THE DAY. revenge, which prompted this deed of blood ty, which stirred the assassin's heart and the day.

the personal character of the officer has not He has never shown by his conduct or his much to do with the administration of the orders that what was done to our prisoners office, it is nevertheless true that the Presi- has ever been disapproved of by him, and it dent is so hedged about with other indepen- is too late now, when his power to do evil dent authorities, and these are all so res- has been broken, to deny his participation ponsible to the people, that the real safety in the guilt, nor avoid the infamy which of the people is after all in their own must forever cling to him as one who de-

There is, moreover, an influence of public subjected to a treatment that would surely opinion, all-pervading and all-powerful, by and certainly lead to imbecility, disease and which our Government, more than any oth- death. er, is swayed, and which proportionately the great secret of his marvellous success. the policy which he pursues must be the thought and will.

This lies in the state sovereignties, for sovereignties we prefer to call them, qualified though they be. With them rests especialally condemned and laid aside.

Graver responsibilities have rarely fallen in the justice and righteousness of the mur upon him of composing the greatest civil prove that the soi-disant peace agents were are yet in disorder. Let us give him our freely predicted his murder. It is impor

wherever they may be. A crime like this crimes can neither be condoned nor forgotmust not go unpunished; but let everything ten. be done according to law. All irregular viobe resolute and inflexible, but let us be orderly and calm.

## TREATMENT OF THE REBEL LEA-

Those persons who are simple enough to leaders, military or civil, will be converted measures, do not understand the character loaded pistols, and all their uniforms, with astrut and bluster as if they still had the the support of all parties. - Phila. Bulletin. power to make their own will the law of the land. Kindness is thrown away upon such

sion to their weakness. rebels, and their lives depend upon the mercy of the Government, and that those who

a disgrace a ud a curse. Gen. Lee i vao exception. His education

at the expense of the United States at West among his officers. In principle he is no captured. He is said to have been identi-better than the worst of the rebels in the fice. The President of the United States has South, or their sympathisers in the North. Alzerott, sometimes called Port Tobacco perished by the hand of an assassin. It Gen. Lee is equally responsible with Jeff is described as one of Booth's accomplices was not personal motive, it was not private Davis for the treatment our soldiers received in the order of Secretary Stanton, and a re It was partisan hate, it was political feroci- army under his command. He knew the fered for him. Although it would be more raised his parricidal hand. It was the same | Libby Prison, Castle Thunder and Belle | chief criminal, there is much gratification in diabolical spirit which beat down Sumner in Island. We have no evidence that he ever this. If the arrest and charge are proven, the Senate chamber, which murdered and objected to it, and year after year, as his the machinery of the crime may expect revpillaged in Kansas, which conspired for the army was successful in taking prisoners, elation; so that the great mystery which now ssination of Mr. Lincoln on his way to which by the laws of war he was bound and annoys us will all be cleared up. And havthe capital, which poured shot and shell in- governeed as every other civilized man, to ing one of those who are charged as access to Fort Sumter, which fought with our treat with all the kindness consistent with sories or principles, there is more encourtroops in the streets of Baltimore, which security from escape, he delivered over to be agement that the prime criminall will be taered the garrison of Fort Piliow, treated with an inhumanity which has no ken. which wrought the atrocities of Quantrell parallel in the annals of civilized warfare. in the streets of Lawrence, and which star- No one can believe that if Gen. Lee desired ved our soldiers in southern prisons. Noth- that our prisoners should have been treated ing but the fiendish malignity which slavery of herwise; it would not have been done. begets could contrive and effect the murder Will any of his admirers deny he could not of the Chief Magistrate in the presence of his have prevented the colored soldiers taken in wife, and aim a bowie-knife at the throat of battle from being sent to work upon the foran old man stretched on a sick bed and en- tifics tions near Richmond, and yet that was feebled by wounds. Slavery, after having done and persisted in until some of the F. filled the land with war, and mourning, and F. V's. in our hands as prisoners, were sublamentation, now in its death agony com- ject in retalliation to like treatment by Gen. pletes the record of its infamy by the most Butler. When two of our officers had been brutal assassination. This is the lesson of piaced in dungeons in Richmond and ordered that the son of Gen. Lee and another What are its duties? They are first to F. F. V., then our prisoners of war, be held the capture of G. A. Alzerott and David C. take care of the republic. The succession as hostages, and notified Jeff Davis that Harold, two of Booth's accomplices. Gov. of the Presidential office is amply provided they would be treated in the same manner for by the constitution and the laws. There as he should treat the Union officers, Gen. can be no interregnum. The functions of Lee had the Union officers released. What the magistracy are silently transmitted from his affection as a father could induce him to one person to another. The office never do to save his own son, his duty as a soldier dies; there is a living hand always to bear a General and a man, should have induced it. It is one of the felicities of our polit- him to do for the prisoners-of-war taken in

