



Huntingdon & Broad Top Rail Road.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS. Mail train, northward, leaves Mt. Dallas station at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 6.58 p. m.

Death of the President.

We are to-day called upon to chronicle the most unfortunate event that has ever befallen us as a people—the assassination of our Chief Magistrate, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

ASSASSINATION OF President Lincoln and Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, April 14. President Lincoln and wife, with other friends, this evening visited Ford's Theatre for the purpose of witnessing the performance of the "American Cousin."

The New President.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, Andrew Johnson was sworn in as President of the United States, on Saturday last. Whether he will carry out the conciliatory policy, initiated by the late President, remains to be seen.

Drafting Stopped.

By reference to another column it will be seen that Secretary Stanton has come out in a special order stating that drafting and recruiting would, in consequence of the recent victories and the prospects of a speedy peace, be immediately stopped.

The President's Assassin.

The Chronicle says: "As it is suspected that this conspiracy originated in Maryland, the telegraph flashed the mournful news to Baltimore, and all the cavalry was immediately put upon active duty.

EDITORIAL MISCELANEOUS.

The absence of the editor will account for lack of editorial this week.

Gen. Lee is at present in Richmond, on parole.

The army that General Lee surrendered to General Grant amounted to less than—20,000 men.

At least eight thousand engines will be at work in the Pennsylvania oil region this summer.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company now expect to lay the great ocean cable in June next.

Gen. Weitzel has been relieved from his command at Richmond and Gen. Ord has assumed command of that Department.

The legislature of Minnesota has passed an amendment to the Constitution of the State allowing negroes to vote. Samba's looking up.

The various orders discontinuing the draft and recruiting will turn out about seventy thousand office holders. Six thousand of these are in Washington alone.

A Washington dispatch says that Gen. Butler has declared his intention of resigning his commission. He's like the fellow who resigned the day before his dismissal was to take place. Ben, has no doubt read Stanton's order.

President Johnson has retained all of Lincoln's Cabinet officers, William Hunter, Esq., chief clerk in the State Department acting as Secretary of State during Seward's illness.

It is pretty well established that President Lincoln was assassinated by J. Wilkes Booth, the actor. All efforts to arrest the murderer have as yet proven abortive.

By latest accounts, none of the Seward family have died from the effect of wounds received on Friday night, although F.W. Seward's case is still critical. It is thought Secretary Seward will recover.

Gen. Grant was in Philadelphia when the sad news of the President's death reached him. He left for Washington at once.

A reward of \$10,000 has been offered for the arrest of the assassins of Lincoln and Seward. Washington City has offered an additional reward of \$20,000 for the same purpose.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The President, surrounded by Mrs. Lincoln, Thaddeus and Robert, his sons, Vice President Johnson, Senator Sumner and others, breathed his last in an unconscious state at about seven o'clock.

Gen. Augur, commanding this Department, has offered a reward of ten thousand dollars to any one who will arrest the assassin of either the President or Secretary Seward. No one is allowed to leave the city.

So far as can be ascertained, only two men have been engaged in the fearful crime. Public opinion is divided as to whether it was a concerted rebel plot, hatched in Virginia or Canada, or whether it originated here in the brain of Booth, who had been a resident of the city for several months.

The remains of President Lincoln are being laid out in the city for several months.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE INTERMENT. WASHINGTON, April 15.—An autopsy was held this afternoon over the body of the Pres-

ASSASSINATION OF MR. SEWARD.

On reaching this gentleman's residence, a crowd and a military guard were found at the door, and on entering, it was ascertained that the reports were true.

Everybody there was so excited that scarcely an intelligible word could be gathered, but the facts are substantially as follows:

About ten o'clock a man rang the bell, and the call having been answered by a colored servant, he said he had come from Doctor Verli, Secretary Seward's family physician, with a prescription, at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper, and saying in answer to a refusal, that he must see the secretary, as he was intrusted with particular directions concerning the medicine.

He still insisted on going up, although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the chamber. The man pushed the servant aside, and walked heavily toward the secretary's room, and was then met by Mr. Frederick Seward, of whom he demanded to see the secretary, making the same representation which he did to the servant. What further passed in the way of colloquy is not known, but the man struck him on the head with a billy, severely injuring the skull and felling him to the floor almost senseless.

