacco or merchandise. This tends to retard all kinds of business; but Federal money is rapidly flowing in and soon there will be plenty of it

A National Bank is about being estab lished by Hamilton G. Fant, Esq., of Washington, and he expects, in the course of thirty days, to turn out as many greenbacks as may be needed. He has associated with him a Mr. Godden, banker, of Richmond; and Fant intends taking up his abode here, permanently to "run the machine."

The derangement of the currency causes great distress among the poorer classes, many of whom have plenty of the rebel 'trash,' but cannot buy a meal's victuals with it.

Being dressed in dark clothes-(every nan and boy in Richmond dresses in gray, homespun, or goods important through the blockade) -I was conspicuous as a Northern man; and while walking on the street I was accosted by a poor fellow, almost with tears in his eyes, who begged me, for God's sake, to give him something with which to buy his family some food. He said they had not tasted anything for nearly two days; that he had plenty of Confed. money, but it was worthless; and An officer went into a dry goods store that his wife got tired out waiting her turn in the crowd at the commissary's charge in greenbacks, as she got \$150 per him, and sent him on his way rejoicing; yard for crape in Confederate money; but for although he was a rebel, I could not resist that appeal.

I was in General Ord's office, and saw espectable females begging for employment for their husbands and brothers at she replied that the heaviest goods came clerking, at laboring work, or anything through the blockade; but that the lighter | that would enable them to earn their bread. The answer of General Curtis was, that labor: that clerks were detailed from the soldiers, and all the laboring work needpoor woman burst into tears exclaming, utterly destitute!"

These scenes are of daily occurrence. The release of so many men from the rebel army, in which they were fed and clothed, and throwing them upon their own individual resources for support, will racy" will disappear. glut the market for labor for some time to come. Those who have friends and relatives who can aid them, t row themit will require the exercise of the wisest business portion of the city has caused a which these men suffer, and prevent them from becoming desperadoes, robbing and

A number of the rebel officers and found vacant. Rents under Confederate to Richmond, and some have sold their rule, were enormous; and many contracts | horses and equipments to raise funds to made under that dynasty must be repu- reach their homes. Their ideas of prices lives. diated, as it will be impossible to pay however, have to be "toned down" considerably, as many still base their calcuhowever, are firm in their demands, and lation of value on the basis of Confederask exorbitant rates in greenbacks, because ate currency. I know of one who asked they know that stores and houses are three hundred dollars in greenbacks for scarce. Some will not lease by the year, a horse, which he was glad to sell afterbut want to lease for three or five years, ward for one hundred dollars. And so THE REBEL PAROLED PRISONERS.

It has been stated in the Northern pa-

positively forbids it, and this order is rigid- navy yard minus the body." enforced. The rebels wear their uniforms because they have nothing else to dramatic than this. The writer says: These paroled rebels are sent to their

been permitted to remain.

not; but as for giving expression to defi-

Sunday evening when news was received regret at the occurrence were made on ed to give it that silence and forgiveness every side, and the dastardly perpetrator which man will never give its memory. was denounced in unmeasured terms. The fishes may swim around it, or the One man in a gray suit said, "Why did | daises grow white above it—but we shall they not kill the villain on the spot?-They ought to have caught him and burn-

but what Johnson will do they know not, and they are tortured with apprehension. A committee of citizens of Richmond waited upon General Ord after the assas- the joiner's shop for the remains, but it sination of the President, and desired per- | was not used." mission to call a public meeting to express their indignation at the act. This call a meeting of citizens exclusively, some might be present who would oppose the proceedings, and it might result in a disturbance which would require military interference. They then requested per-

this, too, was disapproved. The prevailing sentiment, so far as I could ascertain it, in Richmond, is a feeling of relief of mind that the rebellion is over. They seem glad of it, and speak cheerfully of their willingness to come back again under the old flag. I talked to editors, newspaper men, storekeepers, and all with whom I was thrown in contact, and this was the prevailing senti-

One prominent personage said: "I am willing to admit that this country can never be divided. I am certain that seern Confederacy ever be established. is chod. We have had a fair stand up office to get something to eat. I pited | fight, and our party have been whipped; and I, for one, am willing to turn in and support the Union."

