## Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1865. GUERRILLA WARFARE,

Our trans-atlantic cousins, backed by the Copperheads, were wont to tell us on all occasions, since the rebellion began to decline, that the overthrow of the rebel armies would only be the commencement of the horrors of war. The armies of the Confederacy they claimed would spread over the entire Southern territory as one vast swarm of locusts carrying death and destruction to every antagonistic obstacle. Armies were to be swept out of existence by detachments, loyal and patriotic citizens murdered, prop erty destroyed, the nation scarred until the whole land bore the appearance of the passage of the angel of destruction. Happily for us, however, the aristocratic savans of Europe, and their tory allies in this country are no better at divining the future than persons who have not set themselves up as prophets. For our part we have never supposed for a moment that guerrilla war fare could be successfully carried on after the destruction of the great armies which were its neucleus, and the individual who could come to this conclusion, understanding the topography of our country, did so because he desired the inauguration of such a system of murder and rapine.

The last few weeks have entirely solved this much cherished and skillfully cultivated theory. Since the surrender of the armies of Lee and Johnston the guerrilla chiefs have given up all hope of success, and abandoned their ignominious cause by surrendering or disbanding their cut-throats. This is the case of Jeff. Thompson and Mosby. A few short weeks ago and these worthies commanded the admiration of every sympathizer throughout the world, to-day there are "none to do them reverence." To these characters pre-emanently did the rebels at heart look for the great feats which were to tire out the Government and compel it to acknowledge Southern Rights: and we may justly assert that no men in the country understood what could be done in this respect than the two chieftains above named. They were acquainted with every foot of territory, had the confidence of the Southern masses and the daring to execute the most hellish designs. They have seen the futility of such a course and they have abandoned the cause. In the next sixty days not an armed foe of any magnitude will be found from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. So much for the last speculation of the enemies of the republic; the last hope is gone, and the United States to-day, stands the proud mistress of the continent.

#### PUNISHMENT OF REBEL LEADERS.

sition to be made of the leaders of the rebellion. There are those among us, who are ready and willing to advocate a general pardon and restoration to political privileges. Leading journals have not hesitated to ing, sycophantic, newspaper correspondents have hastened to pay their respects to the Arch Traitor Lee, and with characteristic eagerness their employers have published, without a word of disapproval, his miserable plea of the exploded State Rights doo tempered with mercy, we would demand that the leading officers and instigators of desire to enter .- Tribune. the rebellion be punished to the full extent merited by the magnitude of their crimes. Some will no doubt say that General Lee is an honorable man, that Jeff. Davis is a Let treason be made odious. Let the people be taught that it is not only a crime, but the highest crime known to civil laws. should include every unrepenting rebel who and willing rebellion, may not be able to may be able to control them and shape their tranquility.

## NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The New York papers are discussing the expediency of conferring the right of suffrage upon the freedom of the South. As an instance of the astonishing progress made by that class of newspapers, which was until recently the strenuous advocates of the "divine institution" and was sorely exercised with vague fears of amalgamation and miscegenation, we print the following extracts from the New York World, and the Herald

The World says:

without peril to the public tranquility.

lifferent Northern States it has been decide arriously, and there is nothing on the face society to show that one mode of decading it is not just as good as another. In some of the Northern States we have universal negro suffrage; in others, negro suffrage with a property qualification; in others, no negro suffrage at all. Our negro population is so insignificant that all these methods are equally and perfectly safe. But in some of the Southern States, the negroes approximate in numbers to the whites. We do not believe that in super States, the colored mate in numbers to the writes. We do no believe that, in such States, the colore population, when possessing freedom an the means of education can be permanently excluded from the elective franchise.

The Herald remarks: The exclusion of free negroes from the right of suffrage is a necessity of negro slavery, but where slavery does not exist there is no such necessity. Give the emancipated negroes of the rebol States, then, in the reconstruction of those States, then, in the level of the construction of those States, the right to vote along with the whites. There need be no fear that this concession will lead to negro social equality. Negroes vote in New York, and yet in New York there is no appearance. proach to negro social equality. Society take care of itself in the matter, as it everything else affecting its peace and

After such sentiments from such source what will Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison and Gerret Smith do, their occupation will be gone, their thunder stolen, their missio ended. We confess that we had not expec ted, and were somewhat surprised sudden and radical a change, but as it is be it.

