BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1865.

THE MARTYR PRESIDENT. On last Saturday morning, whilst the pa triotic citizens of Bedford were making preparations for the Celebration which wa to take place in the afternoon, the whole town was shocked by the startling announce ment that the President of the United States had been assassinated the night be fore. In a very short time this terrible news, carrying with it sorrow and sadness. was conveyed to every hamlet and village in our vast country. And now as we write we can scarcely realize the solemn fact, that Abraham Lincoln is no longer among the iving. The greatest man of the nation has been stricken down, and we are led to exclaim, "How have the mighty fallen." Henceforth, Abraham Lincoln will live onl in history. His deeds will survive him America will never let his name die. He was born for immortality. The many good actions which he performed, and the many noble words which he uttered, will hence forth be the theme of the poet and the sul ject of the historian. Once we were permitted to hear him-on the memorable oc casion of the Consecration of the Nationa Cemetery at Gettysburg, and never shall we forget the impression left upon our mind We can imagine that we yet see his tall, commanding form, and there amidst the a sembled multitudes, gathered from every loyal State in the Union, who had gon thither to listen to the classic eloquence of the noble Everett, and to pay a last tribut to the brave departed who had fallen o those historic plains, we can almost hear him again say: "The nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and the Government of the people, for the people, and for all people, shall not perish from earth." Never were words better than these uttered. But he is now gone forever from our midst, and no longer will the nation, relying on him as in times past, turn to him as their strength and hope. Though he was surrounded by enemies tainted with the darkest infamy, and we were in the midst of a dreadful intestine strife, in what one of the Romans termed bellum plusquan civile, a more than civil war, and though he encountered opposition such as a ruler had never before experienced, and was at the same time the subject of the vilest calumny and the most malignant persecution perhaps the world ever saw, yet true to his manhood. true to the people who had elevated him to his responsible position, with firm conviction of duty and an implicit confidence in God, he never for one moment swerved from the right. The keen shafts of satire leveled at him by the disloyal fell harmless at his feet, while armed treason failed to secure the reins of government. It only remaine for a cruel assassin to strike the fatal blow. of saying that he received \$21 per day for But he is now at rest, and his worst en mies will cease to oppose him.

'After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well : reason has done his worst; nor steel no poison, Malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing Can touch him farther.

Soon he will be conveyed to his wester home, the scene of his earlier days and happy recollections. His ro buried beneath the sod of the prairie, an wild winds sweeping from the distant lake will wave the tall and bending grass over his hallowed grave. Springfield will hereafter become as sacred as the Hermitage, Ashland and Mount Vernon. It will be another Meeca toward which many a weary pilof freedom will beat a path to his tomb, strew bright flowers over his grave, and fill prim will direct his steps. Many a devotee his new cut urn with tears. For he was a defender of that Freedom which was pur chased by the sword—that freedom which born amid tempests and storms, baptized by the blood and tears of innocence and purified by the fires of persecution, is to-day our rich inheritance. Though the bloody hand of treason has triumphed for the moment, yet we are not without hope. The blood of the martyrs is the seed of th Church; so that while Freedom may be buried in worse than Lethean darkness, yet like the fabled phenix which was said to rise from its own ashes, it will yet come forth from these crucial fires, purer, fairer. nobler. We are on the threshold of a brighter era. That will be the Era of Freedom. Soon the last clank of slavery will have forever died away on the ears of the oppressed. And if any one man has been more instrumental than another, in unloos ing the fetters of the oppressed, and giving liberty to four millions of American bonds men, that man is ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THAT LETTER OF EXPLANATION.

Our comments on the Poor House report eem to have roused the ire of the clerk of that establishment. In the last issue of the "Gazette" he vents his impotent wrath in a desperate tilt, first, at our editorial self, then floundering in the depths of uncertainty, he turns from us and pounces headlong upon our unfortunate friend, here also failing to make his Points, he winds up his herculea labor with a touch of the most exquisitely chaste and classic billingsgate. He would fain excuse himself, from giving sufficient details to make his report intelligible, or Chief Justice Chase was informed of the fact, and repaired to the appointed place in company with Secretary McCulloch of Treasury Department, Attorney-General Speed, F. P. Blair, Sr., Hon. M. Blair, Senators Foot of Vermont, Ramsey of Minnessota, Yates of Illinois, Stewart of Nevada, Hall of New Hampshire, and General Farnsworth of Illinois. grounds of public economy, forgetting that time, price, and quantity all go in the sam line, and necessarily occupy no more space than in the present form of the report. If in the exercise of his rigid economy he cannot give an intelligible report, why go to the expense of publishing an utterly useles one? Why not save the whole amount of printer's fees? Hear him-"It has neve sive manner.

Mr. Johnson received the kind expression of the gentlemen by whom he was surroun ded in a manner which showed his earnes been the custom to set out the day and dat or even price per pound or dozen of article bought for the use of the Poor House," ded in a manner which showed his earnest sense of the great responsibility so suddenly devolved upon him, and made a brief speech in which he said:—

"The duties of the office are mine; I will perform them. The consequences are with God. Gentleman, I shall lean upon you.—
I feel that I shall need your support. I am deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and the responsibility of the duties of the office I am assuming."

