TERMS .- 42 per year when paid in advance \$2,50 when not paid in advance, and \$3,00 when not naid before the expiration of the year.

. The News.

Jefferson Davis, his family and several staff officers were captured at Iswinsville. Georgia. seventy-five miles southeast of Maron, on May 20 Colonel Pritchard with the 4th Michigan cavalry, part, of General Wilson's command,

captured them.

The Court which is trying the assassins in Washington has at lenght consented to allow its proceedings to be made public. On Saturday reporters of the press were admitted, and the testimony of several witnesses was made public. Policeman A. W. Lee, who scarched Atzerott's room in the Kirkwood House, and Lewis J. Woichman, who test fled to an sequeintance existing between Booth, Dr. Mudd. Mrs. Surratt, and her son, before Mr. Lincoln's death Two members of the Court objected to the admission of Reverdy Johnson as counsel for Mrg. Surratt, because he declared the oath given last fall to voters upon the adoption of the new Maryland Constitution to be null and void. The objection was finally withdrawn and Mr.

Johnson was admitted. The English Parliament has presented an address to the Queen, expressing their sorrow at the douth of Mr. Lincoln. The Queen has written a letter of condelence to Mrs. Lincoln. which we have passed are but the effects Everywhere in England, meetings of sorrow have been held.

The crew of the ram stonewall numbers seventy men. She left Nassau on April 7, it is supposed for Galveston. Iron-clads have been stationed all along the coast of Curolina and

Georgia to meet her.

The reports of the capture of Montercy and Saltillo by the Mexican Liberals has been confirmed. Several of Maximillian's governors have declared against him. A colonization but shows a largely increased democratic society for Mexico has been organized at St

A letter has been written by Jacob Thompvon denying all knowledge of Booth's conspira-cy, and lamenting Mr. Lincoln's death.

Laver .- On Saturday, in the Court which is broold, one of the conspirators, set up a plea that a military court had no power to try him. tried separately, but his request was not granted. The trial was continued yesterday and a large mount of testimony was taken.

Yesterday morning the advance of General bherman's army arrived at Alexandria The remainder of the troops will be at Alexandria by to morrow evening.

On Saturday Jefferson Davis was at Macon, Georgia, and Secretary Stanton has ordered be at once brought to Washington. He is to be tried for treason in the District of Co lumbia.

There is a confirmation of the reported arrest of Senator R. M. T. Hunter, and on Sunday he vas confined on a gunboat at City Point.

There were ninety-seven thousand bales of cotton destroyed at Montgomery, Alabama, before, General Wilson's cavalry entered that

STIL LATER.-General Sherman, it is stated. was summoned to proceed from Richmond to Washington by boat, in order to testify before declined peremptorily and proceeded overland

ram Stonwall. Reinforcements of troops have been sent to the forts at Cape Fear river. The Cabinet vesterday had under consultation

an amnesty proclamation, but its terms have not yet been made public .-

Jefferson Davis. >

Jefferson Davis, President of the He was taken near Irwinsville, Georgia. by a detachment of Wilson's cavalry, under Colonel Pritchard, together with hibis family, his private secretary, and a number of military officers, including a brigadier general, and two colonels.

Thus ends the political career of this eat, but most unfortunate man. His etar, notwithstanding its first brilliancy, has gone down in darkness, and the power he once wielded has departed forever. Defenceless, and with uncovered head he now stands before his enemies-a king without a throne, a prince without 'a nossession. Surely, there is something in this

spectacle, in this wreck of a great man's life, in this sudden crushing out of mistaken hopes and aspirations, to awaken our sympathy, and we would not be true men did we fail to give that sympathy ts free course. Disassociated from all dea of any participancy in the crime of the murder of Mr. Lincoln, he elsims fortunateness of his position. It seems

come feed for worms, low will his name pe mentioned among the peoples? This is a question for History to answer after the records of the present Administration shall have been long numbered mong the things of the past. If the succeeding the things of the past. If the succeeding the things of the past. With the State troops, and the assistant the said account. We hope the things of the past. If the succeeding the things of the past. If the succeeding the things of the past. If the succeeding the things of the past is the past. If the succeeding the things of the past is the past is the past is the past. If the succeeding the past is th ome food for worms, how will his name e integrity of the country in all honor the war is not over yet. d manliness, relieving the people of wir burdens, and bringing back the old me prosperity, then the name and that went into the army, will ever re sa, here's de chap dat steal de onions.