The rebels in the South and the Copperlessens the importance of any individual heads in the North, may extol Gen. Lee as man, however pure and wise. Mr. Lincoln | the finest soldier of their so called Confederhad the wisdom to study and the sagacity acy, and a most gallant gentleman, but evto follow public opinion, which was, in fact, ery right thinking man and the civilized world, will consider such terms when ap-His successor must follow his example, and plied to him, in the same light as the term "first gentleman in Europe" that the admipolicy indicated by the nation's matured rers of George IV, applied to him in his life time, but who is now condemed as one Besides all these, we have an element of of the greatest brutes and most heartless vitality which no other Government enjoys. scoundrels that ever disgraced a throne.-Miner's Journal

THE REBEL REFUGEES IN THE PROVINly the conservation of order and the protections.—Those who hold the leaders and agents tion of private rights. It is owing to them of the rebellion entirely guiltless of compliand to the vast power which they have exerted for the equipoise of the political forces prout it. The editor of that journal not the dreadful strain of this civil war. To these great powers we may confidently look rebels of Toronto-with a "Southern cler hereafter for the balance of our system, and gyman" at their head-held a carousal in that the heresy of secession and the extrav- honor of the assassination, but he adds that agance of paramount state rights are gener- those of the rebels that did not participate in the debauch, were unable to conceal their Taking courage from these reflections, let satisfaction at hearing that President Lin us give a generous confidence to the new coln had been murdered. The public opin President, upon whom is devolved, in this ion of the resident population compelled a hour of our bereavement, the great trust of change in their tone. But the first impulse his honored and lamented predecessor .- of the ruffians was one of entire concurrence upon man. In an instant the task is put derer's act. Everything, indeed, goes to war in history, after the principal battles so far privy to the conspiracy against the have been fought, but while the elements | President's life, that they have all along confidence and our counsel. He is at once tant that these facts should be borne in mind our Chief Magistrate and our servant. The in settling the limits of any future amnesty responsibility is more with us than with The rebel cut-throats who have been em him. Let us confide in him and act with ployed to hatch schemes of roberry and murder against us on foreign soil-the Another of the duties of the day is to Thompsons, the Slidells, the Sanderses, the search out and punish the assassins and all Masons, the Burleys and the Youngstheir aiders and abettors, whoever and clearly rank with the class of outlaws whose

lence is itself a crime, whether animated by 'A UNITED PEOPLE.—It really seems as if one man or by a conclave of conspirators, or the sacrifice of Abraham Lincoln's life was by a mob. The country has its laws for the providentially ordered, to bring about per Government of all its people, and he or they feet unanimity among the people of this who infringe them by tumult or a breach of country. All partisan feeling has ceased the peace, rebel against the nation. Let us among us. Every house in the land is house of mourning. The common and universal grief has made us all brothers, sor rowing as for the lors of a beloved father The consciences of those who once derided and abused Abrahami Lincoln have bee sorely smitten, and we believe there is a sin believe that Gen. Lee and the other rebel cere determination that the head of the gov ernment, in a time of civil war, shall no los into good Union citizens, by any conciliatory ger be the object of partisan opposition. President Johnson, judging by present ap nor the feelings of such arch traitors. The pearances, will be supported by the people favorable terms granted to them by General with a degree of unanimity unknown since Grant have already been broken by them in the spirit, if not in the letter of the terms of the late infamous crime have brought about ation. The letter writers from Rich- a result they could never have dreamed of mond and Baltimore, speak of the unquali- They have united the loyal people as they fied impudence of some of the rebel officers have never been united before. In all meas wearing their swords and some of them ures necessary to finish the work of Presi dent Lincoln. President Johnson will have

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S ADDRESSES. men. They have such an overweening idea Nothing could be more ap propriate and be of their own importance, that they act as if coming, in tone and sentiment, than the adthey believed that it was to their own merit dresses which Mr. Johnson has been called that a concession was made when they were on to make since the duties of the Presiden allowed to surrender, and not out of compas- cy devolved upon him. They are weighty in manner and in matter. They indicate When they are treated as a conquered unmistakably that solemn sense of responsipeople, and are made to feel that they are bility which is the best guarant se for the faithful discharge of his high trust. His reserve in speaking of specific acts o.f adminshow by their actions that they have not re- istration is especially considerate and wise. In declaring that he shall act upon each question as it may arise, and as it may at the time seem best, he lays down the golden rule of all wise statesmanship and gives strong assurance that the government will be administered with strict regard to the practical necessities and emergencies of the hour.