The assassin then rushed into the chamber and attacked Major Seward, paymaster U. S. army, and Mr. Hansell, a messenger of the State Department, and two male nurses, disabled them all. He then rushed upon the secretary, who was lying in bed in the same room, and inflicted three stabs in the neck, but severing, it is thought and hoped, no arteries, though he bled profusely. The assassin then rushed downstairs, mounted his horse, at the door, and rode off before an alarm could be sounded, and in the same manner as the assassin of the President.

It is believed that the injuries of the secretary are not fatal, nor those of either of the others, although both the secretary and the assistant-secretary are very seriously injured.

Secretaries Stanton and Welles and other prominent officers of the government called at Secretary Seward's house to inquire into his condition, and there heard of the assassination of the President. They then proceeded to the house where he was lying, exhibiting, of course, intense anxiety and solicitude.

An immense crowd was gathered in front of the President's house, and a strong guard was also stationed there, many persons evidently supposing he would be brought to his home.

The entire city to-night presents a scene of wild excitement, accompanied by violent expressions of indignation, and the profoundest sorrow. Many shed tears. The military authorities have dispatched mounted patrols in every direction, in order, if possible, to arrest the assassins. The whole metropolitan police are likewise vigilant for the same purpose.

The attacks both at the theatre and at Secretary Seward's house took place at about the same hour—ten o'clock—thus showing a preconcerted plan to assassinate those gentlemen. Some evidences of the guilt of the party who attacked the President are in possession of the police.

Vice-President Johnson is in the city, and his headquarters are guarded by troops.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—1.30 A. M. Maj. Gen. Dix: This evening, at about 9.30 p. m., at Ford's Theatre, the President, while sitting in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Harris, and Mayor Rathbun, was shot by an assassin, who suddenly entered the box and approached behind the President.

The assassin then leaped upon the stage, brandishing a large dagger or knife, and made his escape in the rear of the theatre.

The pistol ball entered the back of the President's head and penetrated nearly through the head. The wound is mortal. The President has been insensible ever since it was inflicted, and is now dying.

About the same hour an assassin, whether the same or not, entered Mr. Seward's apartments, and under pretense of having a prescription, was shown to the Secretary's sick chamber. The assassin immediately rushed to the bed and inflicted two or three stabs on the throat and two on the face. It is hoped the wounds may not prove mortal. My apprehension is that they will prove fatal.

The nurse alarmed Mr. Frederick Seward, who was in an adjoining room, and listened to the door of his father's room, when he met the assassin, who inflicted upon him one or more dangerous wounds. The recovery of Frederick Seward is doubtful.

It is not probable that the President will live through the night.

General Grant and wife were advertised to be at the theatre this evening, but he started to Baltimore at 6 o'clock this evening.

At a cabinet meeting, at which General Grant was present, the subject of the state of the country and the prospect of a speedy peace was discussed.

The President was very cheerful and hopeful, and spoke very kindly of General Lee and others of the confederacy, and of the establishment of government in Virginia.

All the members of the cabinet, except Mr. Seward, are now in attendance upon the President.

I have seen Mr. Stanton, but he and Frederick were both unconscious.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

LATER.

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The Duty and Hope of the Nation.

The duty of independent journalism, and especially of that which represents a political "opposition," never was more clear or more easy than now.

If the press sometimes guides or directs public opinion, it does not do so in the shadow of a great calamity such as at this moment darkens our path. Then it only says what the people, one and all, say.

It pretends to do no more. In fact, the deeper the sentiment, the more reserved and guarded its utterance. Regan an General talked a great deal, while Cordelia "loved and was silent."

No where, such is our proud consciousness, has sorrow for Mr. Lincoln's death been more unaffected and sincere than it is at this moment in the ranks of the great Democratic party, of whose views we try to be an exponent.

It is matter of no slight gratification to remember that, on Saturday last, there appeared in this paper words of earnest and disinterested praise of Mr. Lincoln, which were written when he was believed to be in full life.

We spoke of the boldness, and generosity, and magnanimity of his indomitable measures of reconciliation, and we meant what we said. We do not condense, beyond the brief notice we have given elsewhere, to speak of our reward for this, in the painful outbreak which mischievous men sought to excite against us.

It was too contemptible to be thought of, and we turn from further recollection of it, to try to put in words some of the thoughts which this appalling catastrophe suggests. Perhaps it is too soon to do so calmly and consistently.