When t smell him bref!"

the tide of time; and sink into the wa ters of oblivion, to be remembered only at intervals as the destroyer of his coun try's peace, and the blighter of the happiness of millions of his fellow men. But, on the continry, if this be not done if the policy of the new Presidentshoul I be such as to defeat the great objects for which every good man now hopes; if the integrity of the Union should fail to be restored; if the Southern people should be goaded to acts of madness by insane tyranny of ,"the powers that be;", if they should be kept in subjection by standing armies, and the people buidened to death with taxes, then the mem ory of Jefferson Davis will be a green spot in the hearts of his countrymen, and they will remember him as a fallen patriot whose best life was given to his ountry, and whose death or expatriation (as the case may eventually be) was but a noble sacrifice to secure the rights of man.

We repeat, then, that it is in the power of this Administration to make or unmake the character of Jefferson Davis in the future. Is it aware of the fact? Time will tell.

The Prospects.

The prospects of the Democracy are looming up. The future of our country is brightening. As the excitement caused by the war abates, and the fear of conscription and heavier taxation is removed, the people begin to reflect. They cannot but see that the troubles through of trusting the reigns of power in the hands of puritan abolitionists; and who can doubt the result when such a con-- olusion is reached. A cotemporary has well said that "the end of the war is the beginning of Democratic ascendancy.' Everything verifies the truth of this assertion. Not an election that has passed for months, city, borough, or township, vote, with a corresponding decrease of abolitionism; and this change will continue-it must continue until abolitionism is wined out of the Keystone State. We do not know when the prospects of the trying the conspirators at Washington, Samuel Democracy were brighter than they are to-day; when there was more encouragement for those who cling to the faith of This was not allowed. He then asked to be their fathers, to go to work, with the certainty of success to cheer them on. Surely, then, when the "current of who believe in the doctrines of Jefferson, of Jackson, and Monroe-who believe that the hopes of the country are based upon the triumph of democratic principles, will not fail to do our duty. Let us to work, then-an hour's labor now is worth a week's effort just on the

verge of an election. -At the opening of the trial of the conspirators against the life of Mr. Lincoln, an attempt was made to prohibit Hon. Reverdy Johnson, United States Senator from Maryland, from appearing in the case as counsel for one of the accused parties. The objection was based the committee on the conduct of the War. He on the ground that Mr. Johnson was not a strictly 'loyal' man, and did not regard with his troops. the sanctity of an eath. This contempt-The people of Wilmington, North Carolina, ible and infamous charge against one of have great fears of a raid by the Confederate the ablest and best men in the country, was made by a shoulder-strapped individual from New York, one Harris, who officiates as a "jigadier brindle," and who happens to be an officer of the illegal tribunal now sitting in judgment upon these persons. In a powerful speech, the celebrated lawyer completely Jefferson Davis, President of the Souther Confederacy, has been captured. Souther Confederacy, has been captured there as counsel for a human life in peril, was acknowledged even by that chamber court.

The flankey who edits the Harrisburg Telegraph takes occasion to pitch into Mr. Johnson, and calls him all manner of hard names, but, like wooden arrows from a flinty rock, its petty shafts fall harmless at his feet. The splendid, firm old lawyer will do his duty, and the name of Reverdy Johnson, the incorruptible Sonator, will be remembered and honored among the nations of the earth when star-chamber courts and Harrisburg Telegraphs shall cease to have a name among the people.

Virtue is its own reward, and Reverdy Johnson has nothing to fear from the malica of the enemies of constitutional libery.

-Now that the war is over, and the darkey has been taught to believe that he is the peer of the whiteman, we presume the next great question to be deour sympathies to-day by the very un cided by the people will be that of negro suffrage. The proposition that a negro hat he alone of all the great men of the has a right to vote, and to share with the South has been marked for special ven- white man in all the honors and emolureance. Elevated by the votes of the ments of the country, will be forced upon outhern people to the high office of the people, and they will have to meet President of their new republic, his it. And how will they decide it? For great fault has been that be has served their own honor, we hope in the negahem but too well, and now, after his tive. It is well that we should keep our mmense risk, deserted by the very peo- eyes open to the approach of this quesle who had insisted upon his elevation tion. It is one of great magnitude, and their leadership, he stands a shining it is stealing upon us, slow, but sure as

olicy of Mr. Johnson be a conciliatory With the State troops, and the assist-olicy; if he succeed in reuniting the ance he will get from the French in Mexow dissovered fragments of our once ico, he may be able to hold the State for orious Union, and, by kindness, win a considerable length of time. If the ick the hearts of the Southern people Administration pursue a harsh course their old allegiance, and thus restere towards the States now under subjection

Star Chamber Courts.