The man denied having exhibited any; whereupon a rope was fastened about his neck and he was threatened with hanging unless he "showed his colors." He still stuck to the denial, but as he felt the halter drawn tighter about his neck he confessed his infamy and practical necessities and emergencies of the hour.

The man denied having exhibited any; whereupon a rope was fastened about his neck and he was threatened with hanging unless he "showed his colors." He still stuck to the denial, but as he felt the halter drawn tighter about his neck he confessed his infamy and brought out fibe flag. After giving him a thrashing his visitors withdrew.

The man denied having exhibited any; whereupon a rope was fastened about his neck and he was threatened with hanging unless he "showed his colors." He still stuck to the denial, but as he felt the halter drawn tighter about his neck and he was threatened with hanging unless he "showed his colors." He still stuck to the denial, but as he felt the halter drawn tighter about his neck and he was threatened with hanging unless he "showed his colors." He still stuck to the denial, but as he felt the halter drawn tighter about his neck and he was threatened with hanging unless he "showed his colors." He still stuck to the denial, but as he felt the halter drawn tighter about his neck and he was threatened with hanging unless he "showed his colors." He still stuck to the denial, but as he felt the halter drawn tighter about his neck and he was threatened with hanging unless he about his neck and he was threatened with hanging unless he about his neck and to history of my public attributed with hanging unless he about his neck and to history of my public attributed with hanging unles pented of their treason will suffer the pen- In declaring that he shall act upon each alty of the law as traitors, then, and not be- question as it may arise, and as it may at the fore, will their impudence be restrained, and time seem best, he lays down the golden they will either be content to remain in ob- rule of all wise statesmanship and gives scurity pursuing some honest employment, strong assurance that the government will or leave a country to which they have been be administered with strict regard to the about his neck he confessed his infamy and

CAPTURE OF ALZEROTT.—A dispatch OFFICIAL BULLETIN Point, and his association with Northern from Gen. Tyler, at the Relay House, Md., men, has given him the manners of a gentle- announces without qualification that George man, and prevents him from showing the Alzerott, one of the accomplices of Booth in J. WILKES BOOTH KILLED! bravado and vulgar insolence so prevalent the assination of the President, has been

when captured as prisoners of war by the ward of twenty-five thousand dollars was oftreatment to which they were subjected in gratifying to announce the capture of the

In answer to an address by a delegation of the Sons of Vermont who waited on him on Saturday, the President said, "He would say to the wealthy traitor, you must pay the penalty of your treason; and on the other side, to the misguided thousands who have been deluded and deceived, many of whom have paid the penalty with their lives and limbs, concilliation, forbearance, and clem-

ency. Secretary Stanton has offered a reward of \$50,000 for the arrest of the murderer of the President, and \$25,000 each for Curtin has offered a reward of \$10,000 for the arrest of Booth within the State of Pen-

Evidence accumulates of their having een a regular conspiracy to assassinate Vice President Johnson and every member of the

The Funeral Ceremonies Of our lamented President took place at

Washington on Wednesday last, and were the most imposing ever seen in the Capital. The time schedule for the transportation of the body to Springfield, Illinois, the former home of the President, is as follows liberately allowed his prisoners-of-war to be mer nome of the Fresident, is as follows
Leave Washington, April 21, 8 a. m.
Arrive at Baltimore, April 21, 10 a. m.
Leave Baltimore, April 21, 3 p. m.
Arrive at Harrisburg, April 21, 8 20 p. m.
Leave Harrisburg, April 22, 11 a. m.
Arrive at Philadelphia, April 22, 4 30 p. m
Leave Philadelphia, April 22, 4 30 p. m
Leave Philadelphia, April 24, 4 a. m. Arrive at New York, April 24, 4a. m. Leave New York, April 25, 4p. m. Arrive at Albany, April 25, 1p. m. Leave Albany, April 26, 4p. m. Arrive at Buffalo, April 27, 7a. m. Leave Buffalo, April 27, 10 10 a. m. Arrive at Cleveland, April 28, 7 Leave Buffalo, April 27, 10 10 a. m.
Arrive at Cleveland, April 28, 7 a m.
Leave, Cleveland, April 28, midnight.
Arrive at Columbus, April 29, 7 30 a. m.
Leave Columbus, April 29, 8 p. m.
Arrive at Indiannapolis, April 30, 7 a. m.
Leave Indiannapolis, April 30, midnight.
Arrive at Chicago, May 1, 11 a. m.
Leave Chicago, May 2, 9:30 p. m.
Arrive at Springfield, May 3, a. m.
Thus for the schedule has been dealed.

