BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1865. GLIMPSES AT THE PAST, THE PRESENT, AND THE FUTURE.

Bedford Inquirer.

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 nave 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 glad!y 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 promulrated 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 sla very is not heard within the limits of our wide domain, that we are in deed and in truth a free people. No apology will be necessary 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 can look with any but feelings of deepest sorrow-sorrow for the national honor, that those, our country so fondly cherished, should turn upon her with parracidal hands and use 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,

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 vouchsafed 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 Englishen : even the London Times confesses that his eminence must remain unquestionable : and the Emperor Louis Napoleon orders his 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 selfmade 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 ourpose which enables them to become what Lincoln and Cobden were.

It is the good fortune of England at this time 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 tremendous and incessant agitation, wich exasperated the agricultural, as the anti-slavery agitation had exasperated the commercial interest in England. Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister, yielded to the inevitable logic of the reformers, and brought in the bill repealing the duties upon imported corn, which was approved on the 26th of June, 1846. It was one of the greatest political triumphs in history. It reversed the traditional and cherished policy of a nation, and the result was achieved by solid argument. The grateful nation enriched Mr. Cobden as a recognition of his patriotic service. But his political independence was never 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 Cobde has been one of our firmest and truest friend 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 con scious of the terrible task before us, yet he sincerely believed it would be accomplished. Cobden did not live to hear of the fall of

But from such sorrowful memories let us turn to the contemplation of brighter scenes and happier prospects. It is true that in the beginning we aimed not at abolition, but there's a divinity that shapes our end. The madness of the South drove us to arms, and the stern necessity of an unavoidable war. the stern necessity of an unavoidable war, be the only sure foundation of states, ascending to its complete victory. Happily for How striking the similarity between our first him he died before he heard that the wise 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 conciliation, clemency, and mercy to the thousands of our countrymen whom you and rights and privileges, ended in the establish- which Cobden trusted with all his heart, had suddenly rested from his labors amidst the I know have been deceived or driven into this infernal rebellion. And so I return to tears of a nation. The two men lived for the same great purpose. The true interests where I started from, and again repeat, that of the people of England and of America, is time our people were taught to know that treason is a crime, not a mere political difference, not a mere contest between two have lost two of their noblest friends in Abraham Lincoln and Richard Cobden .parties, in which one succeeded and the other has simply failed. They must know it is treason; for if they had succeeded the Harper's Weekly.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON. His Response to the Loval Southerne The following is President Johnson's re

oly to the loyal Southerners who waited upon him on Monday, April 24th. It is hardly necessary for me on this occa

ion to say that my sympathies and impulse in connection with this nefarious rebellion the in unison with yours. Those who have bassed through this bitter ordeal, and who participated in it to a great extent, are more competent, as I think, to judge and determ-ine the true policy which should be pursued. [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 moment 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 bectedly, in consequence of the sad event, he heinous assassination which has taken lace-in view of all that is before me and the circumstances that surround me—I can-not but feel that your encouragement and kindness are peculiarly acceptable and appro-priate. 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 occ ion, nor to express what my course will h upon questions that may arise. If my past life is no indication of what my future will

life is no indication of what my future will be, my professions were both worthless and empty; and in returning you my sincere thanks for this encouragement and sympa-thy, 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 par-

rercise of clemency and mercy the par-oning power should be exercised with caudoning power should be exercised with cal-tion. I do not give utterance to my opin-ions on this point in any spirit of revenge or unkind feelings. Mercy and elemency have been pretty large ingredients in my compo-sition, having been the Executive of a State, and thereby placed in a position in which it

was necessary to exercise elemency and mer-by. I have been charged with going too far-being too lenient, and have become satisfied that 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 alon s properly exercised that great perogative The time has come, as you who have had to 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 un-derstand the true nature of crime—of crime generally, our people have a high under-standing, as well as of the necessity for its

punishment; but in the catalogue of crime there is one and that the highest known to the laws and the Constitution, of which, since the days of Jefferson and Aaron Burr, 'That is they have become oblivious; Indeed, one who has become dis inguished in treason, and in this rebellio aid that "when traitors become numerous enough treason becomes respectable, and to ne a traitor was to constitute a portion of the aristocracy of the country. God otect the people against such an aristocra Yes, the time has come when the peo

cy. Yes, the time has come when the peo-ple should be taught to understand the ength and breadth, the depth and hight of reason. An individual occupying the high-est position among us was lifted to that po-sition by the free offering of the American people—The highest position on the habi-table globe. This man we have seen, revered and bread amore by if he arred at all err

nd loved—one who, if he erred at all, err-d ever on the side of clemency and mercy. d ever on the side of clemency and mercy. That man we have seen treason strike, hrough 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 as-sassinated the Chief Magistrate of the na-tion_be is but a man_one man after all. 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 forieit with his life. And hence we

our homes, and treason and traitors be driv-en from our land-[Applause-when again

raised impious hands to take away the life of a nation composed of thirty millions of people? What would be the reply to that question? But while in mercy we remem-ber justice, in the language that has been uttered I say, justice toward the leaders, the conscious leaders; but I also say amnesty, excellent of mercy to the She Passes New Orleans.