Mr. Johnson appeared to be in remarks. Because the reports have always been de fective, he thinks there is no need of improvement or reform at this late day. Again he says—"The rule is to put all the articles bought from one person together, as well as all the charges and checks for the same individual of different dates." The rule may be correctly stated but he has not adhered to it in his report, for there are in it no less than three charges of money paid to himself, three to Asa Stuckey, three to Asa Silvers, five to S. Reighard, seven to A. Ake, &c. The gentleman's memory must be very defective or he would not have stated in his

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

ence a rule which he has been so grossly

olating all the time. Again: "The repo

es not pretend there are no old debts,

uply says nothing about them, because

ors, Auditors and clerk, all together, una

ble to tell the amount of indebtedness. Tru-

ly we had not expected so, prompt an ac

knowledgement of the justness of our surmi

ses as to the incompetency of these officials

No wonder he uses the words "awkward-

ness'' "conceited blockhead" &c., so glibly; he doubtless has a very vivid realization of

their import as he evidently speaks from ex-

perience. Surely after that they will no

onger ask to be retained in office and paid

for services they confess themselves incom

petent to perform. He also complains of

our comments upon his salary and says-

"That four years ago it was only 25 dollars

per year, but since that time it has been in

reased to Forty-five dollars, being only 20

dollars more." Not quite four years ago.

His own report shows, that for the year en

ding, March 1864 his salary was only \$25.

ut he received Seventy-eight dollars and

Eighty-one cents; also that for the year en

ding, March 1855, when he says his salary was only \$45, he received Seventy-one dol-

ars and Seventy-one cents. Here we see

his very economical individual has receive

in the two years One hundred and fifty dol

lars and fifty-two cents, while his salary a

mounted to but Seventy dollars. We be

the gentleman's pardon for having assume

that he received three salaries per year

when it appears that it only averages abou

two and a half; we have only to plead in

excuse that we had not, then, the benefit of

his letter of explanation. It is bad enough

as it is, we don't want to make it any worse

Hear him again-"I would ask any san

man, would he allow his clerk \$21 per day, when he himself is only allowed \$1.50 per

day." We did not accuse any of the party of being sane, but the clerk has settled that

question. He acknowledges, and we believe the law fixes, the auditor's pay at \$1.50

per day. No sane Auditors would give their clerk more. He says they each received

\$7.50 for making the report; therefore the

were five days making out this very extraor

dinary report, which any school boy migh

have done in five or six hours. What won

derful celerity these gentlemen have dis

played. Perhaps fault will again be found

other explanation of the difficulty, which is,

(allowing as before, two days for auditing,)

that they voted the clerk \$21 extra pay, and

that he generously divided the spoils with

them, and made each \$7.50. He can take

either horn of the dilemma; for the auditors

were sane or how would they have taken

uch good care of the dollars and cents o

their pay? We are very sorry that the

clerk in his eagerness to exculpate himself,

should blunder into falsehood and accuse u

his services; if he will examine our article

ne will see that we never made any such

charge. He says again-"It is hardly to be

presumed that the directors are dishonest.'

It is his own presumption. We distinct

say in a former article that "we think

man's honorty. W. hand the deve the

If the economical gentleman feels dispose

and competent.

ublic to judge if their servants are faithful

or further explanation, we suggest that he

give us an account of the supplemental set-

ement made at the last meeting of the di-

an opportunity for some very appropria

THE Greensburg Argus thus announce

he brilliant triumphs of our heroic armie

which resulted in the capture of Petersburg

and Richmond. The Argus may be safely

ermed the last of the copperheads, for cer-

ainly no other term could be applied to

such a treacherous reptile. The Democrac

of Westmoreland will doubtless blush for

the open, insolent, cowardly treason the

"The scraps of war news which we publish to-day, will carry sorrow and bereave ment to thousands of families. The slaughter on both sides has been terrific. The

ungling butcher Grant, the marauder She man, and the incendiary Sheridan, have m doubt, at an immense sacrifice of life, ob tained a decided advantage over the Confed erate forces. Every battle inflicts fresh in

famy on our rulers, who have persistently refused all terms of reconciliation that die not inflict a death blow on the Constitution and be the winding sheet of our tree insti-

Installation of Vice-President Johnson

At 11 o'clock the oath of office was administered by the Chief Justice of the United States, in his usual solema and impres-

organ has manifested. We quote:

omments upon the subject of economy.

with our calculations. We only see on

possible to tell the exact amount

A frank confession indeed. Dire

Four years ago, on Friday last, Gen. But er rose from the trial of an unfinished caus n Boston that he might instantly hurry out igade of Massachusetts soldiers to march he rescue of the imperiled capital, and o riday he wrote his resignation. The caus eft unfinished is still before the Bosto ourts, and Gen. Butler returns thither uplete his argument this week.

