Four years of bloody fratricidal war are about drawing to a close. During that long night of terror, devastation and bloodshed we have not, indeed, seen the invader within our own immediate vicinity, but we have seen our own brave soldiers march through our streets to meet him on the border; we have also seen the scattered fragments of Milroy's gallant little army, foot-sore and disheartened, enter our streets and claim our sympathy and assistance. And most gladly was it given ; the old, the middle aged and the young vied with each other in providing for the wants of our brave defenders. Our lady friends have labored continually since the war began for the comfort of our gallant soldiers in field, camp and hospital. Thousands at their country's call have gone forth from our midst to do battle for the preservation of our national integrity. Disaster after disaster befel our armies, and at one time the army of the rebellion even threatened our State Capital, but it was soon followed by the ever memorable victory of Gettysburg. When the tide of war set in our favor, victory followed victory as our conquering hosts advanced, and now we rejoice over the capture of the last rebel army. To day when the white-winged angel of Peace is hovering over our land, and about to take up her abode with us once more, the overflowing gratitude of our hearts may be excused if it find expression in highly colored. or even extravagant language. But why talk of extravagance at a time when words cannot express the feelings of a true and patriotic heart. It is eminently befitting such an occasion, that we should rejoice over the near approach of Peace, the restoration of our national integrity, the disenthralment of a race and the consummation of the great idea, first promulgated the 4th of July, '76, that all men are, and of right ought to be, free and equal. Yes, to-day we may look all the world in the face and declare that the clanking of the chains of slavery is not heard within the limits of our wide domain, that we are in deed and in cessary if in our exultation we give way to a lively fancy and a glowing imagination, in lescanting upon our future prospects. The past has been a dark and bloody page in our country's history, upon which none of us sorrow-sorrow for the national honor, that those, our country so fondly cherished, should But his political independence was neve all the advantages she had so generously bestowed upon them, for her own destruction -sorrow that freedom's soil should nurture to life and strength such perfidious traitors -and last but not least, sorrow for the loved and lost, for those dear ones who have gone forth never to return, who have sacrificed their lives upon the altar of our liberties. who have fallen in the bloody fray mid the roar of cannon, or have languished and starved amid the gloom and filth of Southern prisons. Aye, who has not lost a father, a son, a husband, a brother or a friend in this fratricidal war, and for these our tears are mingled with the smiles of rejoicing, but they have fallen in a glorious, a sacred cause, their memories shall be green through all

coming time, and we may truly say "When Spring, with dewy fingers cold Returns to deck their hallowed mold, She then shall dress a sweeter sod, Than fancy's feet have ever trod."

But from such sorrowful memories let us other, beginning in the defence of our na-England has been in both our chief enemy. Surely, perfide Albion must, to-day, feel Harper's Weekly. doubly humbled, while the nation she has thrice essayed to destroy, stands forth, victorious, triumphant over all her enemies without a peer among the nations of the earth. Before us spreads in the dim vista of the future such a prospect of wealth, pow- Federal authorities to bring aiders and abet-

war will come of peace, that ruin, financial, der of the Secretary of War in the future, the person of the President of the United in the restoration of true Government, prous. But let us listen not to such (to use no harsher term) unwise counsels. They are born of the gloom of defeated and disappointed political ambition. With the return of our strong-armed warriors to the peaceful pursuits of life and the opening up of the whole country to foreign immigration, over the fair fields of the sunny South will soon be heard the whistle of the iron horse, the hum of busy manufactories, the clatter of furnaces, foundries and workshops, while the industry, born of labor well rewarded, will cause the hitherto sterile fields and barren wastes to bud and bloom as the rose. The national debt will necessitate the protection required for the development of our national resources, and the prosperity consequent thereupon will be such, that with the gold and the silver, the iron, the coal, the development of our national resources, and the prosperity consequent thereupon will be such, that with the gold and the silver, the iron, the coal, the gold and the silver, the iron, the coal the gold and the silver, the iron to the person of the President of the United States should be seeded of the das a hose tage until the original captive should be seeded for the t The national debt will necessitate the protection required for the development of our national resources, and the prosperity consequent thereupon will be such, that with the gold and the silver, the iron, the coal, the gold and the silver, the ir

ble Grant, the dashing Sheridan, and the daring Sherman, let us not forget to send up our tribute of thanksgiving and praise to the Great Ruler of Nations, who has vouch afed unto us so great a deliverance and the prospect of so glorious a heritage.