"Well," said I; "how about your nig-

"Hang the niggers!" said he; let them go. That question will never separate us

The truth is, the people of the South are whipped, and they know it just as he had no authority to employ any one to well as we of the North do, and they are anxious now to make the best they can out of a bad bargain. They all know that ed was done by the contrabands. One they must lose their slaves. It is a bitter pill for them to swallow; but it can't bitterly-"What shall I do? We are be helped, and they will swallow it. Without their slaves they must work themselves, and necessity will soon bring them down to that; and when they learn to labor for their own support, all these ridiculous ideas about "chivalry" and "aristoc-

ernment will be toward these people I know not; but as every reflecting man selves upon their generosity, and many must see that the Government cannot punare kept from starvation in this way; but ish a whole community, nor hold them as conquered slaves, the consequences of this The distruction of so much of the statemanship to remedy the evils under rebellion must fall on the leaders. Disfranchise them all; hang some of them; make every prominent leader ineligible to office during his lifetime; allow all to take the oath of allegiance who will do so volevery store or place of business that was soldiers who have been paroled, have come untarily; and before ten years every man who took any prominent part in it will be odious in the community in which he

Large numbers of citizens of Richmond are taking the oath of allegiance daily, and I should not be surprised to find, before one month, that one-half of the population had taken the oath, without any compulsion, but of their own free will.

The Body of the Assassin.

The disposition made of the body of the Assassin is a subject which now excites much interest. The journals cach have a theory of their own. The New pers that the rebel officers wear their side | York Times declares that, after the auarms and uniforms, and exhibit a defiant topsy by the Surgeon General, "the body attitude. I can only speak of what I saw was dissected, and, in separate pieces, myself, and must contradict the first part sewed in cloths with heavy weights, and of this statement flatly. No rebel officer placed in a small vessel, which made a or soldier is allowed to carry any weap- short circuitous trip upon the Potomac, ons. An order from the provost marshal and, without landing, returned to the

The New York World is even more "Yesterday the Secretary of War, without instructions of any kind, committed homes as fast as they can be sent away. to Colonel Lafayette C. Baker, of the se It is the wish of General Ord to get them | cret service, the stark corpse of The As | family of the General takes possession of out of the city as soon as possible, and sassin. The secret service never fulfilled hundreds of them are sent off daily. There its vocation more secretively. "What are a number of rebel officers who reside have you done with the body?" said I to in Richmond, and these, of course, have Baker. "That is known," he answered, "to only one man living besides myself. The interior cost of the mansion is I have seen large crowds of them on It is gone. I will not tell you where. about fifty-thousand dollars.

received the carcass of the murderer; two I observed many of the ladies dressed ant sentiments I have never heard it. — men were in it, they carried the body off logna sausage, 20 to 25c. per pound, by in black silks, out in rather antiquated Indeed it would not be permitted by into the darkness, and out of the dark- Broad for the self-complacent British sucer, ness it will never return. In the dark-I was in front of the Spottswood on the ness, like his great crime, may it remain forever, impalpable, invisible, nondescript, His garb uncouth, his bearing in His lack of all we prize as debonair of the assassination of President Lincoln. | condemned to that worse than damnation, Being a civilian, I circulated among the annihilation. The river-bottom may ooze crowd without their knowing that I was about it, laden with great shot and drowna Northern man. Expressions of deep | ing manacles. The earth may have open-

> never know." The Herald says that "the authorities ed him to death!" And this was the gen- are not inclined to give the wretched careral sentiment of that assemblage I feel cass the honor of meeting the public gaze, assured, and of their sincerity I entertain | and it will probably be deposited in whatno doubt, for they one and all looked up- ever place promises the most utter obon President Lincoln as their best North- scurity for them. Yesterday a photoern friend. They fear Andy Johnson. graphic view of the body was taken be-And well they may. They had begun to fore it was removed from the monitor .-It was placed in an ordinary gray army think that Lincoln would pardon them; blanket, in which it was sewed up. A plain, casket-shaped box, measuring six feet by two, had been previously made in

The News says, in its special dispatch, that "the body has been disposed of in General Ord disapproved, for what he some manner unknown to the public. considered good reasons, one of which Current reports concerning it remind us was, I believe, that as it was proposed to of the manner in which young Dahlgren's body was said to have been treated." At a meeting held in Dayton, Ohio, it

was "resolved" that the body be carried out to mid-ocean and there buried. Other persons think that the remains

have been given to the doctors. The mission for City Councils to hold a meeting and pass suitable resolutions; but probability is, however, that they have been interred by the authorities in some obscure spot, of which the public will never be informed.