THE Records of Libby Prison, from i nmencement to its close, have been secu ed by Gen. Weitzel, and will be preserve for future reference. They show the date and home of every man who entered there and the date of his death or removal. The etter books of the rebel treasury departmen ave also been secured and will be sent t Vashington.

In a Sunday school in Brooklyn, last Sur lay, while the recitation of verses of Scrip are was in progress, a little lad suddenly ex laimed, "I know a verse?" He was desire to recite it, and said: "If any one attemp to haul down the American flag, shoot h on the spot." He had studied the Gospel a cording to General Dix.

In the Richmond Navy Yard there is eavy amount of lumber, and of the kir needed in ship-building. On the ways there s a seven hundred and fifty ton ship, two two-thirds finished. Work was com n it in 1860. There is also a canal lighte early finished, and four canal boats in cour construction.

LEE surrendered less than 8000 fighting en to Grant. Less than 5000 muskets wer rrendered. Lee confessed to Gen. Gran that Johnston's entire force would not nun per more than 10,000. Johnston, it is report ed, has retreated into South-Carolina.

GEN. SHERMAN'S army moved from Golds orough on the 10th inst, in the direction Raleigh, with only pack mule to each compa ny and a single wagon to each regiment The whole army had been abundantly sur lied with provisions and the requisites for ng march.

A STACK OF GRASS.-There is a little girl hirteen years of age, in Ellsworth, Maine who weighs two hundred and ninety pounds s fifty-five inches high, and measures forty six inches around the waist and twenty inche round the arm. "All flesh is grass.

It is stated that orders will be sent to o enerals everywhere to open communicatio with the enemy, and the commanders of rel ls in their front, and offer them the sar rms which were accepted by Gen. Lee.

In the library of the capitol building : lichmond some fellow has posted a placar ver the portrait of Jeff Davis, "To be hur by the neck until dead, at such time and pla s the Lieutenant-General may direct.

THE Roanoke, the last rebel ram, was de royed by the rebels in Roanoke river, above mouth, on Friday night last. She floate wn to the obstructions; near Plymouth where she burnt to the water's edge and the

Moseby and other guerrillas in Virginia elonging to Lee's army, who were necessar v surrendered with it, declare their intentifight on, and thus become banditti and li ble to penalty of death whenever caught.

WHEN Mr. Lincoln heard that Weitzel's ne oes had taken Richmond he said, "Well the people in Richmond have been wanting most charitable to suppose they have done the best they could." We impeach no black soldiers for some time past, and n hey have got them."

JOHN A. STANLEY has reached Washington from North-Carolina, representing the loyal reanization from that State, with a view turning her to the Union. An imposing American fleet will return th

isit of the Russian naval officers to Ameri as soon as the Colorado is ready for sea. GUNBOATS, having cleared the channel ectors. We think it would present a fine

go looking after the wounded and sick so liers from our State.

GEN. LEE arrived in Richmond on Wed sday and proceeded immediately to his

Mr. WM. HUNTER, of Rhode Island, th resent Acting Secretary of State of the Unied States, has for several years been a Chie

lerk in the State Department. PRESIDENT JOHNSON is nearly two lder than President Lincoln was.

THE Union losses in the recent battles ne Petersburg are said to have been overstated. 'hey will not probably, all told exceed ten o even thousand. The Medical Director a City Point estimates the number of Unio unded, up to the retreat of Lee, at fiv ousand. This was all he was instructed t ake provision for.

MR. RICHARDSON writes to the N Y Tri bune that there are fifteen thousand of ou nen still in rebel prisons, suffering in the ost intense manner. Without doubt, in the esent disorganization of the rebels, their afferings are largely increased. Lines mmunication are cut, supplies are me difficult to procure, and the dispe WASHINGTON, April 15.—At an early our this morning the Hon. E. M. Stanton, ecretary of War, sent an official communirebel prison keepers is not softened by th news from the front. The first duty of th Secretary of War, sent an official communication to the Hon. Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, that in consequence of the sudden and unexpected death of the Chief Magistrate, his inauguration should take place as soon as possible, and requesting him to state the place and hour at which the ceremony should be performed.

Mr. Johnson immediately replied that it would be agreeable to him to have the proceedings take place at his rooms in the Kirk wood House, as soon as the arrangements could be perfected.

Chief Justice Chase was informed of the fact, and repaired to the appointed place in overnment is towards these men, and the ast see to it that they are at once fed and clothed and brought within our lines. Let here be a general deliverance of our unhar

CHARLES C. FULTON, of the American, he ust arrived in Baltimore from Charleston and Savannah. At the latter place he learne hat on Monday, the 10th, Jeff Davis was ; Macon, Ga. At Havana, he learned from bank officer, that Jeff Davis had on depos in one of the banks there \$100,000 in gold. GEN. COUCH is now in command of a corp

nder Schofield. Parson BrownLow has entered upon hi uties as Governor of Tennessee. He wa naugurated on Wednesday week.

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice President he Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, was married, in Pittsburg . to Miss Riddle, hat city, daughter of the late Robert M. Rid dle, Esq., who was conspicuous as a polit and editor of the Commercial Journal.