### RICHARD COBDEN.

The English Liberals bewail in the death of Richard Cobden one of the great Englishnen; even the London Times confesses that his eminence must remain unquestionable and the Emperor Louis Napoleon orders hi bust to be placed in the gallery at Versailles Yet he held no office; he had refused to be made a baronet; but he was universally onored for the sincerity of his life and character, and for the devotion of noble powers to the welfare of his country.

Richard Cobden was what is called a self made man, which means simply that he used his opportunities, and had the happy gift of knowing when and how to use them. In this he was like Mr. Lincoln. There are plenty of poor boys, sons of small farmers in England, like Richard Cobden, or of poor Western settlers in America, like Abraham Lincoln, who are thrown upon the world, but after a desperate struggle succeed in living respectable lives. But it is a peculiar energy, clearness, tenacity, and purity of purpose which enables them to become what Lincoln and Cobden were.

It is the good fortune of England at this ime that she never had an abler group of liberal leaders. They are a distinct body from the Whig chiefs. In the days of Sir Francis Burdett the folly of the radical party defeated its best purposes. But the liberal leaders of to-day, such men as Richard Cobden, John Stuart Mill, John Bright, with their immediate allies, bellittle both the Whig and Tory Giants. They represent what is noblest, best, and most humane in English political thought and progress.

Mr. Cobden's signal and most illustrious service was his advocacy of free trade. In 1839 he led the movement for establishing the Anti-Corn-Law League, and after a tre mendous and incessant agitation, wich exas perated the agricultural, as the anti-slavery agitation had exasperated the comme interest in England. Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister, yielded to the inevitable logic of the reformers, and brought in the truth a free people. No apology will be newhich was approved on the 26th of June, 1846. It was one of the greatest political triumphs in history. It reversed the tra-ditional and cherished policy of a nation, and the result was achieved by solid argument. can look with any but feelings of deepest The grateful nation enriched Mr. Cobden as a recognition of his patriotic service. disturbed. He never courted a majority His constituents approved the war with Russia. He opposed it. England made war upon China. Mr. Cobden, with the majority in Parliament, voted to censure Lord Palmerston, and his constituents re-

fused to re-elect him. Like all the English liberals, Mr Cobden has been one of our firmest and truest friends during the rebellion. He had been twice in this country and understood our politics. Still better, he understood the eternal law that prevents injustice in an enlightened people from being permanently profitable and although not of a sanguine temperament and knowing the condition of the country and the spirit of the rebellion. he was conscious of the terrible task before us, yet he

sincerely believed it would be accomplished. Cobden did not live to hear of the fall of Richmond, nor of the surrender of Lee, nor of the final sealing of the coast by the occupation of Mobile. But he did live to see turn to the contemplation of brighter scenes | the insurrection of a system, which, as a and happier prospects. It is true that in | political economist, he knew to be disastrous the beginning we aimed not at abolition, but to any nation, tottering and falling; and there's a divinity that shapes our end. The the great principle of equal justice before madness of the South drove us to arms, and the laws, which as a statesman, he knew to the stern necessity of an unavoidable war, be the only sure foundation of states, ascen-and second wars for liberty. The one, be- and patient and practical statesman, who was ginning with an effort to preserve colonial the characteristic product of institutions rights and privileges, ended in the establish- which Cobden trusted with all his heart, had ment of a free and independent nation. The suddenly rested from his labors amidst the tears of a nation. The two men lived for tional integrity, an overruling and all-wise the same great purpose. The true interests Providence has led us by a way we knew not of the people of England and of America, until to-day we stand an enfranchised people. have lost two of their noblest friends in Abraham Lincoln and Richard Cobden .-

# THE INGERSOLL AFFAIR.

The disreputuable proceedings in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards, yesterday, were a logical result of the failure of the er, granduer and prospect of wealth, powers, granduer and prospectives, as the imagination of man never conceived this side of the fabled Elysium. When Alexander wept for another world to conquer, his immagination had not pictured so fair a heritage as we this day enjoy.