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-FICE, WASHINGTON, April 28.—General DEPARTMENT, ADJULAT 28.—General PICE, 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 bu-reaus of this Department proceed immedi-ately to reduce the expenses of their respective departments to what is absolutely necessary in view of the immediate reduction 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 All river and inland transportation will be discharged except that required for necessa-ry supplies to troops in the field. Purchas-ers of horses, mules, wagons, and other land transportation will be stopped also. Pur-chases of forage, except what is required for immediate consumption, all purchases for railroad construction and transportation will also be stormed. will also be stopped. 3d. That the Commissary General of Sub-

sistence discontinue the purchase of sup-plies 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

purchases of arms and ammunition, and ma-terials therefore, and reduce the manufacture of arms and ordnance stores in the Govern nent arsenals as rapidly as can be

ment arsenals as rapidly as can be done without injury to the service. 5th That the Corps of Englineers stop work on all field fortifications and other works, except those for which specific ap-propriations have been made by Congress for completion, or that may be required for or oper protection of the works in progress. 6th. That all soldiers in hospitals who re puire no further medical treatment, be hon brably discharged from service with imm liate payment. All officers and enlisted diate payment. All officers and enlisted men who have been prisoners of war, and are now on furloughs 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 out olls 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-

8th. Quartermasters, subsistence engi-eers and provost marsha s, generals of the epartments, will reduce the number of lerks and employees to that absolutely re-uired for closing the business of their res-pective departments, and will without delay eport to the Secretary of War the number equired of each class or grade. The Sureon General will make si ailar reductions of urgeons, nurses and atter dants in his bu-

9th. The Chief of the respective bureaus 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 up on advertisement and publication, without prejudice to the

service. Loth Commissary of Pensions 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, to the end that such as are disposed to become good and loyal citizens of the United States, and and loyal citizens of the United States, and who are proper objects of executive elemen-cy, may be released upon he terms that the President shall deem fit and consistent with the public safety. By order of the Secretary of War. W. A. NICHOLS,

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'123

Hampton's Cavalry Escorting Him.

Gen. Wilson will probably preven his Escape.

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 cay with an escort of two thousand picked cav-alry, selected from Hampton's and Wheel-er'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.

The Herald's Washington special says : The Herald's Washington special says: The post mortem examination of Booth shows that the ball did not reach the brain, but striking the spinal column, produced instant paralysis. The opinion of the sur-geons is that he must have died a horrible death, the brain being active and conscious-ness complete up to the very moment of disom which place the country was open be re him until he reached the lines of Gens Canby and Wilson. His only object now is to escape to the Trans-Missisisppi, and he can ot regard himself out of extreme danger un not regard nimself out of extreme danger du-til he has run the gauntlet of the United States armies, now operating in Alabama. Davis, Beauregard, Breckenridge, Tren-holm, St. John and Regan, all ride in the centre of that forlorn band of two thousand Nearly all the parties directly imp are now in custody. Payne, the Seward assassin is a brother of the St. Alban raider.

cavalry.

sissippi river.

There are six brothers, all reckless and da ring. Two were with Walker in Nicaragua NEW YORK, April 29.—Intelligence of the arrival of Jeff Davis and his accompanying fugitives as far South as South Carolina, has been received in Washington. It is thought he will be caught before reaching the Misring. Two were with Walker in Maragan. Edwin Booth arrived here to day to ask for his brother's body. The request will not be granted. MOST STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.

NEW YORK, April 30th.

Unparalleled Murderous Plot discovered. The Herald's Newbern correspondent say, he last positive information of Jeff Davis novements was that he passed through Many Unsuspected Parties Involved. Result of the Search for the Assassin, harlotte on his way southward, escorted by a brigade of cavalry, probably Wade Ham ton's, on the 23d instant. As General Wi 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 rascality, murder and arson, unparallelled in the history of crime son was at Macon on the 20th, and virtually held 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.