The record of the death of one of the best of the Roman emperors is this: "In the delirium which followed the first access of disease, the good old man was heard to mutter about the welfare of the republic; and in the moments of returning sense which preceded his demise, gave to the tribune of his guard the watchword 'Equanimity.'" It is the sure aim of the assassin that he should not fatally strike the seat of reason, and a moment of consciousness had been vouchsafed to the dying President, we may fancy or we may hope that such, in view of the awful and perilous future of his country, would have been his last injunction. Never more than now were needed steadiness, sternness, dignity, regard for justice, moderation, which looks beyond the natural passion of the hour into dim eventualities—in short, "equanimity."

That there will be a pressure upon a different course, in which violence shall predominate, is certain. That the supposed tendency of Mr. Lincoln's successor is an element in the calculation of these artificers of evil, is quite apparent, and there is some danger that just as there seemed to be a chance of smoothing the pillow for a wearied and wounded nation's repose, we are, under the natural provocation of a deed of horror, to forget statesmanship and rush into a new and fiercer crusade of blood. We trust, making all allowance for reasonable resentments, that in this forecast we may be mistaken. We think it at least a premature wrong to the new President to take for granted that he means to disavow and set at naught the tentative peace policy of his predecessor. All patriots should be willing to hope for the best; and we, as Democrats, say to Mr. Johnson, as we said in his last hours to Mr. Lincoln, that in a generous, moderate, and magnanimous policy, he will deserve the support of all good men.

Let us then, Americans, one and all, Democrats and Republicans, while we mingle our tears over the bloody remains of the dead, while we unite in stern denunciation of a deed of horror, and in exacting full justice on individual agents, their aiders and abettors, accessories before and after the fact, if there be any, let us hope for the future that, in moulding policy, Mr. Lincoln's example may not be in vain.—Jg.

President Johnson's Inaugural Speech.

After receiving the oath, and being declared President of the United States, Mr. Johnson remarked:

Gentlemen, I must be permitted to say, that I have been almost overwhelmed by the announcement of the sad event which has so recently occurred. I feel incompetent to perform duties so important and so responsible as those which have been so unexpectedly thrown upon me.

As to an indication of any policy which may be pursued by me in the administration of the government, I have to say that that must be left for development as the administration progresses.

The message or declarations must be made by the acts as they transpire. The only assurance that I can now give of the future is reference to the past. The course which I have taken in the past in connection with this rebellion must be regarded as a guarantee of the future.

My past public life, which has been long and laborious, has been founded, as I in good conscience believe, upon a great principle of right, which lies at the basis of all things. The best energies of my life have been spent in endeavoring to establish and perpetuate the principles of free government, and I believe that the government, in passing through its present perils, will settle down upon principles consonant with popular rights more permanent and enduring than heretofore. I must be permitted to say, if I understand the feelings of my own heart, that I have long labored to ameliorate and elevate the condition of the great mass of the American people. Toil and an honest advocacy of the great principles of free government have been my lot. Duties have been mine—consequences are God's. This has been the foundation of my political creed, and I feel that in the end the government will triumph, and that these great principles will be permanently established.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that I want your encouragement and countenance. I shall ask and rely upon you and others in carrying the government through its present perils. I feel, in making this request, that it will be heartily responded to by you and all other patriots and lovers of the rights and interests of a free people.

At the conclusion of the above remarks the President received the kind wishes of the friends by whom he was surrounded, and a few minutes were devoted to conversation. All were deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and the recent sad occurrence that caused the necessity for the speedy inauguration of the President was gravely discussed.

A telegram from Washington states that Gen. Sherman has announced to the Government that he has opened communication with Gen. Johnston with a view to the surrender of the forces commanded by the latter officer on the same terms as were agreed upon between Generals Grant and Lee, and that it was believed they would be accepted.

Good News for the people!

DRAFTING TO BE STOPPED!!

No more Recruiting.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 13. Maj. Gen. Dix: The Department, after consultation with the Lieut. Gen. upon the results of the recent campaign, has come to the following determinations, which will be carried into effect by appropriate orders to be immediately issued:

1st. To stop all drafting and recruiting in the loyal States.

2d. To curtail purchases for arms and ammunition, quartermaster and commissary supplies, and reduce the expenses of the Government in its several branches.

3d. To reduce the number of general and staff officers to the actual necessities of the service.

4th. To remove all military restrictions upon trade and commerce so far as may be consistent with public safety.

As soon as these measures can be put in operation they will be made known by public order.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Capture of Mobile.

Three Thousand Prisoners—Three Hundred Guns.

Capture of Roddy's command.

CHICAGO, April 16. A special dispatch from Cairo says: Our forces occupied Mobile on the 9th inst. The Spanish fleet was captured with 3,000 prisoners. Three hundred guns were captured in Mobile.

The garrison fell back up the river in gunboats, and by way of Chickasaw bayou. General Wilson has captured all of Roddy's command.

Jeff Davis at Danville.

HE ISSUES A PROCLAMATION.

The Raleigh Confederate, of the 5th, has been received, and contains Jeff Davis's proclamation, dated Danville, April 4. He calls upon the people of the confederacy to bear up manfully under their new reverses. He says that though their army, under a chief whose name is a tower of strength, has been obliged to evacuate their strong city of Richmond, yet they have no reason to give up to despair. He cites the trials of our revolutionary fathers, and says as they succeeded under such circumstances, so may the confederates. He calls upon his people to rally under their leaders, for their cause is not yet hopeless. He does not attempt to disguise the extent of this reverse, nor underestimate to them the importance of their capital.

Jeff. has evidently not heard of the surrender of Lee and his army.

The following article we clip from the Inquirer. It was not handed to us for publication as the proceedings would indicate, which will account for its non-appearance sooner.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the returned members of Company "E," Keystone Zouaves, (76th P. V.) upon the occasion of the death of one of their number, Levi J. AGNEW, Lieut. Levi Smith was called to the chair, and on motion of D. S. ELLIOTT, the following resolutions were read, and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, We have been informed of the death of Levi J. Agnew, late of our Company, this intelligence has created feelings of the deepest regret and most profound sorrow among us, his fellow members, we have met together to express our sentiments as individual friends, and thus mark our associate action with that unanimity which comes from the heart and voice of each. To know that he is no longer living and that hereafter he will be no more among us forever, leaves us his late associates and fellow members sorrowing and sad. Respect for his memory, services and character, his noble qualities, and a solemn sense of the Providence which has cut short his days, in the promise of his usefulness, induce us to

Resolve, That the members of this Company mourn the death of their late comrade in arms, Levi J. Agnew, who with patriotic devotion was willing to do battle for his country in her hour of trial and danger, and who has thus linked his name with the thousands of heroes who have gone to the Christian's and Patriot's Heaven.

Resolved, That his loss is deplored because he is taken from among us when his life gave the most assured promise of useful and honorable manhood.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies to his family in their deep affliction and bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be published in the BEDFORD INQUIRER and BEDFORD GAZETTE.

LEVI SMITH, Chairman. D. S. ELLIOTT, Secretary. SEBASTIEN J. MIDDLETON, ALEX. LYON, PHILIP HAZZARD, Committee.

Bedford Markets.

[Corrected weekly by J. B. Farguhar.] Flour, per barrel, \$10 00 Potatoes, per bus. .50 Wheat, per bush. 2 00 Eggs, per dozen. .15 Rye, per bush. 1 50 Butter, per lb. .30 Corn, per bushel. 1 25 Lard, per lb. .30 Oats, per bushel, 75 Bacon, per lb. .20

MARRIED.

FRAZIER—SPANGLER.—In Schellsburg, on the 30th ult., by J. Smith, Esq., Mr. James W. Frazier, of Juniata township, Bedford co., to Miss Lydia Spangler, of Somerset county.

McCREEARY—MILLER.—In the same place by the same, on the 13th inst., Mr. Stephen W. McCreeary, of Juniata township, to Miss Ebe E. Miller, of Napier township.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between C. K. Hillegas & J. H. Hillegas, under the title of "Hillegas & Co.," Buena Vista, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of April, 1865. The business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand of the firm of "Ziegler & Hillegas."

The books of the late firm will remain with C. K. Hillegas, upon whom all persons indebted to said firm must call within three months and settle by cash or note, after which time all unsettled accounts will be left with a Justice for collection.

C. K. HILLEGASS, J. H. HILLEGASS.

April 21—31.