Thus far the schedule has been strictly ad-

hered to. .

At Hawishawaa Sotunday lost thousands viewed the remains in the Hall of

the House of Representatives. In Independence Hall, Philadelphia, it was estimated that 187,000 people looked upon the body.

CONCERNING THE ASSASSINATION.

for expressing pleasure at the assassination of President Lincoln.

was the happiest day of her life. CASUALTY .- Andrew Bailey and William Crosby were almost instantly killed in Wil-

HARVEY FORD, an old man in New Haven

of one hundred thousand dollars for the arrest of the murderer of Abraham Lincoln.

WE find this remarkable paragraph in a Western paper: "About eight miles from Shelbyville, Indiana, is the little town of Marietta, a place noted for nothing in particular, save the virulent type of copperheadism prevailing there. The reception of the dreadful news from Washington set the honest Democrats thereabouts crazy with joy. In the sence of a cannon they loaded and fired an nvil repeatedly, shouted, danced, sang, and in every possible manner gave expression to their demoniac joy, after which they constructed an effigy of President Lincoln, with a rude epresentation of the bullet-hole in his head, which they carried about the streets, a big ruffian following, and ringing a bell. The

effigy was afterward burnt.' AT Camp Burnside, Indianopolis, on Wednesday, a soldier of the Forty-third remarked that he would "have a hoe-down" over the news of President Lincoln's assassination, and began frisking around, and indulging in extravagant demonstrations of joy. His comrades swung him up by the neck, so that his toes just touched the ground, and kept him there until he was black in the face, and his spirit was just fluttering on the borders of eternity. Others who expressed their gratification at the news were served likewise.

Five, in all, were elevated. A NOTORIOUS copperhead living in the vicinity of Waterbury, on hearing of the President's death displayed a flag with the words, "The Devil is dead," upon it. A party of young men proceeded to the residence of the scoundrel, and made a demand for the flag. The man denied having exhibited any; where-

# HARROLD CAPTURED! ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MD.,

THE PLACE OF REFUCE. Special Dispatch to the Bedford Inquirer.

Washington, April 27, 9:30 A. M. Maj. Gen. Dix. New York:

J. Wilkes Booth and Harrold were chased rom the swamps in St. Mary's county, Md., o Gammill's farm near Port Royal on the Rappahannock by Col. Baker's force. The barn in which they took refuge was fired. Booth was shot and killed, and Harrold captured. Booth's body and Harrold are now

E. M. STANTON.

## SPEECH OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The Crime of Treason and its Punishmen The following is a full report of the speech f President Johnson, delivered at Washigton on Tuesday, week in reply to an ad-

ress from the Illinois delegation:

"Gentlemen: I have listened with profound emetion to the kind words you have addressed to mc. The visit of this large delegation to speak to me through you, sir, these words of encouragement I had not anticipated. In the midst of the saddening nmense responbility thrown upon me, an expression of the confidence of individuals, and still more of an influential body like that before me, representing a great common-wealth, cheers and strengthens my heavily burdened mind. I am at loss for words to res pond. In an hour like this of deepest sorrow, were it possible to embody in words the feeling of my bosom, I could not command my lips to utter them. Perhaps the best reply I could make, and the one most readiical system, that office can never fall into the hands of a child. There is always a man for it, chosen beforehand of the people.—
And while it is a mistake to suppose that ment, and even butchered in cold blood.

The prisoners-of-war taken in battle by men under hiscommand, and whom the knew were subjected to the torture of slow starvation, and the most inhuman treatment, and even butchered in cold blood.

The suder of office can never fall into the battle by men under hiscommand, and whom the knew were subjected to the torture of dentily be done, their names will be given to the authorities, and as soon as it can prudently be done, their names will be given to the authorities, and as soon as it can prudently be done, their names will be given to the authorities, and as soon as it can prudently be done, their names will be given to the authorities, and as soon as it can prudently be done, their names will be given to the authorities, and as soon as it can prudently be done, their names will be given to the authorities, and as soon as it can prudently be done, their names will be given to the authorities, and as soon as it can prudently be done, their names will be given to the authorities, and as soon as it can prudently be done, their names will be given to the authorities, and as soon as it can prudently be done, their names will be given to the authorities, and as soon as it can prudently be done, their names will be given to the authorities, and as soon as it can prudently be done, their names will be given to the authorities, and as soon as it can prudently be done, their names will be given to the authorities, and as soon as it can prudently appropriate to your kind assurances of the total actions. oppressed as I am with the new and great responsibility which has devolved upon and saddened me with grief, I can with difficulty respond to you at all. But I cannot permit such expressions of the confidence reposed in me by the people to pass without ask nowledgement.