The Flag and the Cross

In the Senate of the United States, in the year 1862, Mr. Johnson, now the President of the United States, gave expression to sentiments which we have peculiar pleasure in repeating : "But let us go on; let us encourage

the army and navy; let us vote the men and the means necessary to vitalize and sore heart, so stopped when it at last beat high, to bring into requisition the enforcing and coercive power of the Government let us crush out the rebellion, and anxiously look forward the day-God grant it may come soon! when that baleful comet of fire and blood which now hovers over this distractéd people may be chased away by the benignant star of peace. Let us look forward to the time when we can take the flag, that glorious flag of our country, and nail it below the cross, and there let it wave as it waved in the olden time, and let us gather around it, and inscribe as our motto, "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever."-Let us gather around it, and while it hangs floating beneath the cross, let us exclaim,-" Christ first, our country next." Oh, how greatly rejoiced I should be to see the dove returning to the ark with the olive leaf, indicating that land was found, and that the mighty waters had abated. I trust the time will soon come when we can do as they did in olden times, when the stars sang together in the morning, and all creation proclaimed the What the policy of the General Gov- glory of God. Then let us do our duty in the Senate and in the councils of the nation, and thereby stimulate our brave officers and soldiers to do theirs in the

afternoon. It is located on Chestnut street, is 22 feet front by 105 deep, and four stories high, with a sandstone front. Of the interior the Inquirer says:

"The parlor, about 17 by 40 feet, is superbly furnished, the carpet being of velvet, the furniture of walnut, and the curtains of the richest lace. The piano and all the articles of furniture in the rooms are in the hightest style of mechanical art. Vases of an antique pattern decorate the richly-carved marble mantle, and an elegant clock, surmounted by a figure representing the historian, is in the centre of it. On the centre table is a magnificent copy of the Bible.

Passing on to the dining-room, are exposed to view on an extension table, a silver tea set and a china dinner and tea set, together with pearl-handled knives and silver forks. A prominent figure on it is a large silver candelabra and flowerstand combined. In the dining room is very beautiful sideboard.

The reception room, on the second floor back, is also richly furnished. In the third story chambers the floors are covered with Brussels carpeting, and the furniture is of a superior kind. All portions of the house are furnished in the most complete manner, and when the it, which they are expected to do to-day. they will find in the pantry some of the substantials of life, and coal in the cellar with which to do the cooking.

[From The London Punch.] Abraham Lincoln.

NO. 21.

FOULLY ASSASSINATED, APRIL 14, 1865. You lay a wreath on murdered Lincoln's bier, You, who with mocking pencil wont to trace, His longth of shambling limb, his furrowed face, His gaunt, gnarled hands, his unkempt, bristling h His garb uncouth, his bearing ill at ease,

Ofpower or will to shine, of art to please You, whose smart pen backed up 🝅: pencil's laugh Judging each step, as though the way were plain Reckless, so it could point its paragraph, Of chief's perplexity, or people's pain Besides this corpse, that bears for winding-shee The Stars and Stripes he lived to rear anew. Between the mourners at his head and feet, Say, scurril-jester, is there room for You? Yes, he had lived to shame me from my sneer,

To lame my pencil, and confute my penmake me own this hind of princes peer, This rail-splitter a true-born king of mer My shallow judgment I had learnt to rue, Nothing how to occasion's height he rose How his quaint wit made home-truth seem mor How, iron-like, his temper grew by blows How humble yet how hopeful he could be: How in good fortune and in ill the same : Nor bitter in success, nor boastful he, Thirsty for gold, nor feverish for fame He went about his work-such work as few Ever had laid on head and heart and hand-

Who trusts the strength will with the burden grow. That God makes instruments to work his will, If but that will we can arrive to know, Nor tamper with the weights of good and ill

As one who knows, where there's a task to do.