A MAN named Mobley, a noted guerrilla who lived about fifteen miles below Williams ort, on the Virginia side, was killed las week by Union scouts. He was waylaid by the scouts and shot dead. He was one of the nost desperate of the rebel thieving guerrilla

that infested that country. GEN. CRAWFORD, one of the heroes of Fo umter in 1861, was present at the raising e old flag over Sumter on the 13th inst. He as won fresh laurels during the late battle or the capture of Richmond. His comman ras with Phil. Sheridan in all his terrible ced marches and conflicts to flank Lee.

AWFUL EVENT! PRESIDENT LINCOLN SHOT BY AN ASSASSIN.

he deed done at Ford's Theatre last Friday night.- The act of desperate Rebel.-Attempted assas sination of Secretary Seward .- De tails of the dreadful Tragedy.

VASHINGTON, Friday, April 14-12:30 a. n The President was shot in a theatre to night, and is, perhaps, mortally wounded. Secretary Seward was also assassinated. SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 15 WASHINGTON, Friday, April 15.
President Lincoln and wife, with other riends, this evening visited Ford's Theatre of the purpose of witnessing the performance of the "American Cousin."

It was announced in the papers that Gen. Frant would also be present, but he took he late train of cars for New Jersey.

The theatre was densely crowded, and everybody seemed delighted with the scene before them. During the third act, and while here was a temporary pause for one of the

here was a temporary pause for one of the ctors to enter, the sharp report of a piste as heard, which merely attracted attention but suggesting nothing serious, until a mar ushed to the front of the President's box, vaving a long dagger in his right hand, and xclaiming "Sic semper Tyrannis," and imediately leaped from the box, which was a the second time. in the second tier, to the stage beneath, and ran across to the opposite side, making his escape amid the bewilderment of the audi-ence from the rear of the theatre, and moun-

ng a horse, fled. screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclos he fact to the audience that the Presiden-nad been shot, when all present rose to their eet, rushing toward the stage, many ex-laining "Hang him! hang him!"

The excitement was of the wildest possible escription, and of course there was an ab-ubt termination of the theatrical perform

There was a rush toward the President's box, when cries were heard: "Stand back and give him air." "Has any one stimulants." On hasty examination, it was foun that the President had been shot throug e head, above and aback of the tempo one, and that some of the brain was oozing one, and that some of the brain was oozing out. He was removed to a private house oposite to the theatre, and the Surgeon eneral of the army, and other surgeon on the forto attend to his condition.

ent for to attend to his condition.

On an examination of the private box slood was discovered on the back of the ushioned rocking-chair on which the President had been sitting, also on the partition and on the floor. A common single-barrelled pocket pistol was found on the carrent.

et.

A military guard was placed in front of ne private residence to which the Presi ont had been conveyed. An immens owd was in front of it, all deeply anxiou learn the condition of the President. I and been previously announced that the yound was mortal, but all hoped otherwise that the

The shock to the community was terrible.

The President was in a state of syncope totally insensible and breathing slowly. The blood cozed from the wound at the back of is head. The Surgeons exhausted every fort of medical skill, but all hope was gone. The parting of his family with the dying President is too sad for discription.

At midnight, the Cabinet, with Messrs, Sumner, Colfax and Farnsworth, Judge Curtis, Gov. Oglesby, Gen. Meigs, Col. Hay, and a few personal friends, with Surgeon-General Barnes and his immediate assistants were never his behind the second of the control of the c were around his bedside.

The President and Mrs Lincoln did no art for the theatre until fifteen minutes afthe White House at the time, and the President stated to him that he was going although Mrs. Lincoln had not been increased and the White House at the time, and the President stated to him that he was going although Mrs. Lincoln had not been increased and they were to be president from and as Gen. Grant had gone North, he did not wish the audience to be disappointed.

He went with apparent reluctance and

He went with apparent reluctance and arged Mr. Colfax to go with him; but that gentleman had made other engagements, and with Mr. Ashman, of Massachusetts, wild him and had been seen that the manner of the second had been seen that the second had him good bye.

When the excitement at the theatre was at its wildest height, reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been assas-

the door, and on entering it was ascertain that the reports were based on truth. Everybody there was so excited that scare

intelligible word could be at the facts are substantially as follows: About 10 o'clock a man rang the bell, and the call having been answered by the colored servant, he said he had come from Dr. Verdi, Secretary Seward's family phycian, with a prescription, at the sam ne holding in his hand a small piece of for d paper, and saying in answer to a refus that he must see the Secretary, as he wa ntrusted with particular directions concern up, although repeatedly informed that none could enter the chamber. The man e could enter the chamber. The mar toward the Secretary's room, and was demanded to see the Secretary, making the same presentation which he did to the servant. What further passed in the way of coloquy is not known, but the man struck im on the head with a "billy," sever severly senseless. The assassin then rushed into the chamber and attacked Major Seward, Paymaster in the United States army and Mr. Hansell, a messenger of the State De-partment and two male nurses, disabling hem all, he then rushed upon the Secreta them an, 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.

John Wilkes Booth.-Sketch of the Murderer.