acknowledgement.
"To an individual like myself, who has ever claimed much, but who has, it is true received from a generous people many marks of trust and honor, for a long time, an occasion like this, and a manifestation of public feeling so well-timed, are peculiarly acceptable. Sprung from the people myself, every pulsation of the popular heart finds an immediate answer in my own. By many men in public life such occasions are often considered merely formal. To me they are real. Your words of countenance and encouragement sink deep in my heart; and were I even a coward I could not but gather from them strength to carry out my convictions of the right. Thus feeling, I shall enter upon the discharge of my great duty firmly, steadfastly [applause], if not with the sig-nal ability exhibited by my predecessor, which is still fresh in our sorrowing minds. Need I repeat that no heart feels more sensibly than mine this great affliction.

sibly than mine this great affliction.

'In what I say on this occasion, I shall indulge in no petty spirit of anger, no feeling of revenge. But we have beheld a notable event in the history of mankind. In the midst of the American people, where every stirate, the veloved of all mearts, have bell assassinated; and when we trace this crime to its cause, when we remember the source whence the assassin drew his inspiration, and then look at the result, we stand yet more astounded at this most barbarous, most diabolical assassination. Such a crime as the murder of a great and good man, honor ed and revered, the beloved and the hope of the people, springsnot alone from a soli-Lynch Law.—Five Confederate deserters, who had taken the oath of allegiance, were lynched and hung at Indianapolis on the 15th, for expressing pleasure at the assassination of President Lincoln.

A Southern Girl at school at Saratoga he should not undergothe extraording them here, back to that some which is the cause of all our woes. No one can say that if the perpetrator of this field is he deed be arrested he should not undergothe extraording. A SOUTHERN GIRL at school at Saratoga is expelled last Saturday for saying that ty the law knows for time; none will say that mercy should interpose. But is he

alone guilty? "Here, gentlemen ou perhaps expect me Crosby were almost instantly killed in Williamsburgh by the premature discharge of a cannon, with which they were firing a salute in memory of the President.

At New Haven, on Saturday, a party of soldiers marched over to Fairhaven, where a treason-talker lived, called him out, and made him give a formal bond of \$3,800 to appear when wanted, and then returned to camp.

Harvey Ford, an old man in New Haven code and examine thecatalogue of crimes are limited as the defiberate to present some indication of my future policies. On the steamboat which brought Mr. Lincoln down the James River, he wrote this as the defiberate determination of the country."

On the steamboat which brought Mr. Lincoln down the James River, he wrote without instruction, The American people must be taught—if thy do not already feel—that treason is a crine and must be punished [applause]; that the Government will not allow them to use any treasonable language, or adopt any treasonable measures."

[Applause] When y turn to the criminal code and examine thecatalogue of crimes. code and examine the catalogue of crimes, we there find arson la laid down as a crime HARVEY FORD, an old man in New Haven, was very much effected by the news of President Lincoln's decease, and after appearing much depressed all day, he dropped dead in the evening.

CHARLES A. Boyp, Esq., of North Providence, R. I., desires to be one of one hundred dence, R. I., desires to be one of one hundred dence, R. I., desires to be one of one hundred dence, R. I., desires to be one of one hundred dence, R. I., desires to be one of one hundred dence, R. I., desires to be one of one hundred dence, R. I., desires to be one of one hundred dence and inferior offenses our people are familiar; but in ur peaceful history treason has been albst unknown. The people must understal that it is the blackest of crimes, and wile surely punished.

[Applause.]
"I make this allusi, not to excite the already exasperated fongs of the public, but to point out the peoples of public justice which should guid our action at this particular juncture, alwhich accord with particular juncture, alwhich accord with sound public morals. Let it be engraven sound public motals, let it be engraven on every heart that treon is a crime, and traitors shall suffer its enalty. Applause While we are appalled verwhelmed at the fall of one man in ouridst by the hand of a traitor, shall we allomen—I care not by that we appear to the lite of by what weapons—to attapt the lite of the state with impunity? Vhile we strain our minds to comprehend; enormity of this assassasination, shall whow the nation to

be assassinated?
"I speak in no spi of unkindness. I leave the events of theture to be disposed of as they arise, regang myself as the humble instrument of American people humble instrument of American people. In this, as in all thingastice and judgment with the property of the pro me, it will be consider canny, Judiciany, remembering that I are Executive of the nation. I know that n love to have their nation. I know that in love to have their names spoken of it election with acts of mercy, and how easy s to yield to this impulse. But we must i forget that what may be mercy to the dividual, is cruelty to the state. [Aplas.] In the exercise of mercy, there shade no doubt left that the high prerogote not used to relive a