#### THE BREAKING UP OF OUR ARMY.

The great volunteer army of the Union is n process of disruption. The old Army of the Potomac has already ceased to exist as a unitary body, and the ranks of its various corps are in process of depletion. The old Army of Sherman is terminating its long battle march which began at Atlanta on year ago, by marching into Virginia, where in a short time its body will be regularly dissolved. All over the land-in the hospitals at the recruiting rendezvous, and in the camps-soldiers are receiving honorable discharges from the service in which they have done such noble and effective work. We suppose the month of May will not have passed before our army will be reduced to one-quarter of the strength at which it has been maintained during the last three

It is an immense work that this American Volunteer Army has achieved. Immense suffering they have borne; sublime heroism they have exhibited. Immortal honors they have won.

They return to their homes with the grand usness that they have effected their work, that they have crushed the Rebellion saved the Union, and won for themselves and for us a country.

The army will be resolved into the grea oody of the citizens of the republic. For-The war is virtually at an end. Peace is eign critics-ignorant of America and the character of its people and its army-have at hand, and with its return, come grave often told us what a dangerous body this questions of state to be discussed and deciarmy would be to the country at large if ev-Prominent among these is the dispoer it achieved victory in the South. We knew this to be nonsense; and now we will show its falsehood to the world. The men who left their farms, their workshops, their stores and their offices to don the army blue speak approvingly of such a scheme. Fawn- and shoulder the musket, will now doff their military costume and return to the peaceful avocations of civil life-never again to take up arms, unless their country is again menaced, when they will do it with an alacrity equal to that they have already exhibited.

We welcome home our brave soldiers. trine, as an excuse for his treason. We are Let their country receive them with pride not of the number of those who harbor and gratitude, and let every one do all in his feelings of revenge, but in a spirit of justice, power to give them place and practical aid in the pursuits and professions which they may

## STABILITY OF THE REPUBLIC.

There can be no doubt that the absolutist statesmen of Europe have looked toward high-toned gentleman, and therefore they the United States for an exemplification of orable transes, easily dealt with. Hon- their dogma, that the fatal weakness of a contradictions in terms. Let there be no this theory, they have confidently predicted such sickly sentimentality in our dealings a failure of the present war, as an effort to with perjured traitors. Let there be a full, maintain national unity. They have asserfree pardon and exemption from confiscation ted its cause to have been the original want and disfranchisement for the well meaning of a sufficiently cohesive element. They but ignorant and misguided masses; for have been quick to accept our rapid growth their intelligent but wicked, perjured, trait- as an unnatural one, only awaiting a suffiorous, leaders a gallows high as Haman's. cient test to be annihilated at a blow. Their Let them be divided into three classes, and surprise will be great when they hear that the most prominent, such as Lee and Davis, the rebel generalissimo has laid down his be punished with the most ignominious arms; -that the rebel president wander death known to our laws, so that the most for a hiding place without capital or cabi fertile imagination may not be able to throw net;—that the war office has lost its army, about them the slightest film of romance. the treasury its doubtful treasurers, the territory its every port. But we doubt if any fact will obtrude itself with such startling significance upon their minds as the fact Let the second class be expatriated and the that the republican system has recovered third disfranchised. These three classes within a week from a shock which would probably have been fatal to any monarchical is likely to exercise an influence prejudicial polity—the successful assassination of the to peace and good will. The punishment executive. We are taught from experience of the first is necessary, in order, that a what has been the fate of those European wholesome fear and respect for the laws nations whose sovereignshave fallen beneath may be engendered, that of the second and the sudden blow of conspirators. If they third, that those, who have been in open have not become the immediate prey for an anarchy which has overturned every vestige seize the reins of state government and of law and regular succession, they have inwield them to the prejudice of the Union variably groped along in confusion and conand of Loyal citizens, but that loyal men stant danger for months, sometimes for vears. We have presented to them the policy in the interest of freedom, education distasteful but potent truth, that the execuand industry. In such a policy alone can tive officer of a republic, as well as the powe have any guarantee of future peace and litical existence of a king, never dies; nay, that its existence is never so vigorous as when encompassed by a great danger .-With what surprise will those statesmen regard our quick recovery from the shock of assassination, who fear or hope for a more successful Orsini, as they desire the perpetuity or the downfall of the French Em pire! The events of the last two weeks are prolific with experience; and if they teach any thing, they teach that the fate of the American Union hangs not on a single life, that its fabric rests not upon a foundation which even a united South can loosen. To the chagrin of the Roebucks and the Bonapartes, it will now be said in Europe,

conarchical Europe has thought to deny, tried, but a fact of history. If Lincoln's death has filled us with an universal grief, it has also had this good result, that we can now claim to have undergone with success gal principle. every test of stability known to the experience of nations. - Boston Daily Advertiser