There are those among us no doubt, who will now that they can no longer frighten.

Federal authorities to bring alders and abettors of treason to justice. Almost, or quite to ascertain who are traitors. It requires no great perception to tell who have levied brothers have declaimed against the national authorities and expressed their sympathy with armed traitors upon every favorable opportunity. One of the brothers publicly urged in the darkestdays of the war that the will now that they can no longer frighten. will, now that they can no longer frighten timid ones with the gloomy side of war, endeavor to prove that what did not come of war will come of peace, that ruin, financial, if not national, is now imminently threating.

### PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

nother Speech by President Johnson-His Response to the Loyal Southerner

The following is President Johnson's reply to the loyal Southerners who waited upn him on Monday, April 24th.

It is hardly necessary for me on this occa ion to say that my sympathies and impulses a connection with this nefarious rebellion eat in unison with yours. Those who have assed through this bitter ordeal, and who passed through this bitter ordeal, and who participated in it to a great extent, are more competent, as I think, to judge and determine the true policy which should be pursued. Applause.] I have but little to say on this Applause.] I have but little to say on this question in response to what has been said. It enunciates and expresses my own feelings to the fullest extent; and in much better language than I can at the present momens summon to my aid. The most that I can say is that, entering upon the duties that have devolved upon me under circumstances that are perilous and responsible, and being thrown into the position I now occupy unex-pectedly, in consequence of the sad event, the heinous assassination which has taken ace in view of all that is before me and place—in view of all that is before me and the circumstances that surround me—I cannot but feel that your encouragement and kindness are peculiarly acceptable and appropriate. I do not think you, who have been familiar with my course—you who are from the South, deem it necessary for me to make any profession as to the future on this occaion, nor to express what my course will be upon questions that may arise. If my past ife is no indication of what my future will be, my professions were both worthless and be, my professions were both worthless and empty; and in returning you my sincere thanks for this encouragement and sympathy, I can only reiterate what I have said before; and, in part, what has just been read. As far as clemency and mercy are concerned, and the proper exercise of the pardoning power, I think I understand the nature and character of the latter. In the exercise of clemency and mercy the pardoning power should be exercised with caution. I do not give utterance to my opintion. I do not give utterance to my opinions on this point in any spirit of revenge of unkind feelings. Mercy and clemency have been pretty large ingredients in my composition, having been the Executive of a State, and thereby placed in a position in which is was necessary to exercise clemency and men . I have been charged with going too farthat mercy without justice is a crime, and that when mercy and elemency are exercised by the Executive, it should always be done view of justice, and in that manner alo properly exercised that great perogative he time has come, as you who have had to is properly exercised that great perogative.
The time has come, as you who have had to
drink this bitter cup are fully aware, when
the American people should be made to understand the true nature of crime—of crime generally, our people have a high under standing, as well as of the necessity for its mishment; but in the catalogue of crime ere is one and that the highest known t the laws and the Constitution, of which since the days of Jefferson and Aaron Burr they have become oblivious; 'Thatreason. Indeed, one who has become 'That is treason. Indeed, one who has become dis-singuished is treason, and in this rebellion said that "when traitors become numerous ough treason becomes respectable, and to come a truitor was to constitute a port of the aristocracy of the country.' Go protect the people against such an aristocracy. Yes, the time has come when the pe