In no case, perhaps, since the comnencement of the war, has the violation of the Constitution been more flagrant of all is that not one paper out of ten that speak of these Star Chambers, recitary, trials, but what reason can be assigned now for such proceedings? What excuse can there be for placing the alleged conspirators in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln in the hands of a military commission for trial? Is there no civil jurisdiction in the District of Columbia? If there is, why should not these individuals enjoy the right of triel by jury? The Constitution expressly declares that "The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury;" that "No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of had been burned, and another that it was a grand jury;" and that "In all criminal osecutions the accused shall enjoy a right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed." Why are these plain provisions disregarded? We have as much detestation as any one for assassins or conspirators, but we have more respect for the Constitution of our country than to permit our abhorrence of such deeds to justify tribunals equally as unlawful, if not as wicked, as the doings of the individuals they have arraigned before

them for trial. Let the people ponder over these violations of the Constitution of their ountry; let them remember what precedents puritàn abolitionists are making for the guidance of ambitious and bad men, and then answer themselves whether it is safe to permit the reins of power to be held by a party that justifies every infraction of the Constitution, and

-General Halleck, in his despatches to Secretary Stanton, directly after events" runs so strongly in our favor, we his assumption of the command at Richmond, took occasion to comment in severe terms upon the arrangement made by General Sherman with General Johnston for the surrender of the latter, intimating that it would be advisable to instruct Sherman's officers to obey no orders issued by him subsequent to that arran ement, and in connection therewith. This gave rise to some correspondence between the generals, which did not lead to the best understanding in the world, and when Sherman was in Richmond lately, on the occasion of the passage of his army through that city on its roturn home, he utterly refused to see Halleck, or to hold any communication with him whatever. It is beginning to cak out now that Sherman's arrangenent with Johnston was made in pursuance of the instructions of President Lincoln, delivered to him at the time of the interview between the President, 'General Grant, and himself.' This looks like pretty high authority for Sherman's proceeding, and when Halleck found this out he called on "Old Tecumseh" to apologize for the language he had used, but General Sherman refused to see him, and very properly, we think, too.

> see this man Halleck's attempt to injure the reputation of a general like Sherman. Halleck never fought a battle, and the faithfulness of Col. Baker and his brother.—Boston Transcript. while Sherman has won some of the most important victories of the war. The formerais a jealous, conceited, and malicious old fool; the latter is a skilful, generous, and magnanimous soldier.

Three men are to be hanged for treason, in Indianapolis, on Friday, the 19th instant .- Exchange.

Not for treason, but for supporting the Constitution of the United States; for adhering to the principles of Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson and opposing the schemes of puritan fanatics.

AR ARMY OF 160,000 MEN TO BE MAINTAIN-Ag Army or 160,000 Mer to be Maintain-go.—It is said, in Washinglou circles, that the army is only to be reduced to four corps of 40,000 men each, and that two of the corps are to be negroes. That would leave the country, burthened with a standing army of 80,000 white soldiers, and 80,000 negroes. It is estimated that every wordier costs the Government \$1,000 per annum to maintain him. Not in depreciated currency but at gold rates. To maintain an army 000 men would involve, therefore, an annual expanditure of one hundred and sixty million ire in gold.

Is there any reason why the people should Is there any reason why the people should be expedied to continue to bear such an enormous burthen? We do not believe there is need of one-fourth of the proposed army. A wise and conciliatory policy would bring every Southern State into the Union within less than three mouths, and so firmly establish all relations between them and the Federal Government that we havely not need any Well, he is down; but will he stay

Well, he is body shall have beblow in its incipiency.

It is steaming upon the story to be on the democracy to be on the look-out for it, and to deal it a deathlish all relations between them and the recurrence of the lish all relations between them and the recurrence of the story to be on the look-out for it, and to deal it a deathlion began the weshould not need any
the look-out for it, and to deal it a deathlion began the carry out the grand schemes
for the radical fanation, who are raving about we hope no portion of the permanent stand-ingarmy of the sountry may ever be negroes. The people will not care to have to sustain an army of negro troops, with whom they can have no sympathy.—Lancaster Intel.

> ----Sambo had been whipped for stealing Not one soldier out of every twenty in a skunk in his arms. "Says he, " Mashis master's onions. One day he brought

Booth and his Intimacy with Ladies.