John Wilkes Booth was born in Harford ounty, and not in Baltimore city. He is nuch addicted to drink, and having lost eavily recently in oil speculations, was sup-osed to be laboring under temporary insani-The madness of the act would seem to stify this. He was for some time businessent for his brother Edwin in the West. He made his first appearance on the stage at the Arch Street Theatre, in this city, some years ago, under the name of John Wilkes, and was considerably liked.

Some time after he made his first appear nce as a star at Columbus, Ga., and while ere was accidently shot by the manager. He has been in Washington for som nonths past, ostensibly for the purpose of rganizing an oil company, but really for the purpose of consummating his scheme of wholesale assassination, under the direction of Mosby. There is no doubt that Booth contemplated the act long ago, and only deyed its execution because of some private istructions from Moseby.

Only a month ago he obtained a pass to go

o Virginia, ostensibly to buy some land, out really to consult with Moseby and other eader relative to the murder of Mr. Lincoln

header relative to the murder of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet.

He was well acquainted with all the exits and internal arrangements of Ford's Theatre, and kept a horse at livery in a stable immediately in the rear of the theatre.

Booth is a brother of Mrs. John S. Clarke. vife of the celebrated comedian.

Mr. Booth worked hard to have Mr. Ford

engage a Mr. C., a Baltimorean engaged at his theatre some time since, and the latter probably one of his accomplices. Booth is a very fine-looking man, black hair and eyes, stately form, and easy

Account of a Distinguished Eye-Witness.

On the night of Friday, April 14th, 1865 in company with a friend, I went to Ford's Theatre, arriving there just after the entrence of President Lincoln and the party accompanying him. My friend and I, after viewing the Presidential party from the opposite side of the dress circle, went to the sight side and took seats in the passage right side and took seats in the passagabove the seats of the dress circle and abour ave feet from the door of the box. During he performance the attendant of the Present came out and took the chair nearest th

oor.
I sat, and had been so sitting, about four eet to his left and rear for some time. er, passed me, and inquired of one sittin was, and learning his identity, exhibited thim an envelope, apparently official, havin a printed heading, and superscribed in bold hand. I could not read the address, an id not try. I think now it was meant for ieutenant General Grant. The man wen Some time after I was disturbed my seat by the approach of a man who desi-red to pass upon the aisle in which I was

Giving him room by bending my chair for ward, he passed me, and stepped one step down upon the level below me. Standing there he was almost in the line of sight, and I saw him while watching the play. He I saw him while watching the play. H stood, as I remember, one level above the nessenger, and remained there perhaps on ninute, apparently looking at the stage, an he orchestre below. Then he drew a num er of visiting cards from his pocket, from which, with some attention, he drew or selected one. These things I saw distinctly. I saw him stoop, and I think descend upon the level with the messenger, and by his right side. He showed the card to the mes-

enger.
My attention was then more closely fixed upon the scenes, and I do not know whether e card was carried in by the messenger, o assent given to the entrance of the who presented it. I saw a few minutes after the than entering the door of the lobby leading to the box, and the door closing behind.

This was seen becauss I could not avoid the country of the country observing it, the door side of the procenium oox right oblique lines of sight. How long watched the play after this entering, I do ot know. It was perhaps, two or three

minutes, possibly four.

The house was still, the large audience listening to the dialogue between "Florence Trenchard" and "May Meredith," when the sharp report of a pistol rang through the ouse. It was apparently fired behind the cenes upon the right of the stage and be-ind the President's box. While it startled aind the President's box. While it startle every one, yet it was evidently accepted to every one as an introduction of some ne-passage, several of which had been introdu-ced in the early part of the play. A mo-ment after a man leaped from off the bo directly down, nine fect, on the stage, and ran rapidly across, bareheaded, and holding an unsheathed dagger in his right hand, the blade of which flashed brightly as he came

within ten feet of the opposite exit.

In the gaslight I did not see his face as he leaped or ran, but I am confident that he was the man I saw enter. As he leaped heried distinctly and alcud the motto of the State of Virginia—"Sic semper tyrannis."
The hearing of this and the sight of the dagger explained fully to me the nature of the deed he had committed. In a second more he had disappeared behind the side scene; consternation seemed for a momentum true to rive tevery one to the seer. The or two to rivet every one to the seat. The next moment confusion reigned supreme.—
I saw the features of the man distinctly before he entered the box, having surveyed im contemptuously before he entered the ox, having surveyed him contemptuously before he entered, supposing he was an illbred fellow who was pressing a selfish mat-ire.

Mr. Edwin Booth.

Of course, no just-minded or thoughtful person would let the foul act of J. Wilkes Booth reflect upon the eminent tragian Edwin Booth, his brother. But for the information of those who do not know Mr. Edwin Booth's opinions, and who may imaging that sentiments are inherited with family names, we will say that he has been a thor-ough Union man; he has on different occa-sions, for the benefit of the Sanitary Comon reaching this gentleman's residence around and a military guard were found at the door, and on entering it was acceptant at the door, and on entering it was acceptant at the door and on entering it was acceptant at the door and on entering it was acceptant at the door and on entering it was acceptant at the door and on entering it was acceptant at the door and on entering it was acceptant at the door and on entering it was acceptant at the door and the ed a serious quarrel between Mr. Booth an his brother some time ago.