ole should be taught to understand the ength and breadth, the depth and hight of reason. An individual occupying the high-st position among us was lifted to that po-tion by the free offering of the American The highest position on the hab able globe. This man we have seen, revered and loved—one who, if he erred at all, err d ever on the side of clemency and mercy dever on the side of clemency and mercy. That man we have seen treason strike, through a fitting instrument, and we have beheld him fall like a bright star falling from its sphere. Now, there is none but would say, if the question came up, what hould be done with the individual who assassinated the Chief Magistrate of the natural tion—he is but a man—one man after all buf if asked what should be done with the assassin, what should be the penalty, the forfeit exacted? I know what response dwells in every bosom. It is, that he should pay the forest with his life. And hence we see there are times when mercy and elemency, without justice, become a crime. The one should temper the other, and bring about that proper mean. And if we should see that the proper mean are the simple pure. der of one man by his should we say when asked what should be raised impious hands to take away the lif of a nation composed of thirty millions of people? What would be the reply to that uttered I say, justice toward the leaders, the conscious leaders; but I also say amnesty conscious readers, but I also say amnesty, conciliation, clemency, and mercy to the thousands of our countrymen whom you and I know have been deceived or driven into this infernal rebellion. And so I return to where I started from, and again repeat, that t is time our people were taught to know that treason is a crime, not a mere politica difference, not a mere contest between two parties, in which one succeeded and the other has simply failed. They must know it is treason; for if they had succeeded the life of the nation would have been reft from -the Union would have been destroyed. Surely the constitution sufficiently defines treason. It consists in levying war against the United States, and in giving their, ene-mies aid and comfort. With this definition it requires the exercise of no great acume

### IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER. Army Expenses to be Reduced. Soldiers in Hospitals to be Discharged

Official From Secretary Stanton.

The following important order has just been issued by the War Department: WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OF PEICE, WASHINGTON, April 28.—General Orders No. 77. For the reducing of the expenses of the military establishment, it is ordered, 1st. That the chief respective bureaus of this Department proceed immediately to reduce the expenses of their respective departments to what is abplutely necessary in view of the immediate eduction of the forces in the field and in garrison, and the speedy termination of hos-tilities, and that they severally make out statements of the reductions they deem

2d. That the Quartermaster General discharge all ocean transports not required to bring home troops in remote departments. All river and inland transportation will be discharged except that required for necessary supplies to troops in the field. Purchasers of horses, mules, wagons, and other land transportation will be stopped also. Purchases of forage, except what is required for immediate consumption, all purchases for railroad construction and transportation

vill also be stopped.

3d. That the Commissary General of Subsistence discontinue the purchase of supplies in his department, except of such as may with what is on hand be required for the forces in the field to the first of June

4th. That the Chief of Ordnance stop all urchases of arms and ammunition, and ma-erials therefore, and reduce the manufacture of arms and ordnance stores in the Govern-ment arsenals as rapidly as can be done ment arsenals as rapidly as without injury to the service.

5th That the Corps of Engineers stop work on all field fortifications and other works, except those for which specific appared to the property of the control of the contro

completion, or that may be required for proper protection of the works in progress.
6th. That all soldiers in hospitals who require no further medical treatment, be hon orably discharged from service with immediate payment. All officers and enlisted men who have been prisoners of war, and are now on furloughs or in parole camps are now on turiougns or in parole camps, and all recruits in readiness except those for the regular army, will likewise be honorably discharged. Officers whose duty it is under the regulations of the service to make our rolls and other final papers connected with the discharge and payment of soldiers are directed to make them out without delay, so that this order may be carried into effect

7th. The Adjutant General of the arm will cause immediate returns to be made by all commanders in the field, garrisons, de-tachments and posts of their respective forces with a view to their immediate reduc-

Sth. Quartermasters, subsistence engineers and provost marsha's, generals of the lepartments, will reduce the number of clerks and employees to that absolutely required for closing the business of their respective departments, and will without delay eport to the Secretary of War the number equired of each class or grade. The Sur-eon General will make si gilar reductions of urgeons, nurses and attendants in his bu-

service.

10th Countiscary of Pensimo will have rolls made out of the names, residence, time and place of capture, and occupation of all prisoners of war who will take the oath of allegiance to the United States. llegiance to the United States at such as are dispo and loval citizens of the

who are proper objects of by, may be released upon President shall deem fit and the public safety. By order of of War. W. A. NI Assistant Adjnta

THE REBEL RAM "W She Escapes Down the Missis Jeff. Davis Supposed to be on Bo Her Career Ended

She Passes New Orleans. Her Machinery Gives Out.