.It cannot be denied that Booth was very intimate with wives and daughters of pro inent republican senstors and representatives, at the National, hotel lust willter. and open than in the military commissions that have usurped the place of civil courts, and abolished the right of trial by jury. And what seems strangest of all is that not one paper out of ten with the infamous assassin, into the news papers. All I can say is served then ognizes them as other than regularly constituted tribunals—legally authorized courts. There might have been, at one time, in sections of the country where the civil jurisdiction was suspended on account of war, an occuse for these military and the consequence. They are none, the worse for being found out. This may seem a harsh judgment, but the abominations of rather enjoy intimacy with scamps, let them take the consequence. They are none, the words the revolutionary radicalism of the words of the consequence. They are none, the words for being found out. This may seem a harsh judgment, but the abominations of "high society." not only here but in other cities of our land, are infamous, and some of the dreadful events of the time may be judgments for this class of vice. Some of the most sever opponents of rebellion and secession in Congress have not been unwilling socially to frequent the parlors of severe-being and sevension in Congress have not been unwilling socially to frequent the parlors of sevension in this city. It is due to the called radical. On the held not considered the parlors of the his own table, and go away to advocate his from all sympathy with this class and the mistake of my countrymen—I will laukh at

broad sunshine of this nineteenth century, pursuing with spite an inanimate body—venting the fury of an aimless vengeance upon a decaying corpse, It was Scroggs who, upon the King's Bench of England, added to the sentence of men condemned to hang for treason, the order that they should be flayed, quartered, disembowied and burned. every infraction of the Constitution, and every outrage perpetrated by those in authority.

Is the nation of Scrogs so bright a lastre upon the page of history that any American desire to write his own beside it? We all remember what a thrill of indignation went brough the land when we learned that the ody of poor Ulric Dahlgren had been out-ged. There is a sacredness about Death; solemnity, which invests its surroundings with peculiar awe—and a sentiment, that is the result of centuries of Christian development, is not likely to be changed by the madness of an hour. There would be nothing to enry in the future reputation of a man believed to be privy to quartering or burning even the body of so base a murder-er.—A bany Evening Journal.

How Booth's Body was Disposed of The Mystery Cleared Ur.—The vexed question as to the disposal made of the renaines of John Wilkes Booth is at length settled by a statement which may be regar-ded as a final. After the head and heart, which have been deposited in the army medical museum at Washington, had been of two men, who, after various manævres calculated to baffle impertinent curiosity, dug a grave in a little spot of ground close to the peniteliary, where for some years felous have been buried. Booth's body was deposited here, and the earth over it was smoothed and carefully sodded over. The other guards of infamous felons had charge of the spot, and will continue to keep it undisturbed until the grass has grown so thickly that no one will be able to distinguish the place where the assassin's cornse

was interred from the other nameless graves around it.—Beston Adventuser.

Ilow this correspondent obtained the information, exclusively, when such pains have been taken to keep the whole matter a secret, does not appear. The Washington Republican says that Col. Baker and his have been taken to keep the whole matter a secret, does not appear. The Washington Republican says that Col. Baker and his brother, Lieut. Baker, are the only two persons living who know what disposition was made of it, and they are under oath to result to the fact to no human being Any wirtue or necessity of the war. They agree statement professing to detail how or where

A GREAT OUTRAGE.—A few weeks ago Edward ingersoil, of Philadelphia, was met on the pavement by some unprincipled scoundrel. dressed in a captain's uniform. lie confronted Mr. Ingersoll and demanded that he should take back certain opinions he had declared in a speech, in New York fast fall. Mr. Ingersoll told him he was not amenable to him for anything he had said in that speech, and that he would take nothing back. He then assaulted Mr. Ingersoil, who successfully defended himself; but soon a growd of Abolitionists came to the assistance of the rascally captain, and they were likely to give Ingersoil a sovere beating. Ingersoil drew out a revolver and thus kept off the, whole mob. They then the athelent landmarks of the party? Is he "extreme" who can be neither bribed by office nor frightened by basilies to formation. His brother, Charles Ingersoil, drove down to the prison and bailed out Edward, which so provoked the "loyal" mob that they stopped his carriage, broke it and all most beat him to death. In the City Council Mr. Hopkins offered a resolution authorizing the Mayor to offer a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the culprits. The resolution and men of light meal weight for the arrest of the culprits. The resolution and men of light meal weight for the arrest of the culprits. The resolu
Democratic truth? Is he "extreme" who can retire a way nor driven away nor driven away in the maxiles and the certain: Death and Taxes. Mr. Lincoln certain: Death and Taxes. Mr. Fossender.