The history of crime. Their investigations have not yet reached a point where it is proper to disclose the in-tent and various ramifications of this mur-derous plot. Many unsuspected and unsus-Johnston Surrenders.

Terms Same as Those of Grant and Lee ted by the leaders of the rebellion, and re lied upon by them in the hour of their mos

Secretary Stanton's Official Bulletin.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 27.—A steam-er arrived here this morning from Moorhead City, bringing advices from Newbern that Gen. Grant had effectually put an end to the armistice agreed upon between Sherman and Lohaston. Grant had given Johnston and Johnston. Grant had given Johnston up to 6 o'clock yesterday, Wednesday morn ng, to surrender his army. Conditions are inknown. General Grant announced that ard had a sight hemorage from the scalp last night, but is slowly regaining strength. Acting Assistant Surgeon John A. Hall, of Lincoln general hospital, was to-day ejec-ted in disgrace. An intercepted letter to a person in Canada from him, referring in scurrilous terms to the death of the late Descident was the cense after that hour hostilities would at once be resumed. Gen Johnston is said to have plied that if Jefferson Davis and the leang general officers of the Confederacy were pardoned and permission given them to leave the country, he would be authori-

to leave the country, he would be authori-zed to accept the terms proposed. A telegram dated War Department, Washington, April 28th, to Major General Dix, says: A dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated at Raleigh, April 26th, 10 P. M., states: "Johnston surrendered the forces in his command, embracing all from here to Chattahoochie, to General Sherman, on the basis agreed upon between Lee and myself for the Army of Northern Virginia." E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. General Johnston that further resistance 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 Potomae is coming to this city by way of Fredericksburg. A large number of this army is to be mastered out of the service. low suit. &c.

Secretary of War.

of the service. Sherman's army is to come to Richmond and there be mustered out. NEW YORK, April 29.—Newbern advices state that Johnston attempted to haggle with Grant for terms which would provide for the pardon of Jeff. Davis and the other Seventy-six rebel flags, captared from the rebel army in Northern Virginia, were for-mally presented to the War Department to-day by General Gibbon. leading insurrectionary conspirators, but the Lieutenant General would listen to nothing, Information has been received here that Jake Thompson and his co-conspirators have left Canada for Europe. and Johnston was compelled to be satisfied with the condition granted to Lee.

CONCERNING THE BOOTH AFFAIR. There will be no Funeral Céremonics. DETAILS OF THE CONSPIRACY DEVELOPD. SEVERAL STATEMENTS ERRONEOUS. Booth was shot through the Neok. WASHINGTON, April 28. It is not known what will be done with Booth's body. There will be no funeral cer-monies. A rumor prevails that he was sunk in the Potomac river during the night. Highly important details of the conspiracy

NEW YORK, April 29.

NEW YORK, April 29.-The Herald's

ecting 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 concoc-

sperate need, and one of the means of ccess in their great treasonable enterprise.

Interesting From Washington

WASHINGTON, May 1.-The Surgeon General reports that Secretary Seward still continues to improve, and that F. W. Sew-

ard had a slight hemorage from the scal

President was the cause.

been biessings to the work, and anter 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 for the pomp and splendor of life, beware ! Yo 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 seld-om 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 sunk in the rotomac river during the night. Highly important details of the conspiracy-are being developed, but no publicity is de-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 autonsy shows Booth was shot through the autopsy shows Booth was shot through the neck and not the head.

have few attractions for them. They entirely out of their views. While in are state the springs of life are rusting out, and the decay of death has commenced under-mining their constitutions

MR. LINCOLN'S SELF DEVOTION .- The MR. LINCOLN'S SELF DEVOTION.—The memories of the countless noble words and deeds of the Martyr President, already be-gin to flow in thick upon us. We read the glowing words—alas! that they are now made prophetic !—with which he raised the flag over Independence Hall, on Wash-ington's Birthday, four years ago. On that memorable occasion, looking forward to the official responsibilities and the personnl per-ils that were before him he uttered these re-markable words :

markable 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 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

from the shoulders of all men, and that all should have an equal chance. * * * * * * * Now, my friends, can this coun-try 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.— Be if the But if this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle—I was about to say I would rather be assassinated upon this wort than to survey as a superior of the same to survey as a superior of the same superior t than to surrender it.