The Great Conspiracy. The National Intelligencer says:—"We an state, on the highest authority, that i

as been ascertained that there was a regu has been ascertained that there was a right lar conspiracy to assassinate every member of the Cabinet, together with the President "Booth, it is said, sent his card up to the Vice-President at the hotel, but Mr. John on could not conveniently see him. The names of the severally appointed assessment are, we understand, known, and after the present investigation is concluded and pub-lished the public will be astonished at the developments. From motives of public inerest we refrain from mentioning the nan f those that reach us.

of those that reach us.

"A member of the Cabinet remarked on the day after the murder of Mr. Lincoln, that the Rebels had lost their best friend; that Mr. Lincoln, at every Cabinet meeting, invariably counseled forbearance, kindness and mercy towards these misguided men."

The Intelligencer also contains the follow-

"We understand, from authority which is leemed unquestionable, that a few day, go, after an interview between the late hief Magistrate and the present one, My incoln expressed himself gratified with their concurrent views, and said he place implicit confidence in the Vice-President.'

Andrew Johnson's Speech on the Fall of Richmond

Upon the reception in Washington of the

ews of the fall of Richmond, on the 3d inst. Vice-President Johnson was serenaded by the jubilant people, and made a speech to them of great force and power, in which he laid down the treatment he conceived to be roper for the Rebel leaders and masses. iew of Mr. Lincoln's untimely death, and Mr. Johnson's succession as President of the United States, the remarks then deliv red have a double interest and meaning. We reproduce the speech, and the terms aid down in it will undoubtedly be the poli-

cy of the new President. He said : 'You must indulge me in making one gle remark in connection with myself. A ted States plotted against the Government, and entered into a conspiracy more foul, more execrable, and more odious than that of Cataline against the Romans, I happened to be a member of that body, and, as to loy alty, stood solitary and alone among the Senators from the Southern States. I was Senators from the Southern States. I was then and there called upon to know what I would do with such traitors, and I want to repeat my reply here. I said, if we had an Andrew Jackson he would hang them as high as Haman. But as he is no more, and sleeps in his grave in his own beloved state, where traitors and treason have even insulted his tomb and the very earth that covers his remains, humble as I am, when you ask me his tomb and the very earth that covers his remains, humble as I am, when you ask mer what I would do; my reply is, I would arrest them; I would try them; I would convict be found in great abundance in the piny woods growing in the vicinity, and the new you constructed railroad to Pensacola passes one undeviating course. All that I have—through numberless acres of pines which life, limb and property—have been put at the disposal of the country in this great industry.

struggle. I have been in camp, I have been in the field, I have been everywhere where this great Rebellion was; I have pursued it antil I believe I can now see its termination. Since the world began, there never has been a rebellion of such gigantic proportions, so infamous in character, so diabolical in motive, so entirely disregardful of the laws of civilized war. It has introduced the most savage mode of warfare ever practiced upon the earth. I will repeat here a remark for which I have been in no small degree censured. What is it, allow me to ask, that has sustained the nation in this great struggle? The cry has been, you know, that our Government was not strong enough for a time of Rebellion; that in such a time she would have to contend against internal would have to contend against interna weakness as well as internal foes. We have now given the world evidence that such in not the fact; and when the Rebellion sha have been crushed out, and the nation shalonce again have settled down in peace, ou Government will rest upon a more enduring basis than ever before. But, my friends, in what has the great strength of this Government consisted? Has it been in one-man ment consisted? Has it been in one-man power? Has it been in some autocrat, or in some one man who held absolute Government! No! I thank God I have it in my power to proclaim the great truth that this Government has derived its strength from the American people. They have issued the the American people. They have assued the edict; they have exercised the power that has resulted in the overthrow of the Rebellion, and there is not another Government upon the face of the earth that could have withstood the shock. We can now concert. thstood the shock. We can now congratulate ourselves that we possess the strong-est, the freest, and the best Government the world ever saw. Thank God that we have lived through this trial, and that, looking in

your intelligent faces here, to-day, I can an nounce to you the great fact that Petersburg, the outposts of the strong citadel, has been occupied by our brave and gallant officers, and our untiring, invincible soldiers. And not content with that, they have captured the citadel itself, the stronghold of the trait-ors. Richmond is ours, and is now occupied by the forces of the United States. Death to the consultrars—clemener to their viewer. to the conspirators—clemency to their vic-tims. One word more and I have done.— It is this; I am in favor of leniency, but, in my opinion, evil-doers should be punished. my opinion, evil-doers should be punished. Treason is the highest crime known in the catalogue of crimes; and for him that iss guilty of it—for him that is willing to lift his impious hand against the authority of the Nation—I would say death is too easy a punishment. My notion is that treason must be made odious, that traitors must be punished and impoverished, their social power broken, though they must be made to feel the penalty of their crimes. Hence I say this—the halter to intelligent, influen-I say this—the halter to intelligent, influen-tial traitors. But to the honest boy, to the deluded man, who has been deceived into the Rebel ranks, I would extend leniency. I would say return to your allegiance, rene your support to the Government and become a good citizen; but the leaders I would hang. I hold, too, that wealthy traitors should be made to remunerate those men who have suffered as a consequence of their crimes. Union men who have lost their property, who have been driven from their homes beg gars, and wanderers among strangers. Iti well to talk about things here to-day, in ad sting the well-informed persons wh compose this audience. You can, to a very great extent, aid in molding public opinion, and in giving it proper direction. Let us commence the work. We have put down these traitors in arms; let us put them down in law, in public judgment, and in the mora of the world."