2. "It cannot be denied that the debt of England one that so firmly inat the worst of devils cannot break it down; but it has also resulted in making of England one vast tread-mill, where the people must work night and day to fatten their oreditors. It has made government do not change. The policies, fermion the form her every izing the Mayor to offer a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the culprits. The resolu
The fundamental location and principles of the party. The fundamental principles of the principles of the principle of the pri gersoll, who successfully defended himself; but soon a crowd of Abolitionists came to the assistance of the rascally captain, and izing the Mayor to offer a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the culprits. The resolution was defeated, every democrat voting for it and every republican voting against it. This was a strict party vote, and shows which party, in Philadelphia, is in favor of mob law.—Ez.

PENNSYLVANIA SHODDY ARISTOCRACY. The Pennsylvania Shoddy Aristoracy made a pligrimage to the White House, and were received by the President on the 8d inst. The object of their mission was to encourage the new President and stiffen and strengthen his backbone. They were slee solicitous that the men who brought on the strengthen his backcone.

solicitous that the men who brought on the war should not be permitted to live in the country any longer. They no doubt urge this measure with a view of getting possestion, themselves of the large and profitable out as soon as possible. But how will the south it is uncountry any longer in the South. It is uncotten plantations in the South. It is uncountered on the shoddy aristooracy already have parchased some of the confiscation. The Pression Results of the commented on, and the mysterical country in South Carolina. The Pression Results of the page tale hereafter the more that it is designed as stone roll down a significant through the country step till it came to the bottom; there, of course, it rested. 'That stone,' there, of course, it rested. 'That stone,' had been community, but its weight is on the lowest.'' Newark (N. J.) Journel.

The Son of Horace Greeners. The stone is the soliciton of the community, but its weight is on the lowest.'' Newark (N. J.) Journel. ident's response to their address was not what they should like to have heard. He was not as radical as they wished him, and they went away somewhat dampened in their ardor, The new Bresident, in the they went away somewhat dampened in their ardor. The new Bresident, in the view of shoddy, begins to assume the character of a problem yet to be solved, the answer to which is very doubtful. They are trembling between hope and fear; and if he does not soon give them definite and certain satisfaction they will begin to meditate his displacement or his seasaination. He is in a bad place, and may soon regret that he ever knew his friends!—Ex

-Gold closed at 129a180 at the end of

"Conservative" and "Radical" Demo-

The words "radical" and "conservative, as applied to Democrats; are used in an inverted sense; that is, for just the reverse of their true meaning. To conserve is to preserve. Websiter defines a conservative, "One who cime to preserve from rilin, innova-"One who aims to preserve from ruin, innova-tion, or radical change." Radicalism he defines, "The doctrin or principle of make in radi-cal reform in government, by overturning or changing the existing state of things."
"Conservative Democrat" is, therefore, preservative Democrat, or one who seeks to preserve the time-honored records and prin-

preservative Democrat, or one who seeks to preserve the time-honored records and pripiciples of the parly. A "radical Democrat" is, properly speaking, one who inclines towards the revolutionary radicalism of the Republican pasty sufficiently to give aid and support to its war. A radical Democrat is more or less a Lintolnized Democrat. The his own table, and go away to advocate his from all sympathy with this class; and the execution as a traitor.—Washington Cor. of Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Bootu's Bout—The Mysterious Way or the less. He is a presence of Democracy may be classified as imbselles or vassals I in his own table, and go away to advocate his execution as a traitor.—Washington Cot. of Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Booth's Bout—The Mystericous Way of Disposing of it.—It is rumored that the body of Booth has been subject to some marked indignity. One story was that after being severed in different pieces, it was thrown into the Potomac, shother that' it had been burned, and another that it was burned fixed downward on the coad a short distance from Washington. The conflicting character of these statements, shows that there, authors were proceeding upon mere guesswork. We hope they are all mistaken. There may be a reason why the place of the murderer's burned should be kept secret. But we doubt even that. If known, it would be remembered only to connect with the story of his famous crime and miscrable death, and to fix the shuddering attention of all who saw'it, upon the penalties of his guilt; the horrid end, the undying shame. We are yet to be convinced that the cade of the functional fill holds on to the conservative based upon a several many agents of its guilt; the horrid end, the undying shame. We have many agents of the sawer agent and the follow of the conservative of the sawer at the conservative of the functional fill holds on to those grant and miscrable will—but it has no master. The conservative Democratic party, the more conservative of the fundamental principles of Bemocratic party, the more conservative he is. He is a practice of Democratic party, the more conservative he is. He is a practice of Democratic party, the more conservative he is. He is a practice of Democratic party, the more conservative he is. He is a practice of Democratic party, the more conservative he is. He is a practice of Democratic party and the hotolog diver have occured. The same that the cade of the fundamental principles of self-government, and its registal on the provent and the very beauty and the very beauty and the consequent who delighting in human of the practice of the fundamental principles of self-governmen would be remembered only to connect. With the story of his famous crime and miscrable death, and to fix the shuddering attention of all who sawrit, upon the penalties of his guilt; the horrid end, the undying shame.