WELL SAID AND TRUTHFUL .- The New

York Times gives utterance to the following concerning Gen. Grant :

concerning 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 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. 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 extraordinary power of co-ordinathe most extraordinary power of co-ordina-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 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 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. NOTICE,

forced upon us the abolition of Slavery. ment of a free and independent nation. The other, beginning in the defence of our national integrity, an overruling and all-wise Providence has led us by a way we knew not until to-day we stand an enfranchised people. England has been in both our chief enemy. Surely, perfide Albion must, to-day, feel 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

tage as we this day enjoy. There are those among us no doubt, who

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, Democratic party should be arrested by orif not national, is now imminently threatning der of the Secretary of War in the future, us. But let us listen not to such (to use no harsher term) unwise counsels. They are States should be seized and held as a hosborn of the gloom of defeated and disappointed political ambition. With the re- at liberty. The treasonable speech of Edturn of our strong-armed warriors to the peaceful pursuits of life and the opening up the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, is too reof the whole country to foreign immigration, cent an occurrence to need more than referover 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

sold and the silver, the iron, the coal, the solution over our land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the St. Lawr includes the sort ever procession in Eagland. The fast as strong impression in Eagland. The label standard of the State the sort ever procession in Eagland. The fast as the most is thas given in the St. Lawr in the Old World or the Value of the fast day until now. It is alpha and is observed with a dignity and pathore which hilts in some spreads brightly before us with out a cloud upon the horizon. Let us reprise the sort ever soldiers and generals, the indomina.

THE INCERSOLL AFFAIR.

The disreputuable proceedings in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards, yesterday, were a logical result of the failure of the of the future such a prospect of wealth, pow- Federal authorities to bring aiders and abeter, granduer and prosperity, as the imagi- tors of treason to justice. Almost, or quite nation of man never conceived this side of ever since the war began, the Ingersoll the fabled Elysium. When Alexander brothers have declaimed against the national wept for another world to conquer, his im- authorities and expressed their sympathy magination had not pictured so fair a heri- with armed traitors upon every favorable opportunity. One of the brothers publicly urged in the darkest days of the war that the will, now that they can no longer frighten Federal Government must be put down, and

upon another occasion he suggested, at a public meeting, that if any member of the the person of the President of the United tage until the original captive should be set ward Ingersoll, in New York, on the eve of

en from our land-[Applause-when again law and order shall reign, and the banner of our country be unfurled over every inch of territory within the area of the United States. [Applause.] In conclusion, let me thank you most profoundly for this encour-agement and manifestation of your regard and respect and assure you that Leep give while every good citizen must deplore the excesses of yesterday, there is nothing in them to excite surprise. The fault lies with the Federal authorities who have failed to and respect, and assure you that I can give no greater assurance regarding the settle-ment of this question, than that I intend to the Federal authorities who have failed to vindicate the majesty of the law, and the event shows that such indulgence leads to infractions of the public peace. We trust that for the future all utterers of treason may be promptly arrested and made to an-swer for their crimes, and not be allowed to go on maddening the passions of loyal men and inciting to riot and disorder.—*Phila*, *Bulletin*, 28th ult. discharge my duty, and in that 1 intend to discharge my duty, and in that way which shall, in the earliest possible hour, bring back peace to our distracted country. And I hope the time is not far distant when our people can all return to their homes and firesides and resume their various ovoca-

Her Machinery Gives Out. She is Abandoned and Blown Up.

river, April 23d, stating that at nine o clock that evening the famous rebel ram "Webb" ran out of Red river passing all the gun-boats 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 Machetter, when the investigation descendent it is treason; for it they had succeeded the life of the nation would have been reft from it—the Union would have been destroyed. Surely the constitution sufficiently defines treason. It consists in levying war against the Union would have been destroyed. 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 Man-hattan estimates the speed of the Webb at treason. It consists in levying war against the United States, and in giving their, ene-miss aid and comfort. With this definition it requires the exercise of no great acumen wenty-five miles per hour while passing

it requires the exercise of no great acumen to ascertain who are traitors. It requires no great perception to tell who have levied war against the United States; nor does it require any great stretch of reasoning to as-certain who has given aid to the enemies of the United States; and when the Govern-ment of the United States does ascertain the other states are the covern-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 down tinued down. It is beneved she intends de-stroying 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 noth-ing happens the Webb, she can reach New ment of the United States does ascertain who are the conscious and intelligent trait-ors, the penalty and the forfeit should be paid. [Applause.] I know how to appre-ciate the condition of being driven from one's home. I can sympathize with him whose all has been taken from him—with him who has been denied the place that gave his children birth. But let us, withal, in the restoration of true Government pro-

ing 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 Mississip-pi, from New orleans, has arrived. She re-ports 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 con-densers got out of order, and she was deser-ted and blown up. As far as known she in-flicted no damage save cut ing the telegraph in the restoration of true Government, pro-ceed temperately and dispassionately, and hope and pray that the time will come, as I believe, when all can return and remain at flicted no damage save cut ling the telegraph wires. A portion of her (new had arrived at New Orleans. The remainder left for parts unknown.