#### NATIONAL DEBT AND U. S. STOCKS. The creation of national debts is not

to make it the most convenient and best form of personal property, is a modern wonder. The debt of Great Britain was begun by raising a million sterling by loan in 1692, and when her great contest with Louis XIV, was terminated, the debt had reached fifty millions. Many statesmen and economists were then alarmed at the great burden which had been imposed upon the industry of the country, but when the war of the Austrian succession had swelled this amount to eighty millions, Macauly says that historians and orators pronounced the case to be desperate. But when was again broke out, and the national debt was rapidly carried up to one hundred and forty millions, men of theory and business both pronounced that the fatal day had certainly prived David Hume said that, although, by taxing its energies to the utmost, country might possibly live through it, the experiment must never be repeated, -even a small increase might be fatal. Granville said the nation must sink under it unles some portion of the load was borne by the American Colonies, and the attempt to impose this load produced the war of the revolution, and instead of diminishing, added another hundred millions to burden. Again. says Macaulay, was England given over, but again she was more prosperous than ever before. But when at the close of her Napoleonic wars, in 1846, this debt had been swelled up to the enormous sum of over eight hundred millions sterling, or four thousand three hundred million dollars, or nearly one half the entire property of the United Kingdom, the stoutest heart, the firmest believer in National progress and national development, might well have been appalled. But in the very face of this mountain obligation, -to say nothing of her vast colonial possessions,—the property of the British nation has been more than trebled, and her debt is now a charge of but 122 per cent. against it. All that Great Britain has done in paying her debt, we shall do, and more, with ours. We have vast territories untouched by the plow, mines of all precious metals of which we have hardly opened the doors, a population full of life. nergy, enterprise and industry, and the accumulated wealth of money and labor of the old countries pouring into the lap of our giant and ever-to-be-united republic. Du ring the fiercest and most exhausting of all possible wars, we have demonstrated our national strength-and all the world over, national strength is but another name for national credit. "As good as United Stocks" will soon be synonymous the world over with "as good as British Consols. For our part, we think a U. S. Treasur note, bearing seven and three-tenths annual interest, is just as much better than British Consols as the rate of interest is higher. Some of our timid brethren, who shipped their gold to London and invested in consols, are now glad to sell out and invest at ome at a round loss,-and serves them

conclusion that letters of explanation are not his forte. He has now fallen back upon his dignity and appeals to the public for a vindication of his character. We think that with his report and letter of explanation before them, the public will have no great difficulty in making up their verdict.

PITIABLE.—The case of the man about own who write editorials on compron

#### From the London News of April 12th. American Claims on England.

At length it seems to be admitted that the tide of fortune in America has changed. Our public men and public writers no longer speculate upon the establishment of a ew Confederacy of Southern slave owners. ven journals who have been most constant to the cause of secession assume that the game is lost, and that before long the scontending parties will come to some agreement and lay down their arms. The question which now occupies publicattention is, what course the American Government will pursue towards this country when the war is over. Will the vast armies which have overrun the Slave States, and threaten to overwhelm the last hope of the Confederacy netly dissolve, each man returning to the hield of peaceful labor; or, intoxicated with success, will they pour across the St. Law-rence, and strive to inflict upon this country a crushing humiliation? The question is indeed momentous, and the recent debates on the Canada defences prove that the opinions of the most prominent men in Parlia-ment furnish slight consolation for those who ook for united counsel in a great emer-

It may be fairly assumed that no reasona-It may be tairly assumed that no reasonable man, either on this or on the other side of the Atlantic, would desire war. No doubt if any such danger should threaten the two countries, the effort of every statesman in the world would be directed to avert so terrible a calamity. The real question is whether the statesmen on either side would be as nowerful as they would be will be will be as nowerful as they would be will be will be as nowerful as they would be will be w

any signs of the coming storm. What are the wrongs of which these quarrelsome people of the Union complain, and which should lead to hostilities? It is singular that the them, but no doubt we shall become adapted only question more which can life them.