She is Abandoned and Blown Up

MEMPHIS, April 28, via CAIRO, 29.

The Vicksburg *Herald* Extra of the 25th, has a dispatch dated off the mouth of Red river, April 23d, stating that at nine o'clock river, April 23d, stating that at nine o clock that evening the famous rebel ram "Webb" ran out of Red river passing all the gunboats and iron clads there, and descended the Mississippi river with lightning speed. When first discovered she had no lights, emitted no smoke, and appeared like a huge mass. She was fired on from the monitor Manhattan, when she immediately showed signs of life and shot past the Manhattan, who signalled the fleet. The Lafayette started in pursuit. The officers of the Manhattan estimates the speed of the Webb at twenty-five miles per hour while passing

them.

The steamer Saratago, from New Orleans
met the Webb at Tunica bend at a quarter to ten. She then attempted to run down the Saratago, but was unsuccessful and con tinued down. It is believed she intends de

tinued down. It is believed she intends destroying our commerce on the Mississippi and probably make an attempt to escape to the Gulf. Some assert that Jeff Davis is very probably on board, making his escape to Havana or other foreign port. If nothing happens the Webb, she can reach New Orleans at daylight to morrow and the mouth of the Mississippi by noon.

CAIRO, April 30.—The steamer Mississippi, from New orleans, has arrived. She reports that the Rebel Ram Webb passed New Orleans in broad day, dist laying the Stars and Stripes. She hoistee the Rebel flag a few miles above Fort St. Phillip. Her condensers got out of order, and she was deserted and blown up. As far as known she inflicted no damage save cutting the telegraph wires. A portion of more crew had arrived wires. A portion of her rew had arrived at New Orleans. The remainder left for parts unknown.

### FROM SELMA, ALABAMA. B Capture of 150 Officers. Destruction of Jackson's Forces.

MOVEMENTS OF JEFFERSON DAVIS HIS ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE. He is accompanied by other Notables. Object to Escape to Trans-Mississippi

He passed through Charlotte, N. C. Ap'1 23 Hampton's Cavalry Escorting Him. Gen. Wilson will probably prevent

A dispatch dated New York, April 27says the Richmond Whig, of the 25th, says: Jeff Davis was at Hillsboro, North Caroli-na, from the 12th to the 14th instant. He then went by rail to Greensboro, whence with an escort of two thousand picked cav-alry, selected from Hampton's and Wheelalry, selected from Hampton's and Wheeler's command, started on horseback due
South to Ashboro and Cheraw. By this
route he left Salisbury and Stoneman about
forty miles to his right. From Cheraw he
probably went Southwest to Columbia S. C.
from which place the country was open before him until he reached the lines of Gens. fore him until he reached the lines of Gens. Canby and Wilson. His only object now is to escape to the Trans-Mississisppi, and he cannot regard himself out of extreme danger until he has run the gauntlet of the United States armies, now operating in Alabama. Davis, Beauregard, Breckenridge, Trenholm, St. John and Regan, all ride in the centre of that forlorn band of two thousand reveals.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Intelligence of the rrival of Jeff Davis and his accompanying agitives as far South as South Carolina, has been received in Washington. It is thought be caught before reaching the Misissippi river.

NEW YORK, April 30th. The Herald's Newbern correspondent say the last positive information of Jeff Davis movements was that he passed through Charlotte on his way southward, escorted by a brigade of cavalry, probably Wade Hampton's, on the 23d instant. As General Wil on was at Macon on the 20th, and virtually teld all southern Georgia, the chances are that Davis cannot escape

LATEST FROM NORTH CAROLINA. Arrival of General Grant. He Effectually Stops the Armistice. Johnston Notified to Surrender.

Johnston Surrenders Terms Same as Those of Grant and Lee. Secretary Stanton's Official Bulletin.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 27 .- A steam city, bringing advices from Newbern that Gen. Grant had effectnally put an end to the armistice agreed upon between Sherman and Johnston. Grant had given Johnston up to 6 o'clock yesterday, Wednesday morn g, to surrender his army. Conditions are ng, to surrender his army. Conditions are anknown. General Grant announced that last night, but is slowly regaining strength. Acting Assistant Surgeon John A. Hall, esumed. Gen Johnston is said to have epplied that if Jefferson Davis and the leated in disgrace. An intercepted letter to a after that hour hostilities would at once be ing general officers of the Confederacy were pardoned and permission given them to leave the country, he would be authori-

zed to accept the terms proposed.