We are yet to be convinced that the ends of justice would be interfered with if the principles. The was is based upon an extended to the relative blower was resemited. justice would be interfered with if the friends of the miscrable man were permitted the poor privilege of burying his remains. This however is a legitimate subject for difference of opinion.

But there can be no question as to the But there can be no question as to the unmitigated horror with which the civilized subjugated to the imperial will. The radi-world would regard the spectacle of a great cal Democrat, if he does not hold these pre-Government in this enlightened land, in the posterous notions of monarchism, supports a war waged in their defense. a war waged in their defense. The most decent thing for this supporter of a war against every principle of Democracy would be to drop the name of Democrat altogether, and to go over in name where he has gone in sympathy and acts, to the enemy of Democracy. The radical Republican and the radical Democrat are one in action. They agree in the despotic principle which seeks to overshow the right of self-government. to overthrow the right of self-government and of State sovereignty, by the power of armies. The conservative Democrat denies this right. He still adheres to the old Democratic theory of the founders of the Union, that the federal government is the subject or the agent of the joint sovereign-ties of the States and can lawfully employ no coercion, except that of laws, against the States. The conservative Democrat affirms the Resolutions of 1798, which have

> adoption; indeed the party, ever since their adoption; indeed the party, as a political organizatition, grew out of those resolutions. The radical, or the partially Lincolnized Democrat, throws those vesciutions overboard as inexpedient, or, perhaps, as incompatible with the revolutionary notions of the hour. The conservative Democratis an admirer and a supporter of the fungaof the hour. The conservative Democratis an admirer and a supporter of the fungamoutal principles of government on which the federal system was based. The radical Democrat is a wanderer from those safe and wellproved paths, and an adventurer into the regions opened by the agitation and the sword of abolitionism. The conservative Democrat keeps company with the counsels of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and all the fathers of our country. The Democrat keeps such company as Sumner, Lincoln, Seward, and old John Brown: or, if he does not keep their company, he lends a helping hand to their principles. The conservative Democrat is a believer in truth housety, and manhood. The radical Democrat is a believer only in cunning, trickery policy. The conservative Democrat is a man of courage. The radical Democrat is a coward. In a word, the conservative is a Democrat; the radical is semething else—wore or less Lincolnized, or abolitionised. virtue or necessity of the war. They agree in sending more men to the slaughter-pen, and in heaping more debt upon the people. In abort, every Democrat who supports the war should be put down in the list of fadicals. Destructives, aiders and abbettors in the overthrow of the great American principle of self-government, which is the grand ciple of self-government, which is the grand that some the seaf that seaf this seaf that some the seaf that seaf the seaf that the people of the South shall commit social suicide, and he will forgive them; but Ben. Butlet & Co., in a spirit of morey that seaf the seaf that the people of the South shall commit social suicide, and he will forgive them; but Ben. Butlet & Co., in a spirit of morey that seaf the seaf that the people of the South shall commit social suicide, and he will forgive them; but Ben. Butlet & Co., in a spirit of morey that seaf the seaf that the people of the South shall commit social suicide, and he will forgive them; but Ben. Butlet & Co., in a spirit of morey that seaf the seaf that the people of the South shall commit seaf the seaf that the people of the South shall commit seaf the s ciple of self-government, which is the grand purpose of the comestvative to preserve. The habit of calling those conservative "extreme men" is wrong and senseless. Those are the "extreme men" who have

been the creed of the party ever since their

been drawn away from the time-honored principles of Democracy in the fiery and bloody paths of Republican radicalism—into a support of its burbarizing war. Is he "extreme" who stands fast, grounded upon the ancient and immutable Democratic truth? Is he change with them; but the true conserva hosse fast to the immutability of principle, and stands, like snother Agamemnon, in the midst of the battles raised by the Sery spirit of radioal madness. The conservative Democrat stands where Jefferson and Madison stood. The radical Democrat stands with the supporters of this abolition

war upon sovereign States, - Old Guard. press throughout the country generally com-mend the action of the War Department in consigning the remains of Booth to some long as substream to the properties of the second and commented on, and the course of the graph of the second their restriction only reder the graph of the second their restriction of the second their restriction of the second their memories; they would still be the assassins of Cosar.

The Son of Horace Greenwitz.—It is doubtless not known to a majority of readers, that Mr. Greeley has a son aged twenty-twe obscured their memories; they would still be the assassins of Cosar.