Man's honest will must Heaven's good grace

So he went forth to battle, on the side That he felt clear was Liberty's and Right's, As in his peasant boyhood he had plied His warfare with rude Nature's thwarting migl The uncleared forest, the unbroken soll, The iron-bark, that turns the lumberer's axe He prairie, hiding the mazed wanderer's tracks,

Such were the needs that helped his youth to train lough culture-but such trees large fruit may bear If but their stocks be of right girth an I grain. So he grew up, a destined work to do. And lived to do it : four long-suffering years l-fate, ill-feeling, ill-report, lived through, And then he heard the hisses change to cheer. The taunts to tribute, the abuse to praise And took both with the same unwavering mood fill, as he came on light, from darkling days. And seemed to touch the goal from where he felon hand, between the goal and-him, Reached from behind his back, a trigger prest. And those perplexed and patient eyes were dim, Those gaunt, long-laboring limbs were laid to rest The words of mercy were upon his lips.

Forgiveness in his heart and on his pen When this vile murderer brought swift eclipse To thoughts of peace on earth, good-will to me The Old World and the New, from sea to sea Utter one voice of sympathy and shame! Sad life, cut short just as its triumph came. But thy foul crime, like Cain's, stands darkly out Vila hand, that brandest murder on a strife, Whate'er its grounds, stoutly and nobly strive And with the martyr's crown crownest a life With much to praise, little to be forgiven

A HIGH STAKE .- The Mexicans celebrate Whitsuntide by three days of festival, where all sorts of games of chance take place -- monte, roulette, cards, dice, &c. A recent traveler in Mexico tells the following amusing anecdote of a scene at a roulette table: On a Whitsunday, the first clerk of a considerable German house I --- , whose name I do not state as I am afraid the present respected head of the firm might not be pleased at it, went into his principal, who was engaged in dressing, and asked for a funcya-that is to say, a sum of one thousand pesos from his own salary. "Most willingly, my dear B---!" the principal replied; but I must ask you to fetch the money vourself, as the cashier is away. Here are the keys of the cash-box, in which you will find bags of counted pisstres'

The young man did as he was told and, shortly after arrived with his bag of money at San Augustin, where he selected the most elegant of the gambling houses. GEN. GRANT'S HOUSE IN PHILADEL- He went up to a roulette table and asked PHIA .-- The mansion presented to General | the banker, while looking at him intently Grant by the Philadelphians was thrown and placing the bag on the green cloth: open for public inspection on Saturday | "Will you accept my stake on No. 33.?" "Con muchessimy gusto, cabellero," the banker answered, without knowing exactly what the bag contained ; but a Mexican would feel ashamed to decline a wager. The ball was set rolling, and No. 33 won. A slight pallor crossed the bank

er's face, for he believed, like all present

that young B--'s bag contained a funega, and as the stake must be paid thirty-five fold, this made no slight amount. The bag was opened, however, for the purpose of verification; but who can describe the consternation of the banker and the amazement of all present when it was found that it was full of gold-1.000 ounces instead of \$1,000, or altogether 16,000 piastres! A perfect tempest broke out among the public. The most astonished of all, however was young B-himself, who was unable to speak through fright. The banker declared his inability to pay so fabulous a sum, but as is always the case on such cecasions, the public took part against him. It was found out that he was not the proprietor of the bank, but that a rich Mexican house supplied the funds. and was consequently responsible for the losses of its agent. After lengthened tumultory scenes, which collected the popular justice to pay Mr. B---the

of his friends he remeined, silent and thoughtful; at times he even appeard affected by a species of melancholy. On reaching home he rushed into his principals room.

"Mr. L___," he cried, breathlessly, "I have brought you your property here are 560,000 pesos which I have won with your money." It was now L-,s turn to be astonsshed, until B-had explained to him how, on this morning, he had taken a bag out of the cash box, which he supposed to contain 1,000 piastres. It was not till the bag was opened that he discovered to his terror, that he had taken 1,000 gold ounces instead .___ " / I should not have been able to repay you if I had lost, I have no right to keep my winnings." Much affected by the young man's honesty, L-clasped him to his breast. Three days later, two circulars were distributed in the city. The first informed the mercantile world that Mr B-had joined the firm of L-as partner The second announced to his friends and acquaintances the bethrothal of Miss L-with Mr. B-,and invited them to breakfast.