aut which is now no longer a theory yet unversaries of the United States in the press have adopted the same view. It would be strange indeed if it were otherwise. For be it observed, there is no dispute as to any le-gal principle. The law is admitted by both governments. The American Government does not, of course, insist that a neutral power is always responsible for the acts of hostile cruisers equipped in its rorts. There may cruisers equipped in its ports. There may be cases in which a neutral government may have failed to arrest an armed cruiser, not withstanding the utmost vigilance. But a modern improvement, but the ability of a modern improvement, but the ability of a neutral government is responsible if it negreat nation to provide for a great debt, and glects to exercise due vigilance, and by this

neglect an armed cruiser is permitted to es-These are legal principles admitted by both governments. The whole question is simply whether there was or was not neglect in the case of the Alabama. It is a question of fact, which in a dispute between individuals would be determined by a jury, and in a dispute between nations ought to be determined by some impartial judges, selected by both parties. It is idle to suppose, after what has been said in Parliament, that the

what has been said in Parliament, that the
people of this country would engage in war
rather than refer this question of disputed
fact to arbitration, and the Americans are
of much the same way of thinking.
With two people so bent upon keeping
the peace as the people of this country and
the people of the United States appear to be and with the only matter of dispute reduce to a simple question of fact, which both side are ready to refer arbitration, it is surely no unreasonable to believe that the peace be tween this country and America may be pre-served, though the civil war were to cease

#### NAPOLEON'S PROPOSED ALLIANCE

The following is the full statement of the London Morning Advertiser, concerning the reported alliance between France and Eng-land for the "protection of Mexico"—al-

ready referred to:
"On receipt of the news of the fall of Richmond, Louis Papoleon proposed to Lord Cowley, that England and France should, by a treaty offensive and defensive, make common cause against the United States of America; that in the event of Can ada being attacked by them. France should assist England with all her land and sea for and that in the event of the states "openly or overtly attacking the Emperor Maximillian or in any wise endangering his throne," England should, in conjunction with Frarce, "defend and support Maximillian in the same manner and on the same conditions as they sustained the Sultan of Turkey against the aggression of

"I do not know how this very cool overtu has been received by our government, bu we know what its emphasic answer ought to o be. On the re-assembling of Parliame next week, this important subject is sure receive immediate attention, and the id-will be denounced in the strongest langua which Parliamentary notions of propriet will allow. Still more deep will be the ir dignation of the country at the proposal for the whole nation still smarts at the re nembrance of the manner in which Lou Napoleon treated us in our unfortunate alliance with him in the case of the Crimeau of the proposed alliance even for a day, it would kindle a flame in the national bosom which would be productive of more serious effect than the overthrow of a cabinet."

### Important Decision.

A decision involving the liability of a rail-coad company for the baggage of a passen-ger, lost in passing over connecting roads for which the ticket was sold has recently been lecided for the cumpany. The case was that of Swarzenberger against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and was an action for the recovery of damages for the loss of a carpet bag containing clothing to the amount of \$728 in gold, and a watch and chain valned at \$130. The plaint iff took passage at Philadelphia for Cincinnati. The Court, (Strong, J.) held that the de-

fendants are not common carriers except be tween Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The A CHANGE OF BASE.—The individual, who recently wrote a letter explanatory of the Poor House report, has come to the Philadelphis to Chairman and Pittsburgh. They were under no obligation to carry the plaintiff beyond the termination of their route, or to transport his luggage. It is true they received the fare for the whole distance from Philadelphis to Chairman. all, it might raise a presumption of an agree ment to carry over the entire route betwee the two cities. But contemporaneous with the receipt of the fare, and as evide with the receipt of the fare, and as evidence of the contract into which they entered, they gave the plantiff a ticket informing him that they assumed no responsibility for his carriage, and if course for the carriage of his luggage, beyind Pittsburgh. They notice a him that they acced only as agents for the carriers, whose route extended westward from Pittsburg, ad not at all for themselves. With this express disclaimer of personal libability, there is no possibility of implying an ability, there is nepossibility of implying an agreement. Theplaintiff's remedy is not agreement. The plaintiff's remedy is not against them but against the company which undertook for that portion of upon which the urpet bag was lost.

> JEFF DAVIS SPECIE LOST .- Colone Clark of the Rebel army, who was captured y one of our scotting parties while endea oring to escape from Richmond on one of the last trains from the doomed city, asserts that he was in charge of all the specie which was removed from Richmond; that when his train broke down, and he found it impossible to get it of the track and off again and seeing our forces approaching, he or-dered it set on file, and that all his efforts to save the specie were unavailing; that the soldiers brok; open the kegs, and amid the excitement and tumult, soldiers and citizens appropriated all there was. He asserts that he knows that no other amounts of specie, not in the peckets of its owners, were taken from Richard, and that this lot was all stolen. He states urther that the amount has been sastly over-estimated, and confirms the statement heretofore made by General Grant, that it amounted only to about \$200,000. Colonel Clark was an old regular army officer, previous to the break-ing out of the wa, and is a near relative of one of our most distinguished naval officers, to whom he communicated the above statements. He is stil a prisoner in our hands, and his truthfulness is not doubted by any.

whether the statesmen on either side would be as powerful as they would be willing, and this can only be solved by considering the nature of "the fierce democracy" which is so much dreaded by some people in this country.

But even if the people of the United States were more disposed to engage in war than they appear to be, it is difficult to discern any signs of the coming storm. What are the wrongs of which these quarrelsome people of the University of the University of the people of the United States has been nothing brought to market; but bacon formerly \$10 per pound can now be had for 10 cents. Coffee is 50 cents per pound, instead of \$50, and so on. These this process is the last few days, that in prices is very striking. We can scarcely realize stying so many cents for so many dollars, and then the occasional clink of silver almost astonishes our ears, so long unaccustomed to such sounds. As yet there has been nothing brought to market; but bacon formerly \$10 per pound can now be in the process of the last few days, that in prices is very striking. We can scarcely realize stying so many cents for so many dollars, and then the occasional clink of silver almost astonishes our ears, so long unaccustomed to such sounds. As yet there has been nothing brought to market; but bacon formerly \$10 per pound can now be in the process of the last few days, that in prices is very striking. We can scarcely realize stying so many cents for so many dollars, and then the occasional clink of silver almost astonishes our ears, so long unaccustomed to such sounds. As yet there has been nothing brought to market; but bacon formerly \$10 per pound can now be in the process of the last few days, that in prices is very striking. PRICES IN RAILIGH, N. C .- Among the lead to hostilities? It is singular that the only question upon which any difficulty is now felt is that of the losses inflicted by the Alabama. Our New York correspondent distinctly says that there is a general feeling on this subject in America, and he has no doubt that a demand will be made upon the English Government for a sum of money to compensate the losses inflicted by that cruiser

There was indeed, a time when this might

#### MOVEMENTS OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Operations of Stoneman's Force The pursuit of Jeff Davis to be continued "as long as there is a horse left."-Direct Telegraph communication with Macon.

KNOXVILLE, May 2.

A man on one of the railroad trains captured by Stoneman's cavalry, between Greens burg and Salisbury, says Jeff Davis was on the same train, on his way to Charlotte, S. C., but learning the railroad was cut above

and below, he, with other passengers, escaped and returned to Greensburg.

Stoneman's cavalry is now in the valley of of the Saluda river, with headquarters at Andersonville, S. C., and are scouting from Andersonvine, S. C., and are scouting from there towards Augusta, Ga., with instruc-tions that if they can hear of Jeff Davis and his treasure, to follow him as long as there is a horse left.

The infantry portion of Stoneman's con mand is engaged in clearing the mountains of bushwhackers, guerrillas and horse thieves and are making clean work.

KNOXVILLE, May 2-10 P. M. Information from Stoneman's cavalry states that Jeff Davis was at Yorkville, S. C., on the 29th ult., and Stoneman's forces came in on the following day. Davis has one day's start of Stoneman.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

Washington, May 3.

A distinguished army officer this morning mentioned as a fact that there is now telegraphic communication between Macon and Washington, a portion of the lines extending through Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, where we have no troops.

He also stated that the same wires which were but recently used by the rebels, are now used in transmitting the President's proclamation offering rewards for the arrest of Jeff Davis and others.

f Jeff Davis and others.
The Navy Department will, in a shor time, sell many of the wooden vessels which were purchased to meet pressing emergen-

Narrow Escape of Davis.-He and His nartu surrounded.-News of his capture soon expected.

WASHINGTON, May 8. Official intelligence has reached Washing on, that on the 4th inst., Jeff. Davis an is confrerees were surprised and nearly cap tured by Stoneman's forces, at Washingto Ga., that this rebel party beat a confused and hasty retreat before Stoneman's mer came upon them, and that although Jeff company for the time eluded the pursuit of our troops, they are entirely sur of escape. News is momentarily expected of the capture of the rebel President and

## THE ACCESSORIES TO THE MURDER

Indignant disclaimer by Beverly Tucker.-The assassins to be surrendered by Canada.

MONTREAL, May 4. Beverly Tucker, for whom a reward of \$25,000 has been offered by the United States Government, publishes a letter saying that whoever asserts that he had anything to do whoever asserts that he had anything to do with the assassins, or knowledge of the plot to capture Lincoln or Seward, blackens his soul with perjury. He never heard of Booth or any of the others arrested, before the assassination, and he was not here when Booth was. He has sent for a copy of the evidence as a to disapproper it.

dence so as to disapprove it.

The Herald's Washington special says:
Our Consul-General in Canada has given notice to the authorities that all the ident Lincoln must be surrendered the United States authorities

## The Assassination Abroad.

FATHER POINT, L. C., May 8 The Hibernian arrived off this point this

The news by the Nova Scotia of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln was published throughout England on the 26th of April, and created profound sensation. The strongest feelings of sympathy, indignation and orror were universally expressed, and those mite as much indignation as the warmest nds of the North. In all places it was the all-pervading topic, and caused almost a total suspension of business, particularly in Liverpool and Manchester.

On Wednesday there was only a day session of Parliament. The attendance was

very slim, only about 60 members being present. They all signed the following adess which was presented the same evening

o Mr. Adams:
"We, the undersigned, members House of Commons, have learned with the deepest regret and horror that the President of the United States has been deprived of life by an act of violence, and we express our sympathy at the sad event to the American Minister now in London, a o declare onr hope and confidence in the future of that geeat country, which we trus will continue to be associated with enlighten d freedom, and peaceful relations with thi

and everyother country."

The Times of the 27th says: "This evening it may be expected that the leaders of the great parties in the House of Commons will take the opportunity of expressing, in the name of the nation, the horror which is everywhere felt at crime, and of assuring the American people that, whatever differ-ence of opinion may exist in this country as the present war, there is but one feeling f sympathy with them at the loss of an hon-st and highminded Magistrate."

The London and provincial journals alike lescribe the intense excitement which the news created, and all unite in warm eulogi ums upon Mr. Lincoln, and bitter denunci ations of the assassination.

#### Rebel attempt to introduce the Yellow Fever into the North.

. HALIFAX, N. S., May 6. Bermuda papers contain long accounts of the judicial investigations now being held at St. George's of theattempt of Dr. Black-burn to introduce the yellow fever into New York, Philadelphia and other Northern

Blackburn visited Bermuda ostensibly or a philanthropic mission, in connection with the causes of the yellow fever, and the evi-dence shows he collected while there, bedding and clothing taken from fever pat that he purchased and infected new ing, which he packed in trunks and left in ing, which he packed in trunks and ten-charge of parties, with orders to forward them to New York in the spring.

One witness testified that Blackburn represented himself as a Confederate agent, whose mission was the destruction of the

# PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESI-

The Day of Humiliation and Prayer Postponed-The First of June Appointed Instead of the 25th of May.

By the President of the United States A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by my proclamation of the 25th instant, Thursday, the 25th day of next month, was recommended as a day of special humiliation and prayer, in consequence of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States; but whereas my attention has since been called to the fact that the day aforesaid is sacred to a large number of Christians as one of rejoicing for the ascension of the Savior.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby suggest that the religious services aforesaid should be postponed until, Thursday, the first day of June next.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto my hand and caused the seal of the Uni-ted States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 29th day of April in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON. By the President:
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State

PENNSYLNANIA, SS.:

In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pendsyl-vania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Said Commonwealth.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has, by his proclamation, fixed the 1st day of June next as a day of humiliation and mourning for the death, by assassination, of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, and for humbling ourselves before Almighty God, in order that the bereavement may be

Sanctified to the nation.

And whereas, It is most fit and meet that said proclamation, harmonizing as it does with all our feelings and spmpathies, should be everywhere respectfully obeyed; Now, therefore, I, ANDREW G. CUR-TIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth,

do issue this my proclamation, earnestly recommending the people of this Commonwealth to set apart THURSDAY, the first wealth to set apart THURSDAY, the first day of June next, as a day of humilation and mourning, and in conformity with the President's proclamation, then to assemble in their respective places of worship, there to unite in solemn service to Almighty God, in memory of the good man who has been removed; so that all shall be occupied at the same time, in contemplation of his virthe same time in contemplation of his virtues and in sorrow for his sudden and vio ent end.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of State, at Harrisburg, this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth. By the Governor:

ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

## IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION. Rewards for Prominent Rebels-Jeff. Davis, Clay, Thompson, San ders, Cleary, and Tucker.

A Washington dispatch of May 3d gives the following important proclamation:

WHEREAS, It appears from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice, that the atrocious murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, was incited, concerted and procured by and between Jeff. Davis, late of Richmond, Virginia, and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N. Sanders, W. C. Cleary, and other rebels and traitors, against the Government of the United States, harbored in Canada—

Now, therefore, I, ANDREW JOHN-SON, President of the United States, do offer for said persons, or either of them, the following: A Washington dispatch of May 3d give

following:
Fifty thousand dollars for the arrest of Jeff. Davis, \$25,000 for the arrest of Clement C. Clay, \$25,000 for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, late of Mississippi, \$25,000 for arrest of George N. for the arrest of Beverly Tucker, and \$10,000 for the arrest of William C. Cleary, late clerk of Clement C. Clay.

The Provost Marshal General is directed

to cause a description of said persons, with a notice of the above rewards, to be pub-

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto my hand, and caused the seal to be affixed. my hand, and caused the sear to be anaced.

Done at Washington this second day of
May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

ANDREW JOHNSON. By W. HUNTER, Acting Sec'y of State.

#### The Return of the Pennsylvania Troops to their Homes.

HARRISBURG, May 5 Governor Curtin goes to Washington to-day, for the purpose of arranging with the War Department the localities at which Pennsylvania troops are to be mustered out of the service and paid.

of the service and paid.

The Pennsylvania regiments in Sherman's army, it is now understood, will be brought to Harrisburg, where they will be mustered out and paid. The object of the Governor is to prevent the delay and embarrassment which have heretofore attended the muster ing out and payment of troops at this post, and make arrangements by which the men will be able to reach their homes in different parts of the State, with the least possible delay.

## Health of Secretary Seward and Son.

WASHINGTON, May 6-9 p. m. To Hon. E. M. Stanton: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State is better than at any time since his injury.
Mr. F. Seward's condition is most encour-

[Signed.] J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

NEW YORK, May 6.-The Times Washngton special says:
The condition of Mr. Seward is such that there is every prospect of his resuming official duties within a week or ten days.

Twenty-one States, including Louisi ana, Tennessee and Arkansas, have now, through their Legislatures, ratified the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery. There is no doubt but that New Hampshire, Connecticut, Iowa, Oregon and California will follow their example in due season. The assent of but one more member of the Union will then be required to make the Amendment the law of the land, provided Amendment the law of the land, provided Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas are recognized as organized States. Some ex-slave State will in that case, have the honor of giving the casting vote for freedom. Will it be Kentucky, North Carolina or Florida? As to Delaware and New Jersey, they occupy the unenviable position of dogs in the manger, endeavoring to delay what they cannot hope to prevent. The Amendment will be passed in spite of them, and by the votes of States a thousand times more deeply interested in the perpetuity of the accursed institution, and more vitally affected by its abolition, than these free and semi-free menials of the slave power have ever been or The World says:

If, after order and stability are restored in the South, the Southern people shall see fit to admit the freedmen to a participation in the South the Southern people shall see fit to admit the freedmen to a participation in the elective franchise, it may be wise and politic for them to do so. But this is a matter of which they are the experienced. That assassin's hand. The only crisis before not every first magnitude. We are of opinion the most formidable of all—perhaps the most formidable of lawer first magnitude. We are of opinion the most generation of security in the most generation of security in the most generation of security in the most generation of the section of the most generation of the most generation of the most generation of the most generation of the section of the section of the most generation of the section of the most generation of the section of the section of the section of the most generation of the section of the most generation of the section of the section of the section of the section of the most generation of the section of the section of the section of the most generation of the section of the section of the most generation of the section of the s

### FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Beginning of Prosperous Peace in the State-Staves Declared Free in North Carolina-A Proclama-tion by Gov. Vance.

NEW YORK, May 7. Raliegh letters of April 28th and 30th, state that General Sherman and staff left that day for Charleston and Savannah, thence going to Richmond to meet his army which was to leave Raleigh, the next Monday.—Sherman has issued an order announcing the final agreement of surrender by Johnston. He prohibits all foraging, and provides certain ways to relieve the pressing wants of the inhabitants.

The 10th and 23d Corps remain in the

wants of the inhabitants.

The 10th and 23d Corps remain in the Department of North Carolina, together with Kilpatrick's cavalry. Stoneman's cavalry is ordered to East Tennessee, and Wilson's to the Tennessee river, near Decatur, Alabama

Son's to the rennessee river, near Jovana, Alabama.

General Howard and the Army of the Tennessee will march to Richmond. Gen. Slocum and the Army of Georgia will also

march to Richmond.

The rebel army are all leaving for their homes, many taking their arms with them, and some trouble is apprehended from those who took their arms and went away on their arms. own hook.

Gen. Johnston has endeavored to carry

out the terms agreed upon, but the time in-tervening between the first and second agreements caused some demoralization. A movement is on foot to recognize the State government.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

Washington, May 7.

Gen. Schofield has issued the following important order: Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Army of the Ohio-Raleigh, N. C., April 28, 1865.—
To remove a doubt which seems to exist in the minds of some of the people of North Carolina, it is hereby declared that by virtue of the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 1st, 1863, all persons in this State, heretofore held as slaves, are now free, and that it is the duty of the army to maintain the freedom of such persons. It is recommended to former masters of freedmen to employ them as hired servants at reasonable wages, and it is recommended to freedmen, that when allowed to do so, they remain with their former masto do so, they remain with their former mas-ters, and labor faithfully so long as they shall be treated kindly, and paid reasonable wages, or that they immediately seek em-ployment elsewhere in the kind of work to which they are accustomed. It is not well which they are accustomed. It is not well for them to congregate about towns or mili-tary camps. They will not be supported in

By command of Major General Schofield.

The following is published in the Raleigh papers of the 3d inst.: STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA EX. DEPT., )

GREENSBOROUGH, April 28, 1865. Whereas, By the recent surrender of the principal armies of the Confederate States, further resistance to the forces of the United States has become vain and would result in a useless waste of blood. And Whereas, All the natural disorders attendant upon the disbanding of large armies are upon us, and the country is filled with numerous bands of citizens and soldiers disposed to do violence to persons and proper

osed to do violence to persons and proper-

Now, therefore, I, Izbulon D. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, in the sincere hope of averting some of the many evils which threaten us, do issue this, my proclamation, commanding all such persons to abstain from any and all acts of lawlessesses to avoid a searchlying together. persons to abstain from any and all acts of lawlessness; to avoid assembling together in crowds in all towns and cities or doing anything whatsoever calculated to cause ex-citement, andearmestly appealing to all good citizens who are now at home, to remain there, and to all soldiers of this State to re-tire quietly to their homes, and exert themthe quietly to their homes, and exert themselves in preserving order, should it become necessary for the protection of citizens. I also appeal to the good and true soldiers of North Carolina, whether they have been surrendered and paroled, or otherwise, to unite themselves together in sufficient numbers in the various counties of the State under the superintendence of the civil magistrates thereof to elect or stay any bodies of lawless and unprincipled men who may of lawless and unprincipled men who may be committing depredations upon the persons or property of peaceable citizens, assuring them that it will be no violation of the parole to do so; and I would assure my fellow-citizens generally that under God I will do all that may be in my power to settle the government of the State, to restore the civil authority in her borders, and to further the great ends of peace, domestic tranquili-ty and the general welfare of the people. Without their aid I am powerless to do

By the Governor.
M. McPHETORS, Private Secretary.

## FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

An indefinite Armistice declared between our Forces and Kirby Smith's .- Surrender of Dick Taylor .- A Crevasse on the Mississippi. Thirty-five Miles of Country Inundated.

ST. Louis, May 3. It is officially contradicted that there are any of Jeff. Thompson's troops in southeast Missouri, and the rumors of an invasion of the State are without foundation.

The Vicksburg Herald says that the head-quarters of the Department of the Missisan indefinite armistice through the department, beginning at 9 o'clock, on the 28th ult., was agreed upon by General Dana, of the United States forces, and General Hodge commanding the rebels in that section. NEW ORLEANS, May 3, via Cario, May 8

Gen. A. J. Smith, with his command, oc-cupied Montgomery, Alabama, on the 25th ult., and General Steele occupied Selma on the 27th.

On Sunday last Gen. Canby met Dick Taylor 15 miles from Mobile, and opened negotiations for the surrender of the rebel forces. Nothing decisive was determined upon; but Taylor was allowed several days to consider the proposition. It is believed he has acceded to the terms before this, as he must have been influenced to that end by the surrender of Johnston.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

Information was received at army headquarters to-day of the final and complete sur-render of Dick Taylor's forces in Alabama and Mississippi to General Canby. NEW ORLEANS, April 29, via Cario, May 5.

Two hundred and sixty-seven officers, ranking as officers from co who were captured at Mobile, arrived here

The river continues rising, though the levee six miles below the break at Algiers was repaired to-dey, and little damage was done. The Times correspondent says that the country on the east side of the Tunica landing to Bayon Sara was completely inunded of the country of the country

New two-dollar counterfeit bills on the Farmer's Bank of Lancaster are in circula-