A telegram dated War De will immediately cause proper returns to be made out of the public property in their charge, and statements of the property in each that may be sold upon advertisement and publication, without prejudice to the and publication, without prejudice to the constant of the property in their charge, and statements of the public property in their charge, and statements of the public property in their charge, and statements of the public property in their charge, and statements of the public property in their charge, and statements of the public property in their charge, and statements of the public property in their charge, and statements of the property in their charge, and the property in to Chattahoochie, to General Sherman, of the basis agreed upon between Lee an myself for the Army of Northern Virginia.

and one from Fulton, Tennessee.

They returned on the 22d, having been successful in capturing several officers and men. General Shelby's adjutant was killed. One of the men captured was a fellow who has been passing for Luxton. He confessed having burned the St. Paul, and killing

one man on board of her.

Gen. Osborne hung him from a cottonwood tree at Randelph, and left his body
hanging. His proper name was Wilcox.

Our Captures in Men and Material in Mobile.

New York, April 30.—The Mobile cor-respondence of the same journal says our forces captured there 215 heavy guns, 2,000 stand of arms, and 30,000 bales of cotton, besides immense quantities of corn and other grain, and it is also estimated that 100, 000 bales of cotton and 75,000 barrels of rosin are hidden in the swamps along the Alabama, most of which is within reach of

Over 10,000 stragglers from the rebel over 10,000 straggers from the repet army have given themselves up. Guer-rilla bands infest the neighborhood of our lines, and one party of them went to the Battle House on the night of the 14th, in-tending to assassinate General Granger, who fortunately was not there.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The Post's special ays: President Johnson and Cabinet are says: President Johnson and Cabinet are considering measures for the restoration of order throughout the South. Another proclamation will be issued in a few days for the purpose of encouraging trade and com-

Propositions for retrenchment are going Sherman's army is preparing te march homeward. Part of Sherman's staff arrived here to-day. The troops will return by

The authorities of Prince Georges county. Maryland, offer two hundred dollars reward for the arrest of any accomplices of Booth's within the limits of that county.

The Commercial's Washington correspondent says: Sheridan's troops say they are en route for Texas.

CONCERNING THE BOOTH AFFAIR. There will be no Funeral Ceremonies. DETAILS OF THE CONSPIRACY BEVELOPD. SEVERAL STATEMENTS ERRONEOUS.

Booth was shot through the Neck.

Washington, April 28. It is not known what will be done with Booth's body. There will be no funeral cer-emonies. A rumor prevails that he was sunk in the Potomac river during the night.

Highly important details of the conspiracyare being developed, but no publicity is desired for the present. sired for the present. Several statements of the capture of Booth turn out erroneous. Colonel Baker states that Booth was unable to say but very little after he was shot. The autopsy shows Booth was shot through the neck and not the head.

NEW YORK, April 29. The Herald's Washington special says: The post mortem examination of Booth shows that the ball did not reach the brain, out striking the spinal column, produced instant paralysis. The opinion of the sur-geons is that he must have died a horrible eath, the brain being active and conscious ness complete up to the very moment of dis-

Nearly all the parties directly implicated are now in custody. Payne, the Seward assassin is a brother of the St. Alban raider. There are six brothers, all reckless and daring. Two were with Walkerin Nicaragua. Edwin Booth arrived here to-day to ask for his brother's body. The request will not be granted.

### MOST STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS. Unparalleled Murderous Plot discovered.

Many Unsuspected Parties Involved. Result of the Search for the Assassin.

NEW YORK, April 29 .- The Herald's Washington special says: The search after the assassin of President Lincoln and the would-be murderer of Secretary Seward, has developed a well-laid and deliberately matured plan of assassination and infamous ascality, murder and arson, unparallelled in

the history of crime.