The Son of Horace Greenwitz.—It is doubtless not known to a majority of readers, that Mr. Greeley has a son aged twenty-twe in the Federal army. He is stopping in New Orleans a few days on his way to his regiment, the 14th New York cavarry, in which he is First Lieutenant, and which is estationable of the properties of the second the second throw the second the second throw the second thr

A Vermont paper says the rumors that the high price of eggs is owing to the fact the hens have to stamp them, is without

breaking out of the war.

Laughing at all the Fools.

Sitting alone in my study a few nights ago, reflecting twen the world and its inhabitants, I timest unconsciously began to habitants, I dimest unconsciously began to map out mankind late two grand "divisions — the one the theatre of faminatic misery, the other of equal fantastic meriment. I said; now which shall I do, lament with Hérablitus, the weakness and wretchedness of the third or the collections." of the the one, or follow Democritus, and laugh at the fools and knaves of the other. I remember that Montaigue prefered the lauging Democritus to the weeping Heraclitus; "not," says he, "because it is more pleasant to kugh than to weep, but because it is more scoraful, and more expressive of contempt, than the other." Mentaigue adds these terrible words: "I think we can nemurder a thousand white men to free on negro! Widow and orphan makers calling themselves "philanthropists!" A of Christ doing the work of Satan! ter-jumpers assuming the airs of statemen Thieves, setting themselves up as the spendthrift! The people supporting a war that devours them by consciptions! What are all these, but fit subjects for the contempt and laughter of wise men? Why spend our breath in trying to bring such dolts to their senses? Why follishly expose ourselves to the heels of an ass, or vainly attempt to enlighten his intellect? Let the ass go its ways; and in the mean-time, I will sit down here and laugh.—Old Quard.

An Old Monster.

Old Gerrit Smith has written a letter to th President, asking "mercy for the rebels," by the "abolition of slavery," and the overthrow of the State rights doorring of Jef ferson, which, he says, must now give way to John Jay and Hamiltonian Federalism As Andrew Johnson is a white man, and representative of the southern masses, and has battled all his life long against John Jay Federalism, this letter of Gerrit's i certainly refreshing, but the "Conserva certainly refreshing, but the "Conserva-tive" journals are quite enchanted with it, and hold it up in honorable contrast with the clamors of the "radicals," Ben. Butler, Joe Holt, and others, who demand utter ex-termination of the "Rebels" at once.

Well, we must beg to differ from these mild and gentle Conservatives, who ask for marry concilistics and foreignment instead

mercy, conciliation, and forgiveness instead of scaffolds and immediate extermination; indeed, we regard the latter as infinition preferable and consistent. Gerrit Smith is about the most atrocious and diabolical old barbarian of modern times, not even except-ing Nens Sahib. The wild Hurons, and other savage tribes were wont to torture other savage trues were wont to torture their prisoners by burting them at slow fires &c., thus protracting their sufferings for days and weeks, instead of immediate slaugh-ter, and surely this were vasily more crucl and diabolical than to knock out their brains at once. And as it would be infin-itely better for the "Rebels" to be extermi-nated at once than subjected to the lingering tortures of Gerrit Smith and his philar thropic" friends, we cannot endorse the spirit of his magnanimous letter. He only asks that the State of South Carolina be abolished and its people submit to the rule of Massachusetts; then that labor and production shall be abolished from the Potomac to in the land, and heally, that the white peo-ple of the South "abolish" their natural su-periority and go down, or try to go down, to a level with their negroes. In a word, he ty years ago this Gerrit Smith was beaten with rotten eggs because he proposed, in some abstract and far fetched way, to equalize whites and negroes, and now he is wise and "magnanimous" in proposing to for-give those who are to be forcibly degraded to equality with negroes!—N. Y. Day-Book:

Taxes .- 1. There are would two things certain: Death and Taxes. Mr. Lincoln gives plenty of both; the one, through his minister, Mr. Stanton; the other, through

then, and has banished from her every cheerful and every youthful feeling.

3. "We have bought many victories—they were splendid and we got them at a bargain—they, were worth three or four times as much as we gays for them, as Lady Teazle says to her husband when she compass home from huving—there was much finger. Takle says to ber husband when she comes home from buying—there was much inquiry and a great demand for victories; in short, we could have done nothing more reasonable than to supply ourselves at such cheap rates with so great a quantity of reputation. But, we have like many other people, borrowed the money with which we bought these victories as we wanted them, and now we can no more get rid of the debt than a man can of his wife."

4. "Not long ago an Englishman observation of the property of the subscriber, who resides on the farm, near Hublersburg.