the high prerogote not used to relive a few at the expense he many. Be assured I shall never for that I am not to consult my own feelin lone, but to give an account to the wipeople. [Applause.] "In regard to fature course I will now make no professit no pledges. I have been connected swhat actively with public affairs, and to history of my public

been cherished, and, constituted as I am, it affianced, is plunged in profoundest grief; is now too late in life for me to change them.
"I believe that Government was made for

man. not man for Government. [Applause.] This struggle of the people against the most gigantic rebellion the world ever saw, has demonstrated that the attachment of the demonstrated that the attachment of the people to their Government is the strongest national defence human wisdom can devise.

[Applause.] So long as man feels that the interests of the Government are his interests, so long as the public heart turns in the right direction, and the people understand and appreciate the theory of our Government, and love liberty, our constitution will ment, and love liberty, our constitution will be transmitted unimpaired. If the time ever comes when the people shall fail, the Government will fail, and we shall cease to

one of the nations of the earth. "After having preserved our form of free Government, and shown its power to maintain its existence through the vicissitudes of nearly a century, It may be that it was necessary for us to pass through this last or-deal of intestine strife to prove that this Government will not perish from internal weakness, but will stand to defend itself

weakness, but will stand to defend itself against all foes and punish treason. [Applause.] In the dealings of an unscrutable Providence, and by the operation of the constitution, I have been thrown unexpectedly into this position. "My past life, especially my course during the present unholy rebellion, is before you. I have no principles to retract. I defy any one to point to any of my public acts at variance with the fixed principles which have guided me through life. I have no professions to offer. Professions and promises would be worth nothing at this time. No one can foresee the circumstances that will one can foresee the circumstances that will hereafter arise. Had any man gifted with prescience four years ago, uttered and writ-ten down in advance the events of this period, the story would have seemed more marvellous than anything in the "Arabian Nights." I shall not attempt to anticipate the future. As events occur and it becomes necessary for men to act, I shall dispose of each as it arise, deferring any declaration or message until it can be written paragraph by paragraph in the light of events as they

#### A CHAPTER OF RECENT HISTORY. President Lincoln and the Virginia Rebels. SECRETARY SEWARD'S CONDITION

President Johnson THE PLOT OF THE ASSASSINS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, April 20, 1865. The following is the history of the authority recently given for the assembling of the Rebel Legislature of Virginia: While President Lincoln was in Richmond he was waited upon by Judge John A.

Campbell, who observed:
"I had an interview with Jefferson Davis, Benjamin and Breckinridge just before they left, and said to them: "The military power of the Confederacy is broken. Its independence is hopeless. It only remains for us to make the best terms we can. The trouble is, the President of the United States cannot enter into negotiation with you; but he does recognize the States, and can confer with their regular authorities. Under the doctrine of State Rights, so universally held in the South, the troops from -the Confederate Governme ing a fngitive-will recognize the right of the Virginia Legislature to control them.—
If you, Mr. Lincoln, will permit that body to convene, it will doubtless recall them from the field."

from the field."

Campbell's arguments for this course were many and specious. The President was actuated by his absorbing desire for peace to listen attentively; but he said:

"Judge Campbell let us have no misunciack and winder, my only cerms. That as immediately wrote the same propositions which Mr. Seward took from him to the Hampton Roads Conference:

I. The territorial integrity of the Republic.

II. No retraction of Executive or Con-reessional action on the subject of Slavery.

III. No armistice.

To these be added a forth condition, that,

if leading Confederates still persisted in the war, now it had become so utterly hope-less, their property should be relentlessly

sonable measures."

Without consulting with any person

whatever, or advising any one of its contents, he sealed this document, and sent it to General Weitzel by a United States Sen-

ator.

But on the very day of his death, he received a letter from Judge Campbell, tinged with the usual Rebel insolence, ignoring altogether the proposition which the President had made to him in writing and urging. 'It is true that the military power of the

Confederacy is destroyed, but the spirit of the Southern people still remains unbroken. If you want to conciliate them, it will be wise for you to grant an armistice, and nec

wise for you to grant an armistice, and necessary for you to treat leniently their leading public men, and seek their assistance!"

This was too much even for Mr Lincoln's good nature. He characterized Campbell's course as ungrateful and outrageous. Mean-while, the capitulation of General Lee ob-viated the necessity of convening the Rebel Legislature, and he sent an order counter-manding the call.