CAPTURE OF MOBILE!

A. J. Smith, Of Penn'a. the Victor.

Guns.

New Orleans, April 10, via Cairo, April 16.—The *Times* publishes official des-patches, announcing the capture of Spanish Fort and Blakely, the former at 10-30 A.M. on the 9th, with 700 prisoners and the latter on the same day by assault and over 5000 prisoners, with a large amount of ordnan-stores, gunboats, and the troops proceeded unresisted toward Mobile, which was captur-We are sed last evening by a portion of Gen. Smith's amand, assisted by the light draugh oats after a short resistance by the enemy. CHICAGO, April 16.—A special despatch

rom Cairo says :—
Our forces occupied Mobile on the 9th in-The Spanish Fort was captured, with

hree thousand prisoners.

Three hundred guns were captured in

The garrison fell back up the river on guncoats, and by way of Chickasaw bayou.

General Wilson has captured all of Rod-

Situation of Mobile.

Mobile is situated on the right bank of th Mobile is situated on the right bank of the river of that name, about sixty miles below the junction of the Alabama and Tembigbee, and near the confluence of the river and the bay. The rivers flowing into and forming Mobile river come from the rich cotton-growing regions of Alabama and Mississippi, while the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, which has been constructed since 1855, tans while the Moone and One 1855, taps ich has been constructed since 1855, taps another important agricultural district, the products of which have greatly added to the

merce of the city. The Harbor,

Mobile has a safe, though rather shallo rbor, and the usual anchorage for the larg er shipping is inside of Dauphin Island about twenty-eight miles from the city.-They are laden by means of lighters. The depth of water, however, is sufficient to admit sailing vessels of six or seven hundred tons alongside the wharves, while steamship of good size experience little difficulty in getting out and in under the managemento skilful pilots.

The Entrances and Channels.

There are three entrances to the harbor of Mobile. The western is defended by Fort Gaines, a casemated fortification, and the two easterly ones by Fort Morgan. Both of these fortsare now occupied by U. S. troops. The inner channel running directly under the guns of Fort Morgan, is called he Swash Channel. In the bay between the channels, where the water is shallow, a lin of piles are driven visible at low tide, bu ntirely concealed when the tide is in. Some listance up the river is Dog River Bar, hrough the centre of which runs the chan-

Mobile now in the possession of Grenera. Canby, with a sufficient force to hold it, are area of the country, the richest in cotton in will be opened up. Mobile en Mobile now in the possession of General the world, will be opened up. Mobile enjoys one advantage over New Orleans in regard to the staple which forms the commerce of each, and that is, that the former place is much nearer to the plantations where it raised than this, and there would cons raised than this, and there would consequently be less risk in bringing it to market, and a smaller extent of country to occupy to bring a large area of productive acres within the Union lines. Not the least important item of trade which enters into the commerce of the place is that of navalences.

THE LATEST NEWS.

We have advices from Gen. Sherman's rmy dated Fortness Monroe, April 16. It ppears that Gen. Sherman, having left foldsboro in his rear, at once struck out or Johnston's army, hoping to be able to orce him to give battle. Johnston, hexevery

force him to give battle. Johnston, however, kept retreating, and it appears that Sherman has met with but little resistances to his march North.

Raleigh, N. C, was captured last Thursday, with very little fighting, and that confined principally to the cavalry and skirmishing hetween the advanced pickets of both

Gen. Stoneman captured Salisbury, N C., on the 12th inst., with an immense number of prisoners, artillery, amunition and supplies. Gov. Vance is reported a prisoner. Jeff. Davis joined Johnston at Hilk-boxes.

A man, at first supposed to be Booth he assassin, was arrested at Greensburg.

Pa.

Both Secretary Seward and his son, Fredrick, were reported much better.

FROM FORT SUMPTER.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—The correspon dent of the American arrived here this eve-ning, and furnishes the following interesting description of the raising of the flag on Fort

Sumpter, on the 14th inst.