Their investigations have not yet reached a point where it is proper to disclose the intent and various ramifications of this murderous plot. Many unsuspected and unsusting parties are involved.

The evidence is complete to show that it was neither the freak of a mad man nor an act of individual hate, but a scheme concocted by the leaders of the rebellion, and re lied upon by them in the hour of their mos ed, and one of the means access in their great treasonable enterprise

## Interesting From Washington.

Washington, May 1.—The Surgeon General reports that Sccretary Seward stil continues to improve, and that F. W. Seward had a slight hemorage from the scal person in Canada from him, referring in scurilous terms to the death of the late

President was the cause.

Gen. Lee, after his surrender, wrote to General Johnston that further resistance would be useless, and advising him to fol-

would be useless, and advising him to follow suit, &c.

It is said that a large number of Union soldiers are going to Mexico to enlist in the Liberal cause, and several recruiting agents are here quietly at work for that purpose.

The army of the Potomac is coming to this city by way of Fredericksburg. A large number of this army is to be mustered out of the service. Sherman's army is to come to Richmond and there be mustered out.

Seventy-six rebel flags, captured from the Seventy-six rebel flags, captured from the rebel army in Northern Virginia, were formally presented to the War Department today by General Gibbon.

day by General Gibbon.

Information has been received here that Jake Thompson and his co-conspirators have left Canada for Europe.

An attempt was made early this morning by an incendiary to burn Ford's theatre.—
The fire was discovered in time to prevent any serious damage.

A letter from New Orleans, received here to-day by a prominent member of Congress, says: The pro-slavery Union men of that

city are gravitating toward the secessionists, and that they will act together hereafter against the unconditional anti-slavery Union party, unless some change is made in the

party, unless some change is made in the city government.

Forty-nine rebel officers were sent from here to-day to Sundusky, Ohio.

Mrs. Lincoln is still unable to leave her room, in fact scarcely able to rise from her bed. She looks pale and haggard, and fears are entertained if she will ever regain her

former health.

It will probably be several weeks before President Johnson takes up his quarters in the White House. The building is to be refurnished and repainted.

# FRIGHTRUL ACCIDENT.

A Hississippi Steamer blown up with two thousand soldiers on board. Nearly Fitteen Hundred killed, wounded and

St. Louis, April 28. A telegram has been received by the military authorities from New Madrid, that the steamer Sultan, with two thousand paroled prisoners, exploded her boilers, and that fourteen hundred lives were lost.

SECOND DISPATCH. CARIO, April 28.

CARIO, April 28.

The steamer Sultanna, from New Orleans on the evening of the 21st instant, arrived at Vicksburg with her boilers leaking badly. She remained there thirty hours repairing, and had took on 1,996 Federal soldiers and thirty-five officers, lately released from Catawba and Andersonville prisons. She arrived at Memphis last evening, and, after coaling proceeded. About two o'clock a. m., when seven miles above Memphis, she blew up, and immediately took fire, burning to the water's edge. Of 2,106 souls aboard, not more than 700 have been rescued. Five hundred were rescued, and are now in the hospital. Two or three hundred uninjured are at the Soldiers' Home. Captain Mason, of the Sultanna, is supposed to be lost.

At 4 a. m., to-day the river in front of Memphis was covered with soldiers strug-gling for life, many of them badly scalded. Boats immediately went to their rescue, and are still engaged in picking them up. Gen. Washburne immediately organized a board of officers, and they are now at work investigations. tigating the affair

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT. -The man who bliged to be constantly employed to ear obliged to be constantly employed to earn e necessaries of life and support his famithe necessaries of life and support his family, knows not the unhappiness he prays for when he desires wealth and idleness. To be constantly busy is to be always happy.—Persons who have suddenly acquired wealth broken up their active pursuits, and begun to live at their ease, waste away and die in a very short time. Thousands would have been blessings to the world, and added to the common stock of happiness, if they had been content to remain in an humble sphere, and earned every mouthful of food that nourished their bodies. But, no; fashion and wealth took possession of them, and they were completely ruined. They ran away from peace and pleasure, and embra-ced a lingering death. Ye who are sighing ced a lingering death. Ye who are sighing for the pomp and splendor of life, beware! Ye know not what ye wish. Persons who are always busy and go cheerfully to their tasks, are the least disturbed by fluctuations of business, and at night sleep with perfect composure. The idle and the rich are seldom ever contented. They are petulant, fearful, irascible. Bid them good morning, and they scowl. Nature and art appear to have few attractions for them. They are entirely out of their views. While in this state the springs of life are rusting out and state the springs of life are rusting out, and the decay of death has commenced undermining their constitutions.