One of the President's last official acts One of the President's last official acts was a deed of mercy towards his enemies. He expressly stated that he meant to give the leading Confederates an opportunity to leave the country. This telegram from Portland came to Washingtou:

'Beverly Tucker and Jacob Thompson will be here to-morrow in disguise, to leave on the steamer for Europe. What shall we

Mr. Lincoln directed the authorities to let

Mr. Lincoln directed the authorities to let them go. A few hours later he fell by the assassin's bullet, and beside his death-bed a member of the Cabinet countermanded that order. Fortunately for their own lives, Thompson and Tucker did not come into the United States after the conspirators had murdered the only man who could have saved them from their doom.

Mr. Seward exhibits wonderful vitality, but his physicians have little hope that his mouth will ever recover its symmetry. It

mouth will ever recover its symmetry. It is likely to be awry, and probably power will be lacking entirely to close the lower jaw. Several days since the Secretary, with characteristic unselfishness wrote upon a slate: "For myself I care nothing; but the people should have been more watchful for their Evidence disclose that there were ten con

Evidence disclose that there were ten conspirators in the plot; that at a meeting held in Memphis they selected by lot the assassin of the President. Our authorities have a letter which says: "It becomes your hap-

but with womanly fidelity, is slow to believe him guilty of this appalling crime, and asks with touching pathos, for evidence of his

President Johnson wisely determines President Johnson wisely determines to show the world, that in spite of this fearful tragedy, the protection of our Executive is not, even, to be in the bayonets of a guard, but in the love and vigilance of the people. He exposes himself in public places with the utmost indifference. A gentleman, meeting him on Wednesday, in the parlor of the kirkwood-House, asked:

"Mr. President, is it wise for you thus to jeopard yourself!"

jeopard yourself!"
He replied: "Yes. I have already been

He replied: "Yes. I have already been shot at twice, you remember, without injury. Threatened men live long."

There is no teason to doubt that Presdent Johnson's general policy will be wise, besides, like all officials in this country, he is so directly subject to the judgment and desires of the people that he could not long pursue any contracting them. pursue any contravening them.

There were complaints during his military administration in Tennessee, that he permitted himself to be surrounded and sometimes influenced by old political associates, not altogether good or pure men. But under this now and momentous responsibility.

not altogether good or pure men. But under this now and momentous responsibility he will doubtless, guard against that error.

The most sanguine Rebels will hardly hope to intimidate him. In the dark days which preceded Bragg's last invasion of Kentucky, Buell, then in command of the Army of the Ohio, was about to evacuate Nashville, Gov. Johnson implored, expos-

tulated and stormed to no purpose.

He finally declared, under the solemnities He finally declared, under the solemnities of an oath, that if all the rest of the Army left, he would remain with his four Middle Tennessee regiments, defend the city to the last and perish in its ashes, before it should

be given up to the enemy.

Buelt then left a garrison, weich, though weak, proved sufficient to hold the capital of Tennessee.

Capture of Macon--Howell Cobb a Prisoner--Important Information Relative to the Murder of Presi-demt Lincoln. WAR DEPARTMENT,

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1865.

Maj. Gen. Dix, Y. Y. — A dispatchfrom Gen. Sherman states that Wilson held
Macon on the the 30th, with Howell Cobb,
G. W. Smith and others prisoners, but
they claimed the benefit of my armistice
and he has telegraphed to me, through the
rebel lines, for orders

out of Macon, and hold his command for further orders, unless he has reason to believe the rebels are changing the status to

This department has information that the President's murder was organized in Canada, and approved at Richmond. One of the assassins now in prison, who attempted to kill Mr. Seward, is believed to be one of the St. Albans raiders. E. M. STANTON,

Gov. Curtin About to Demand the Return of McCaustand and Others for Trial in the Civil Courts. HARRISBURG, April 25, 1865.

Gov. Curtin means to demand the rendition of McCausland, Gilmore and other rebel officers, concerned in the sacking and burning of Chambersburg, for trial on the charge of Arson and Robery, and it is con-fidently expected that President Johnson will require them to be surrendered. S.

The rumors which have been circulting for some days about negotiations between Sher-man and Johnston have at length taken defi-nite shape. A courier from Gen. Sherman arrived at Washington last Friday with the intelligence that that General had assumed intelligence that that General had assumed the responsibility of arranging terms of peace with Gen. Johnston, and had agreed upon a inet meeting fiets on of had given the decion of Gen. Sherman was disapproved by the President, by the Secretary of War, by Gen. Grant, and by every member of the cabinet, and he was ordered to resume hostilities immediately. Lieut. Gen. Grant left immediately, Lieut. Gen. Grant left immediately, by a special steamer, to take supervision in person. A dispatch from Fortress Monroe announces his arrival at that place on Saturday. It is to be apprehended that these Saturday. It is to be apprehended that these operations have given Jeff Davis time to make good his escape, with the plunder of the Richmond banks.