> FROM SELMA, ALABAMA. Capture of 150 Officers.

Destruction of Jackson's Forces.

April 22, off Randolph, Tennessee, that an explicition under command of Brigadier General Osborne started for Brownsville, Fennessee, in three columns, one from Ran-dolph, one by way of the Hatchie river, 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.

The Vicksburg Herald Extra of the 25th, has a dispatch dated off the mouth of Red river, April 23d, stating that at nine o'elock that evening the famous rebel ram tile that the one man on board of her

Gen. Osborne hung him from a cotton-wood tree at Randolph, and left his body hanging. His proper name was Wilcox.

Our Captures in Men and Material in Mobile.

NEW YORK, April 30.-The Mobile corespondence of the same journal says our prees captured there 215 heavy guns, 2,000 tand of arms, and 30,000 bales of cotton, besides immense quantities of corn and oth-or grain, and it is also estimated that 100,er 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 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, intending to assassinate General Granger, who fortunately was not there.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The Post's special says: President Johnson and Cabinet are considering measures for the restoration of order throughout the South. Another roclamation 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 nomeward. Part of Sherman's staff arriv-d here to-day. The troops will return by

The authorities of Prince Georges coun-ty. 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 corres-pondent says: Sheridan's troops say they are en route for Texas.

Robberies by Paroled Rebel Officers and Soldiers.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Times says : Paroled officers and soldiers are robbing the inhabitants in the vicinity of Fredericks-burg. The officers, members of former wealthy families who never did a day's work, declare they will not earn their liv-

ed. The destruction of the Centreville bridge and Croxham's movements towards Tusca-loosa, rendered it impossible for Forrest to carry out his plans. The Cawhaba started yesterday. About seventy-four prisoners were released; they had been well treated. through a long and severe attack of pneumo-nia. He rode six miles for every visit du-ing some of the severest weather of the past winter, and on her recovery presented her with his bill of nearly fffty dollars, re-rendered to his, country by her lamented husband."

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 ty 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 formar health

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.

Mississippi Steamer blown up with two thousand soldiers on board, -- Nearly Filteen Hundred killed, wounded and drowned. apl7:tf.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CARIO, April 28.

CABIO, April 28. The steamer Sultanna, from New Orleans on the evening of the 21st instant, arrived at Vicksburg with her boilers leaking bad-ly. She remained there thirty hours re-pairing, and had took on 1,996 Federal sol-diers 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 hun-dred 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 inves-tiorating the afficient tigating the affair.

Surrender of Morgan's old command. CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 16,

Eastern Kentucky Clear of Rebel Troops LEXINGTON, April 30.—One hundred and five officer's and one thousand men of Eastern Kentucky Clear of Rebel Troops LEXINGTON, April 30.—One hundred and five officer's of thousand men of Eastern Kentucky Clear of Rebel Troops CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, May 20, and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, fre Birt 44, North River. RATES OF PASSAGE: LEXINGTON, April 30.—One hundred and five officer's and one thousand men of Morgan's old command, surrendered to General Hobson at Mount Sterling to-day. Twelve hundred Rebels also surrendered to Hobson's troops. Several hundred deser-ters from the Rebel army also took the oath of annesty, and Eastern Kentucky is now clear of Rebel troops. PUBLIC opinion, as represented by the

PUBLIC opinion, as represented by the press, severely censures Gen. Sherman, for the terms agreed upon with Joe Johnson.— It is a gaeat pity one who fought so well, should prove so poor in diplomacy.

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, 1865.

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 enfor-ced 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.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of George Shaip, late of Middle Woodbery 1p., deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Adminis-tration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make im-mediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticathe same must present them properly authentic ted for settlement. DAVID M. REPLOGLE, mar31.*

mar31:* A UDITOR'S NOTICE .- The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphane' Court of

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 FREDERICK BERKHEIMER, dec'd., to and amongst legatees and deviseos, will attend to the duties of his appointment on FRIDAY, the 31st day of March, instant, at his office, in the Bor-ough of Bedford, when and where all parties in-terested can attend. mar17 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 legal-ly entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he

procures a license. Address, apr. 8, 1864-tf. LEVI AGNEW, Bedford, Pa

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



A PHYSICIAN in Springfield, Mass., was recently called to attend a soldier's widow through a long and severe attack of pneumo-nia. He rode six miles for every visit du-ring some of the severest weather of the