Was It Ever Paralleled?

o the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune Sin: The year we are now passing through, this EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE, stands out in grand, bold relief from all its predecessors, a Star of the first magnitude in Time's constella-

It saw the end of the imperious Slaveholder's Rebellion.

It saw the end of American Slavery. Its earliest flowers covered the bier of nation's murdered Hero.

The sun and showers of its young nonths freshen the green grass over the martyr's grave.

Its Spring-time witnessed the grandest funeral pageant that ever honored the dead, or graced the living. It saw a nation, Thirty Millions strong,

drop scalding tears of sorrow on the tomb of their slain Chief. It saw his murderer's dishonored corse

sunk in an unknown place, ere the victim reached his grave. It saw a procession of grief-struck

mourners two thousand miles in length. It saw the Great Dead carried to his home by a Nation, in whose Funeral I'rain cities were pall-bearers, military chieftains the corpse-watchers, high civic functionaries guardians of his Bier, great Imperial States chief mourners, millions of uncovered heads bowed in tearful grief as the mighty cortege wound its solema march under the sun-light of day and the torch-light of night, from the scene of active duty, to the quiet rest of an honest man's grave.

It saw millions of a down-trodden race ifted to the dignities and responsibilities

of humanity. It saw those millions bowed down, and neir heads bent with grief as sorr as children feel at a father's grave.

It saw Villages clothed in mourning, Towns draped in Peath's insignia, great Cities suspend their traffic, the busy marts of commerce hushed with awe, while the silence of living Death covered an Empire fit expressions of grief for a martyr.

It saw the dwellings of the rich covered with costly badges of woe, and the homes of the poor draped in the more simple and eloquent symbols of a People's

It heard holy ministers of Christ's Jospel speak words of peace for the murdered Dead, and of comforting condolence

for the living. It heard the heart-prayers of sincera millions for the rest of the departed, and that his death might not leave the nation

in the utter darkness of desolation. It heard a nation of mourners chapt solomn dirges in accord with organ peals and the thunder of artillery, over the passing body of the nation's martyr.

If respectful, manifest sorrow for the

dead, be any proof of civilization. them did Sixty-five witness a greater and more perfect civilization than any other child of Father Time. As the days of Sixty-five rolled into weeks, and the weeks wheeled into months. the meridian of the year saw the people

of other lands meet in sorrow for the

stricken nation, heard their grief-utteran-

ces, saw their Annointed Rulers bow

their heads in awe of sorrowing sympathy and for once a child of Time saw " A world in tears." Sixty-Five saw in the mourned one the nearnation of Freedom-Loving, Libertypracticing people, this impersonation of the capabilities and possibilities of Institutions based on the voice of man echoing the voice of God in the recognition of human rights and manly duties, the Emancipator of a Race, and the Guarantor

of their Liberties. It saw in the "deep damnation of his aking off the possibilities and capabilities of the barbaric system which the GREAT MARTYR had, with a pen mightier than conquerer's sword, condemned to utter lestruction.

It saw the world-old conflict between Liberty and Slavery and in favor of Liberty regulated by Law, of Justice founded on Humanity, of Civilization based on

Was it ever paralleled? SINCLAIR TOUSEY.

GENTLY JEMMY .- Sir James Mackintosh invited Dr. Parr to take a drive in whole town, the banker was sentenced by his gig. The horse became restive .-"Gently Jemmy," says the Doctor "don't fairly gained sum of 560,000 pesos. All irritate him; always soothe your horse. the ready money in the house was handed Jemmy. You'll do better without me. over, and bills given for the residue. Let me down Jemmy." Once on terra Richly loaded, and accompanied by a firma, the Doctor's view of the case was large body of friends who acted as his changed. "Now Jemmy, touch him up. escort, young B-returned to Mexico. Never let a horse get the better of you. From the moment of winning, B-be- Touch him up, conquer him, don't spare PRESIDENT JOHNSON, it is said, is pre- came a riddle to all of his acquaintances, him; and now I'll leave you to manage Instead of participating in the merriment him-P'll walk back."