Ap. 28-44.

D. D. McKEAN. serv ative Democrat stands where Jefferson and Madison stood. The radical Democrat stands with the supporters of this abolition war upon sovereign States.—Old Guard.

Booth's Unknown Grave.—The public press throughout the country generally commend the action of the War Department in rouselgning the remains of Booth to some the source of the source of

A Vermont paper says the rumors that the high price of eggs is owing to the fact the hens have to stamp them, is without foundation.

A number of Southerners have almost cardy paid off their creditors in the North for debts which were left unsettled at the breaking out of the war.

The is First Lieutenant, and which is station—described in Letters of stimulativation on the estate of Jas. T. Hele, deceased, labt of Bellefonte to the point of their ordinant indebted to said estate, where left unsettled at the least of it, that the teaching of his distinguished father had been expended on him breaking out of the war.

A DAMENTRATOR'S NOZICE.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOZICE.

Letters of stimulativation on the estate of Jas. T. Hele, deceased, labt of Bellefonte to the paint of the point of the same to the latter of the paint of the same to gain the same to gain the same to be same to be same to be a purpose.

E. C. HUMES, Administration of the estate of Jas. T. Hele, deceased, labt of Bellefonte to the paint of the point of the same to the paint of the point of the point of the paint of the io no purpose.—Ex *

When the war was inaugurated, and the abolition fanatics became associatelably cra-sy, the Legislature of Commentical adopted. ay, the Legislature of Connecticit adopted a resolution empowering the Comptroller of the State to residue from the Senate Chamber the forträlls of Six-Governors Toucy and Seymour, whenever that officer should become satisfied of the "disloyalty" of these men. Accordingly, the Comptroller soon removed the portralts. Lately the Comptroller restored those portraits to their former position in the Senate Chamber. He either became sahamed of his foolish and unjustifiable act, or he just discovered that Utese men were really "loyal," As these men have not changed any, either in their actions or professions, the restoration of their portraits now is a confession that they were unjustly dealt with. But the "loyal" people would not suffer the restoration, and compelled the Comptroller to remove them again.—Ex again.—Ez

The war in Philadelphis between the Passenger Railway Companies, and the negroes and their political friends, still continues, and since the big war is over is fanning itself little stame. One company was fined \$50 last week for not permitting a colored woman to ride in the cars, and a political friend of the negro had his foot run over by a car while trying to force a negro from the atreets, so between the two he has a hard road to travel. A good many country newspaper editors, who probally do not ride in the city dars more than once or twice a year, are very anxious to have the compaa year, are very anxious to have the compa-ny of negroes when they do so, and consecquently are making a big fuss about the matter.—When will people learn to mind their ewn busines?

Another cook from the abolition kitchen on the rostrum:

The essence of a sermon, in the absence

of the regular mittieter, in the Lutheren Church, on last Sunday, was as follows:
"Our beloved President!"

"J. Wilkes Booth!"

"Jefferson Davia!"
"In conclusion?"

The last two divisions of the discourse were very refreshing, because they ended if. How the memory of Webster and other statesmen pales before the pulpit logicians of our day !—Bedford Gazette.

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION !

TWO HUNDRED FIFTY THOUSAND, WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &c WORTH OVER

ONE MILLION DOLLARS. ALL TO BE SOLD FOR

ONE DOLLAR EACH! Without regard to value! Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive. Splen-ulid list of articles. All to be sold for one

dollar oach f 250 Gent's Gold Hunting Case Watches..... 250 Ladies' Gold and Enameled 500 Gents' Hunting Case silver

5000 Silver Goblets and drinking

In consequence of the great stagnation of trade in the manufacturing districts of England, through the war having cut off the supply of cotton, a large quantity of valuable jewelry, originally intended for the English market has been sent off for sale in the country and MUST BE SOLD AT ANY BACRIFICE!

Fuder these circumstances Arrandele & Corracting as agents for the principal European manufacturers, have resolved upon a great Gitt Distribution, subject to the following regulatians:

Certificates standing each article and its value are placed in scaled envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 sents.

ALL'ARTICLES TO BE SOLD FOR ONE
DOLLAR EACH, WITHOUT REGARD
TO VALUE.
On receipt of the certificate you will see what

Ap.38-41.

TARCUTOR'S NOTICE.

To Tetters testimentary on the estate of John Sankey, deceased, lette of Milheim, Centre county, Pa., having been granted to the subscribers, they request all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, for sottlement.

JAOOB SANKEY,

JAMES SANKEY,

JAMES SANKEY, JOHN REIGHARD,

April 7-61.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

May 5th 1865-6t.