CHARLESTON, April 16, 1865.—On Thursday the steamer Oceanus arrived from New York, bringing intelligence of the surrender of Gen. Lee and the Army of North Virgin ia to Gen. Grant and the Army of the Poto mac. The news caused the liveliest demon strations of joy among the visitors assemble the military, and the citizens generally, for the cry of peace here is universal, and the capitulation of Lee is regarded as the finale of the war. It was first amounced at the theatre, when the audience was wild with centhusiasm. Dense crowds filled the spacious parlors of the Charleston Hotel, and gave vent to the wildest jubilants over the great event. Geu. Grant, the old flag, and President Lincoln were each cheered lus

Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, General Washburne each made brief and stirring addresses. The congratulations were kept up until a late hour, the joy ex-tending to many households which had re-ceived information of the glorious in telli-

The great event of raising the old flag attracted a large number of visitors to Charles-ton. Since Thursday large numbers from North Carolina had been arriving, filling the

hotels to repeltion.

As the various distinguished officers ar As the various distinguished officers arrived they were enthusiastically greeted by the assembled multitude. About 11 o'clock Rear Admiral Dahlgren arrived, accompanied by Captain G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Nicolay, Private Secretary of President Lincoln, and was enthusiastically cheered. He was followed by Fleet Captain Bradford, and from one to three hundred officers of the squadron and visitors. In front of the platform were seated. visitors. In front of the platform were seats capable of accommodating between 3,000 and 4,000 persons, which, before the ceremonies commenced, were filled to overflowing, and the attendance of ladies, principally visitors from the North was larger than expected. There were, however, from 400 to 500 of the old citizens of Charleston present, and a-mong the latter we observed the Charleston

mong the latter we observed the Charleston Union representative, Dr. A. G. Marley, his lady, and two daughters.

It was not until after twelve o'clock that General Gillmore arrivad. accompanied by Major General Robert Anderson and his daughter. Their appearance on the parapet was the signal for loud and prolonged cheers. They advanced to the platform, and General Anglesson for the first time. and General Anderson, for the first time glanced around on the work of destruction out could see nothing has which te recognize n the mass of shapeless ruins before him the mass of snapeless runs before him. He finally glanced up the immense flag-staff, and his eyes filled with tears of joy. The moment had arrived for him to replace the flag—the flag he had lowered at the demand

f traitors.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher did not arrive antil 12½ o'clock, the steamer having been delayed by grounding, but when he was recognized the whole audience arose and gave him a cheering welcome.

The ceremonies of the occasion were com-menced with the singing of a song and cho-rus, entitled "Victory at Last," which was ven with great fervor, the audience joining in the chorus. Prayer was then offered by the venerable Rev. Matthew Harris, chapain of the United States Army, being the me divine who offered prayer at the ing of the flazon Fort Sumpter when Major Anderson removed his command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumpter, December 27,

Then followed the reading of selections from the Psalms, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., and the people alternately. Psalms 126, 47, and 98, were thus read. 7, and 98, were thus read.

Major Anderson's despatch to the Gov-

ernment, dated "Steamship Baltic, off Sandy Hook, April 18th, 1861," announcing the fall of Fort Sumpter, was then read b Brevet Brigadier General E. D. Townsend Assistant Adjutant General of the U. Army.

REMARKS OF GENERAL ANDERSON The raising of the old flag by Major General Anderson was the next act in the pro-gramme, and when he stepped forward on the platform the burst of joy was uncontrol-, and gallant old Sumpter wept, and was for moments unable to proceed with his remarks, which were as follows:

My FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS,

AND BROTHER SOLDIERS: By the considerate appointment of the Hon. Secretary of War, I am here to fulfil the cherished wish of my heart through four long, long years of bloody war, to restore to its proper place this dear flag which floated here during peace—before the first act of this rebellion. I thank God that I have lived to see this day—(Great applause)—and to be here to perform this duty to my country. My heart is filled with gratitude to that God who has is filled with gratitude to that God who has so signally blessed us, who has given us blessings beyond measure. May all the world proclaim "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth, good-will towards man."
[Voices Amen! and amen!]

RAISING OF THE FLAG.

At the conclusion of his remarks he raised the halvards and with firm and steady pull

At the conclusion of his remarks he raised the halyards, and, with firm and steady pull aided by Sergeant Hart, unfurled the glorious old banner amid deafning cheers of the assemblage. General Anderson and Sergeant Hart then raised a flag with an evergreen wreathed attached, the occupants on the stage all joining in taking hold of the halyards. No sooner had it caught the income than those was one translans shout eze than there was one tumultous shout. It was an inspiring moment, grand and sublime, never to be experienced again. Our flag was there, its crimson folds tattered but not dishonered, regenerated and baptized anew in the fires of liberty.

General Anderson could with difficulty restrain his emotions, and whilst some shouted the meaning here.

themselves hoarse, others wept and embra-ced like children. When the flag reached its height, with a wreath of roses appended he vast multitude continued for so ments to gaze at its fluttering folds. The cheers had not subsided when the salute cheers had not subsided when the salute of 100 guns from Sumpter, and a national salute from the fleet, and Fort Moultrie, and Battery Bell, on Sullivan's Island, Fort Putnam, on Morris Island, and Fort Johnson, on James Island, places conspicuous in the inauguration of the Rebellion. The national airs were also played, tollowed by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," the whole audience joining, and producing an effect truly thrilling.

At one o'clock the Rev. Mr. Beecher took the stand, and delivered a very cloquent address.