J. B. FARQUHA

Has been to the City purchasing his

Campbell prayed for a modification of third article, but the President was immovable. He said:

A BAPTIST clergyman from Massachusetts, preached by exford less Sabbath. A BAPTIST clergyman from Bellingham, ford last Sabbath morning. Neither in pray-"We will not negotiate with men as long as they are fighting against us. The last election established this as the deliberate determination of the country."

On the steamboat which brought Mr.
Lincoln down the James River, he wrote

the control was so clearly intentional, that at the close of the first service a committee of the church waited upon the unfaithful tee of the church waited upon the unfaithful preacher, and ordered him to leave town immediately, which he did.

FILMORE'S HOUSE.-It is sald that Ex-President Millard Filmore's house in Buffalo displayed no mourning, on Monday, in striking contrast with other houses in the vicinity. The people gathered a crowd and covered the front of the house with ink.

CALL AT CRAMER & CO.'s IF YOU WANT

CHEAP GOODS: THERE YOU WILL FIND

A Good Stock; ALL OF WHICH IS OFFERED AT PRICES CORRESPONDING WITH

THE GREAT DECLINE.

S. & W. SHUCK.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES. QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys HATS AND CAPS.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa.. ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased fox a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Belford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dihert.

of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. tention will us particular tention will be comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be mod-

erate.
Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in at-

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him. ISAAC F. GROVE.

Sam'l Clark

Sam'l Clark

Sam'l Clark

Sam'l Clark

ap!7

### U. S. 7-80 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths

#### per cent. interest, per annum, known as the SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of June 15th. 1865, and are payable three years from that time in currencyor are convertible at the option of the

#### U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. Gold-Bearing Bonds.

These bonds are worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and its xemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest	amo	unts t	0		
One cent	per	day	en a	850 n	ote.
Two cent	8 "	- 44	"	\$100	- 46
Ten	44	**	"	\$500	"
20	**	4		\$1000	"
	"	"	"	95000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be premptly furnis hed upon receipt of subscriptions. and the notes for warded at once. The interest to the 15th June next will be paid in advance,

ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Gov ernment, and it is confi. dently expected that its superior advantages will

Great Popular Loan of the People. Less than \$200,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress are now in the market. This

amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed.

mand a premium, as has uniformly h. en the case on closing the subscriptions to other L oans. In order that citizens of every town an d section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country h ave generally agreed to receive subscriptions at pa Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which

> JAY COOKE. SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, PHILADELPHIA.

SUBSDRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA. FIRST NATIONAL BANK of HUNTINGDON. NATIONAL BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG. RUPP, SHANNON & CO., Bedford.

feb24:3m CTAND FROM UNDER! CHEAP CORNER

REED & SCHELL,

COMING DOWN WITH A CRASH.

# J. B. FARQUHAR

SPRING STOCK.

es pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell at A REDUCTION OF FROM

25 to 50 per cent. ON FORMER PRICES.

We ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us COLONADE BUILDING.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Brown Muslin 50 cents, AT CHEAP CORNER.

Calico Twenty-Five Cents, AT CHEAP CORNER.

Delaines Thirty-Five cents.

AT CHEAP CORNER. GOOD MACKEREL

IN 500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

Barrels, Half Barrels, Quarters & Kits, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

AT FARQUHAR'S CHEAP CORNER. EAST PITT STREET.

Bedford, April 7, 1865. REDFORD SELECT SCHOOL

YOUNG LADIES AND BOYS. The Rev. S. J. BERLIN, A. M., proposes to re-open the Select School, in this place, (formerly taught by Prof. Lyon,) on On Tuesday, the 18th day of April, 1865.

TERMS-PER SESSION OF ELEVEN WEEKS: FIRST CLASS. The Common English Branches ..

SECOND CLASS. Algebra, Nat. Philosophy, History, &c ..... \$7 00 THIRD CLASS. Latin, Greek, and the higher branches ..... \$9 00

One-half the Tuition in advance, and the other before the close of the session.
S. J. BERLIN, Principal.
Bedford, Pa., April 7th.:3t L IST OF CAUSES put down for trial at MAY

TERM, 1865, (1st day.)
ry Moser et al
ame
dodore kinton
D. Beegle

TERM, 1865, (1st day.)
vs. Dr. F. C. Reamer.
vs. Josiah Miller.
vs. Same.
vs. Jos. Mortimore.
vs. Wentz & Feather.
vs. Wm. Sleek.

vs. Wm. Sleek. Q.E. SHANNON, Pro't.