MR. LINCOLN'S SELF DEVOTION .- The memories of the countless noble words and deeds of the Martyr President, already begin to flow in thick upon us. We read the glowing words—alas! that they are now nade prophetic!—with which he raised the flag over Independence Hall, on Washthe flag the hag over Independence Han, on washington's Birthday, four years ago. On that memorable occasion, looking forward to the official responsibilities and the personnl perils that were before him he uttered these rearkable words:

markable words:
"I have often inquired of myself what
great principle or idea it was that kept this
Confederacy so long together. It was
something in the Declaration of Independsomething in the Deciaration of Independence giving liberty not only to the people of this country, but to the world for all future time. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weights should be lifted from the shoulders of all men, and that all the should be should be seen as the same time.

should have an equal chance. \* \* \* \*

\* \* Now, my friends, can this country be saved upon that basis? If it can, I will consider myself one of the happiest men in the world if I can help to save it.—
But if this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle—I was about to say I would rather be assassinated upon this spot than to surrender it.

WELL SAID AND TRUTHFUL. -The New York Times gives utterance to the following oncerning Gen. Grant:

The grim patience and almost sublime self-forgetfulness which has kept him for so many months on a slow wearisome, compar-atively unbrilliant task of holding Lee and his army as in a vice in Virginia, while his subordinates made the brilliant marches and won the easy victories, is something not much admired by the crowd, but which his-tory will never forget or cease to celebrate. tory will never lorget or cease to celebrate. It is the union of these patient and self-contained qualities with the highest dash and daring—it is the exhibition of the most remarkable energy and sagacity in seizing the opportune moment for the execution of his purpose—it is the combination in his intellect of an all comprehensive vision with the most extraordingry power of exacting tion, which have already placed Gen. Grant in a foremost position among the great mili-tary leaders of all ages.

---If some enterprising publisher would ollect from the London Times, for the past four years, the predictions in behalf of the rebellion, he would have the materials for a highly entertaining book. We wish it rebellion, he would have the materials for a highly entertaining book. We wish it might be done, In England there is a class who would not care to buy; we mean those who, on the strong assertions of the Times, invested in the rebel loan. We have not the slightest idea they would be glad to be thus reminded of their folly. By them the loan and the Times are reliable to the second of their folly. oan and the Times are probably regarded with about equal favor.

ONE cent's worth of stout wire, bent in the shape of the letter U, is a very good protection against burglars. Hang the curved part of the wire on the door knob, and let the two extremities pass through the bow of the key after the door is locked. Then the burglars may rage in vain, unless they break the door down.

HUNTINGDON and BROAD TOP R. R. TRAINS LEAVE MT. DALLAS:

9:25 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. LEAVE HUNTINGDON:

8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

April 7, 7865.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby forbidden from fishing, hunting, driving cattle, or otherwise tresspassing on our premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who are thus found violating, with-

out respect to person.

D. C. McCORMICK,
G. T. McCORMICK,
and others, Heirs of the late Dr. Shoenberger.

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of George Sharp, late of Middle
Woodberry tp., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned by
the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate.

All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against
the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. DAVID M. REPLOGLE,
mar31:\*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the money in the hands of the Executors of the last will, &c., of FREDERICK BERKHEIMER, dec'd, to and amongst legatees and devisees, will attend to the duties of his appointment on FRIDAY, the 31st day of March, instant, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

Marl JNO. P. REED, Auditor.

O YES! O YES!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

Address,

LEVI AGNEW,

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

Bedford, Pa

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman Line) carrying the U. S. Mails, are intended to sail as follows: