Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1865.

THE LATE COMPROMISES WITH THE REBELS.

The reader will smile at the above caption and ridicule the idea of any sane man, great or small, insinuating that there was a compromise with any of the numerous rebel leaders in the late surrenders. The dispositio to laugh, however, at such puerile and riliculous stupidity, will not remove from our midst the impression endeavored to be created among the ignorant and credulous by certain unscrupulous partizans. It is a prominent article of the faith of the valiant and hapless leaders of the Copperhead Democracy of Bedford county, to maintain the very semblance of consistency to be a jewel. They believe that the desertion of an upro oted political principle would breed a lack of confidence in their disciples, which might lead to results involving the very existence of the Party, or its entire overthrow. This has been their dogmatic course for a number of years. We are happy to be able to tell them now, however, that this game is exhausted, that the people are becoming acquainted with the exploded dogmas which hey have so long, and with so much hardihood, foisted upon them. The policy which has long been followed, that of making the people believe any thing, and do anything the name of the Democracy, is about in the same stages of dissolution as the rebellion. Though it will take years to convince the leaders of this potent truth ; they have been so long accustomed to misleading the masses, belieing and deceiving them, and when they do settle down country, and its cotton-so' much greater to facts and principles they will be as closely than gold, and still so much less than kingscrutinized and suspected by the intelligent will have no attribute of royalty but what of their own party, as the convict who has it pays into the revenue. A tax on Southjust returned from Cape Colony or Van Dieern cotton will be quite as easily collected man's Land.

as on Northern petroleum or manufactures. If we understand the term compromise, it and besides the articles must be had-the means a mutual agreement to settle differenworld wants it. ces with concessions of claims by the parties. A mutual agreement without the consequenerty to pay the national debt; but if we do ces of fear, compulsion, or other unwilling motive. And we assert here without fear not pay a dollar of the principal in ten years, that fraction will be reduced one-half of contradiction, when an arrangement is entered into readily by a beaten party, to ources. We shall doubtless wind up the avoid a worse alternative, it is no compro war and square all accounts with a national mise, it is a surrender. The word comprodebt of three thousand millions on about 18 mise has covered a multitude of sins, but no per cent. of the present national wealth one has ever, until now, so roundly abused but, according to its rate of increase (127 it. As an illustration of our idea, Gen. per cent.) from 1850 to 1860,-in 1875 this Lee asks Cen. Grant on what terms he will receive the surrender of the army of Nordebt will be less than nine per cent. But our ability to pay the national debt needs no thern Virginia. These are almost the predemonstration; but as some of us have cise words. Gen. Grant encloses his terms. looked upon the dark side, we may as well Gen. Lee scrutinizes them closely. He sees have a glance at the sunshine. that he not only surrenders himself and army, but Slavery, State Rights, Southern the market,-but for a short time the Gov-Confederacy, and everything but life and ernment will need money to pay off the arprivate property, but to save the latter, it my and settle up the expenses of the war. nust be done, the terms must be accepted. Only about two hundred millions more of And this is a compromise, forsooth? How the second series of the 7-30 Loan remain much like a compromise, indeed !. The one contracting party asks for the terms upon to be taken, and when it is finally with drawn, there is no doubt that it will rise to a which he will be permitted to surrender his army, the other dictates the terms upon handsome premium, and at the rate it is which he will grant him life, and then the now going, some time within the next sixty poor miserable toady, who has been unfortudays will see the last of this series. Mr nate enough to have claimed at the outset of Jay Cooke, the subscription agent, announ the rebellion, that our troubles could only be settled by compromise, for consistency, tells his ignorant and deluded followers that the at par from three to four months"-but SURRENDER was a COMPROMISE. The parties who desire to invest at par in the man who can be duped in this way, we have U. S. Loan, bearing seven and three-tenths no doubt, will die a Copperhead, and he annual interest, and in three years, convertought to.

THE CAPTURE OF JEFF. DAVIS. bond should make their preparations accor-The capture of Jeff. Davis has been the dingly. Many of the best financial authorment of the week. Full de-

THE 7.30s AND THE END OF THE WAR. The greatest war in modern history has nded in triumph. The country has demonthe ballot-box, but it would exclude many trated the vastness of its power. We knew white. This, it seems to us, is the dictate it was great ; now all the world knows it. of reason, prudence and common sense Our neighbors across the water, who said while to exclude an entire class, merely be our very greatness was our weakness-that cause they have not as white skins as the we should never hold together-that we must rest of us, can be referred to nothing but to fall to pieces, and very small pieces at thatblind and slavish prejudice. Let us imagnow take off their hats and beg to assure us ine that two men are pefore us-one has of their "most distinguished consideration." fought and bled in the service of his coun-Verily? a young nation that can raise two try, but his skin is black; the other's soul millions of fighting men and two thousand s black with treason, and hands red with millions of money, just for the asking, is worthy of being "considered." They told the blood of his murdered countrymen ; but us we could not carry on the war six months

burgh Gazette. without begging for loans in European mar-THE CAPTURE kets. We did carry on such a war as they never dreamed of, for four years, and never asked for a dollar; and they now wish to **JEFF. DAVIS** buy our bonds at an advance of fifty per cent. over last year's prices. Governmen stocks are quoted as brisk and in demand HE IS SURPRISED AT IRand well they may be, for the time will soon WINSVILLE, GA., ON come when no more will be offered. The national expenses will soon be down to a THE 10th INST. peace footing, and, instead of a Treasury budget of nine hundred millions, Secretary HIS PERSONAL STAFF SECURED. McCulloch will ask us for about a third of THE REBEL POST-MASthat sum. And how much easier it will be to raise this in peace than in war! The TER-GENERAL TAKEN. millions of soldiers who have so long made it a business to destroy life and property JEFF TRIES TO ESCAPE IN will return to pursuits of industry, and the

WOMEN'S CLOTHES. now ravaged fields will whiten with new HIS IDEAS ON "MAGNANIMITY. harvests. Instead of reading every morning that so many miles of railroad have been WHAT MRS. DAVIS SAYS. destroyed, it will be that "so many new avenues to material wealth have been opened.

A PAINFUL MISTAKE The South itself will be compelled to beau its share of the burden it imposed on the

The Ex-President to be brought directly to Washington.

OF

OFFICIAL

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 13. Maj. Gen. Dix :- The following dispatch just received from Gen. Wilson, announces the surprise and capture of Jefferson Davis and his staff, by Col. Pritchard and the Michigan Cavalry, on the morning of the 10th inst., at Irwinsville, in Irwin County, Geor-

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Secretary of War. MACON, Ga., May 12, 1865-11 a. m. Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant and Hon. Secre-War ;tary of

tary of War;— I have the honor to report that at day-light of the 10th inst., Col. Pritchard, com-manding 4th Michigan Cavalry, captured Jeff Davis and family, with Reagan, Post-Master-General; Col. Harrison, Private Secretary; Col. Johnson, A. D. C.; Col. Morris, Col. Lubbeck, Lieut. Hathaway and others. Col. Pritchard surprised their camp at Irwinsville, in Irwin county, Ga., 75 miles south east of this place. They will be here to-morrow night, and will be forwarded under strong guard without delay. I will

under strong guard without delay. I will send further particulars at once. J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major-General.

SECOND DISPATCH. WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 14.

Maj. Gen. John A. Dix .- The following details of the capture of Jefferson Davis, while attempting to make his escape in his wife's clothes, have been received from Major Gen. Wilson. EDWIN M. STANTON.

MACON, Ga., May 12-11 a. m. E. M. Stanton, Sec. of War

ced in February "that the first two hundred The following dispatch announcing the apture of Jeff Davis has just been handed ac by Col. Minty, commanding Second millions of 7-30's will probably be taken in they were taken in less than two. So that

HD. ORS., 4TH MICHIGAN CAVALRY, CUMBERLANDVILLE, Ga., May 11, 1865. To Capt. T. W. Scott, A. G. Second Di

ible into a 6-20 six per cent. gold interes SIR : I have the honor to report that at daylight yesterday, at Irwinsville, I sur-prised and captured Jeff Davis and family ogether with his wife, sisters and brother ; believe that the Government will be his Postmaster-General, Reagan

A fight ensued, both parties exhibiting States, while in those which composed the the greatest determination. Fifteen min-utes elapsed before the mistake was discovlate confederacy it is indispensible. This, of course, would admit all the colored men to

ared. The firing in this skirmish was the first warning that Davis received. The captors report that he hastily put on one of his wife's dresses and started for the woods, closely followed by our mcn, who at first thought him a woman, but seeing his boots while he was running, they suspected bis ser at once

boots while he was a short one, and the Rebel The race was a short one, and the Rebel President was soon brought to bay. He brandished a bowie-knife and showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the per-suasions of Colt's revolvers, without com-

pelling the men to fire. He expressed great indignation at the en-ergy with which he was pursued, saying that he had believed our Government more mag-nanimous than to hunt down women and

Mrs. Davis remarked to Col. Harden after the excitement was over that the men had better not provoke the President, or "he hight hurt some of 'em.'' Reagan behaves himself with dignity and

The party, evidently, were making for the

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major General.

FROM EUROPE. The Horrors Over the Assassinatio-

A Great Sympathy Meetsng in London-Speeches by Prominent Englishmen-A Letter of Condoe to America from Austria. HALIFAX, May 10 .- The steamship Asia

as arrived, with Liverpool advices of April 30th YMPATHY FROM THE PEOPLE OF LONDON. LONDON, April 30.—On Saturday evening an immense public meeting convened, under the auspices of the Emancipation Society, in St James' Hall, to express their feelings

of grief and horror at the assasination of President Lincoln, and sympathy with the Government and people of the United States, and with Mrs. Lincoln, Mr. Seward,

and his family. The galleries of the Hall were draped in black, and over the end gallery hung the American flag. The hall was crowded with an audience who manifosted not merely warm admiration for the character and caacity of the late President, and sincere sympathy with the people of the United States in their loss, but their hearty approval of the great cause Mr. Lincoln represent ed. The platform contained an array of Par liamentary gentlemen and many leading cit-izens of the metropolis. Many ladies were present, a majority of whom were in mour-

present, a majority of whom were in mour-ning. Various resolutions were carried, not merely with unanimity, but with an in-tense feeling rarely seen at public meetings. The chair was occupied by Wm. Evans, president of the Emancipation Society. Messrs, Foster, Stansfield, Leathean, Tay-lor, Potter, Baxter, and Baines, members of Parliament, commenced the proceedings with expressions of their deep sympathy with the American Government and people, and their entire confidence in the Adminis-tration of President Johnson. The chair-man was supported by wenty influential man was supported by wenty influential members of parliament at d a large array of distinguished vice-presidents, representing every section of the community. Letters every section of the community. Letters of sympathy were read from Sir Charles Lyell, Lord Houlton, and others. Wm. E. Foster, M. P., moved the first resolution : "That this meeting desires to give utter-ance to the feelings of grief and horror with which it has heard of the assassination of President Lincoln and the murderous attack or Ms. Samard and to converte Mys. Linon Mr. Seward, and to convey to Mrs. Lin-coln and the United States Government and

coln and the United States Government and people the expression of its profound sym-pathy and heave be conductance." Mr. Foster said this was a time when the tie of blood binding Englishmen to Ameri-cans was indeed truly felt—a thrill of grief, horror and indignation, which had passed through the length and b eadth of Europe, and especially possesses the heart of every Englishman, as though some painful calam-ity had fallen on himself. [Cheers.] This meeting would, he hoped, send by the ship which left their shores that night its sympaeft their shores that night its sympa-

thy with the widows and orphans and the country who had lost their faith for the fu-ture. He was confident in the belief they had so learned the lesson of common history his Pri- that they could prove what strength a free and Christian people have to bear up against every blow like this, though it be such a blow as had rarely fallen upon any common-wealth. He expressed his convictions that so several important names, and a train o five wagons and three ambulances, making President Johnson would continue Presi-dent Lincoln's work of restoring peace to the country; and ensuing freedom to all who dwell in it. [Cheering.] dwell in it. [Cheering.] P. A. Taylor, M. P., seconded the reso-lution, and expressed his deep sympathy with the American nation, which had lost a with the American nation, which Lincoln's worthy successor of Washington. Lincoln's great task had been fulfilled. He had great task had been fulfilled. crushed the rebellion of the sk and the destroyer had not withered one leaf in the chaplet of his glory. He had no fear that the Government of the United States would fall into a career of revengeful retrition. He asked the audience to remember that years a portion of the press and people had heaped every epithet of abuse upon Lincoln, and were now trying to do the same thing by Johnson. [Cries of shame.] He felt confident that the efforts of the new Government would be continued in the same Cheers. Mr. Leathem, M. P., brother-in-law of John Bright, concurred in the hearty trib-ute paid to the character and services of President Johnson. They had seen Ameria pass triumphantly through gigantic per-its, and they confidently expected she would come out with equal fortitude and equal dignity from what was perhaps, the last and greatest of her triumph. Mr. Stransfield (M. P.) moved the next resolution, viz: "That this meeting desires to express its entire confidence in the determination and power of the people and Gov-rnment of the United States to carry out to the fullest extent the policy of which Abraham Lincoln's Presi lential career was the embodiment, and to establish free in-stitutions throughout the whole American Barnyblic " Mr. Stransfield said they had met not only Mr. Stransheld said the r had met not only to give expression of their horror at a deed so foul that history could produce no paral-lel, but to show their sympathy for the cause which begins by being honorable and great, to be righteous, and which, by the acts and by the life of its martyr President, had now become sacred in their eyes. [Loud cheers] The South had been fighting for the avowed and deliberate unreced it prometing and and deliberate purpose of promoting and perpetuating human slavery. It attempted o found its subsistence upon a national rime, and had met the deserved fate of those who set themselves against the laws of God and man. The North had been fighting for a common country, which they could share, but which they would not allow to be torn asunder. Step by step the North rose to the height of the great and holy ar North rose to the height of the great and noly ar-gument on which its cause was founded. Each delay, each defeat seemed only to make their resolvement, higher and purer. When the South has finally abolished sla-

He was sure all prayed that the Govern-ment and the people might be true to the example of him who was the guide of their SURRENDER OF DICK TAYLOR.

Mr. J. B. Potter, M. P., seconded the Mr. J. B. Potter, M. P., seconded the motion, and said he now stood in Parliament the successor of Richard Cobden, whose object was equalled with that of Lincoln, to digaify labor. Mr. Lincoln destroyed sla-very in America, and it should be their wish to destroy serfdom at home. He trusted the result of the conflict of America would be to give an impetus to the cause of reform in Europe

be to give an impetus to the cause of reform in Europe. Mr. Baxter, M. P., supported the reso-lution, and expressed his hearty concurrence with the eloquent tributes paid to the mem-ory of President Lincoln. All the events of the last four yaers dwindled into insignifi-cance before the issue involved in the great contest in America. Not only was the great usestion of slaver, involved in the contest.

take in ill part our good-natured allu question of slavery involved in the contest. but the question of constitutional govern-ment all over the world. He did not believe the great cause depended on any single life, and felt confident the American people

would hurry to a triumphant issue the policy and principles of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Stanley, second son of Lord Stanley, of Aldersly, member of the Cabinet expres-sed his admiration of the character of Mr. Lincoln.

American people are going to forget that action of the Democratic party at Chicago. They may be, and we trust they will be chari-table toward their fellow-citizens individual-Professor Fawsett also supported the res-Mr. Shaw Le Fevre, M. P., said the men who elected Lincoln could not be wrong in their choice of Johnson.

ly, who were so discouraged and demoral-ized in the dark period of the war. Forti-Mr. Caird, M. P., moved that copies

Ted in the dark period of the war. Forti-tude in adversity is not within every man's power. It depends largely upon a man's natural temperament, and upon his previous cultivation of the great moral element, faith. A person, last August, might have conceived the war "a failure," and have favored negotiations with the Richmond Governhere candy, in F., moved that copies of the foregoing recolutions be placed in the hands of Mr. Adams for transmission to the President of the United States, Mrs. Lin-coln, and Mr. Seward. He paid a warm compliment to the American minister, whose moderation, firmness, and conciliation had been the best preservation of peace between the two countries

the two countries. The resolutions were supported by Messrs. Greenfell, Curren, and Ewing, members of Parliament, and the Revs. Neuman Hall and Mason Jones. Cyrus W. Field was called for, and was received with great applause. He thanked

ceived with great applause. He thanked e Chairman and the meeting, on behalf of the American people, for their deep sympa-thy with the thirty millions on the other side of the Atlantic who were mourning the eath of Abraham Lincoln. The weekly papers all coincide with the aily press in remarks of Lincoln's assassition of the sentiments and policies of

nation. The Army and Navy Gazette, says: "Nothing for many years has moved Eng-land like the telegram announcing the event." It pays a warm tribute to Lincoln's memory, and says the more one looks at the facts the more one sees that, although Pres-dent Lincoln is dead, the Confederates are homelessly beaten. it that all attempt to mystify or evade its true meaning is vain. Every man in the country knows that it condemned the war as a "failure," and that it demanded that "immediate efforts be made for the cessa-tion of hostilities." In that regard the Democratic party is irreversibly doomed. The people, in the very thick of the war, punished that act by the most withering rebuke known to our political history. The fate they will hereafter visit upon the party will be as much more severe as the fake-hood of its assumptions and the fate corner

opelessly beaten. The assassination continues to be the all-ervading topic. Addresses of sympathy nd indignation are most numerous. Par-ament will vote an address on the 1st of will be as much more severe as the fals hood of its assumptions and the fatal conse

Napoleon sent a messenger to the Ameri-

an minister. The Prussian Government and Chamber

lso give expression of their sympathy. In the House of Lord's on the 27th, Earl Russell gave notice that on the 1st of May he would move an address to the Crown ex-pressing the sorrow and indignation of the House at the assassination of the President of the United States, and praying her Majesty to convey an expression of those feel-ings to the Government of the United

Earl Derby hoped the Government had taken pains to ascertain whether there was nothing in the form of the motion rendering it in the slightest degree doubtful whether unanimous assent would be given by the House to the motion. As proposed, the matter was unprecedented. He was quite certain the expression of sorrow and indig-nation for the atrocions set committed would not only meet with the unanimous assent of the House, but would represent the feelings f every man, woman, and child in her

Iajesty's dominions. Earl Russell said the Earl of Derby was correct in saying the circumstances were happily unprecedented, and he hoped there would be nothing in the form of the motion which would cause objection to be taken to

In the House of Commons Sir George Grey, in the absence of Lord Palmerston, gave notice similar to that given by Earl Russell in the House of Lords, adding the Kentucky.

CINOINNATI, MAY 11.—A special despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette, dated Cairo 9th says : The following despatch has been received at Headquarters, Memphis, from General Canby, via Senatolia on the 6th.

HD. QRS. MILITARY DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, CITRONELLE, May 4, 1865.

MISSISSIPPI, CITRONELLE, May 4, 1865.) Lieutenant General Taylor has this day surrendered to me with the forces under his command on substantially the same terms accepted by General Lee. (Signed.). E. R. S. CANBY. General Washburne has also received a dispatch of the same import from General Canby, dated Mobile, May 5th.

Kentucky. Hon. Henry Wilson in his speech before the American Anti-Slavery Society in New Yerk on Wednesday, said: Thave received a letter from an emiment and distinguished military man in Ken-the says that slavery surrendered in Kentucky on the 23d of April. They have emisted in that State under the law giving freedom to the black man who will enlist in the service of the United States, about 25, 000 men. This officer says he has given to vives and children more than 500 free pa-pers in a day. The Governor has called his the odubt they will adopt the constitutional mendment. This amendment I regard to ye slavery will perish. Let us see to it be short of the thing itself perishes there were. THE FATE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. me of our Democratic cotemporaries forever. ions to

take in ill part our good-natured allusions to the sad figure now presented by the Chicago platform. They call it ungenerous to twit the party about that, when it is now so lustily shouting glory for the national triumph. Well, we are sorry. We did not think they were so sensitive. Henceforth we will try to remember that even the smallest pleasantry upon that subject is a great cruelty, and there shall be no more of it. Yet our friends must not imagine that the American people are going to forget that THE ONE-YEAR MEN.—A Washington telegram to the New York Tribune states that an order from the War Department was read on Monday to the troops stationed at Fairfax, announcing that the names of all one-year men were to be reported within ten days, to be returned to their State Cap-itals and mustered out of service. The or-der is supposed to be grenzed der is supposed to be general.

U. S. 7-80 LOAN.

The sale of the first series of \$300,000,000 of the 7-30 Loan was completed on the 31st of March. 1865. The sale of the second series of Three Hun dred Millions, payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1865, was begun on the 1st of April. In the short space of thirty days, over One Hundred Millions of this series have been sold-leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions to be lisposed of. The interest if payable semi-annual ly in currency on the 15th of December and 15th of June by Coupons attached to each note, which are readily cashed anywhere. It amounts to

negotiations with the Richmond Govern-ment, without any positively bad motive. It might come from weakness, and not at all from wickedness. But though individual Democrate may be judged ever so liberally, the Democratic party itself cannot be. Party organizations are judged by their acts solely, and never get the benefit of charity. Striving for the rule of the country, their title to that trust is always strictly scanned: One cent per day on a \$50 note. title to that trust is always strictly scanned; and if wrong, they are repudiated. The Chicago platform stands, before all the world, as the authentic, deliberate exposi-Two cents " " " \$100 " and all all 8500 " Ten \$1000 . 4 20 and wanter Democratic party in the last and most trying year of the war. It is so distinct and explic-it that all attempt to mystify or evade its true meaning is vain. Every man in the \$5000 " \$1 MORE AND MORE DESIRABLE.

The Rebellion is suppressed, and the Govern nent has already adopted measures to reduce excenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footng, thus withdrawing from market as borrower and purchaser.

ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and constitutes

Great Popular Loan of the People.

The Seven Thirty Notes are convertible on their aturity, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.

The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Ciies Counties or States and the interest is not just as soon as it became clear that it would be carried; and now it is out flat-footed for Negro Suffrage—a pretty sure sign that the measure will soon be adopted. We quote from the *Herald* of Tuesday: "But there is another matter upon which provident Johnson seems to he hesitating, and where he need not hesitate at all. We where the measure of measure of the second se taxed unless on a surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hundred dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent, per annum, according to the rate levied on other

efer to the question of negro suffrage. The exclusion of free negroes from the right of SUBSCRIBE QUICKLY.

where slavery does not exist there is no such Less than \$200,000,000 of the loan author by the last Congress are now in the market. This of the rebel States, then, in the recon struc-amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, tion of those States, the right to vote along will all be subscribed for within two months, 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 approach to negro social equality. Society will take care on closing the subscriptions to other Loans. It itself in this matter, as it does in every- now seems probable that no considerabl

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, PHILADELPHIA.

SUBSDRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the

quences of its policy is more distinctly revealed by the actual result of the war. No explation will be accepted short of utter destruction. The sooner that individual Democrats recognize this, and prepare themselves for some other political organi-zation, the better for their own credit and for the good of the country .- N. Y. times THE WAY TO SPIKE THE ABOLITION SUN!-The New York Herald never leads, GOLD BEARING BONDS. Which are always worth a premium but only follows public opinion upon all questions relating to slavery and the negro. FREE FROM TAXATION. It came out for the Anti-Slavery Pro-hibitory Amendment to the Constitution just as soon as it became clear that it would

This is the

tails will be found in this paper. With this government. For four long years this nation has contended for this consummation, with a singleness of purpose which has won for us the admiration of our enemies. And to-day we have the proud satisfaction of eeing upon our banners, in letters of living light, the triumph of our sacred cause. Heaven be praised! The valiant men and true, who have braved death for their country's salvation will soon return to the peaceavocations of life and all will go on again as "merry as a marriage bell." How cheering the thought. Oh America :

"There is no other land like thee, No dearer shore, Thou art the shelter of the free. The home, the port of liberty, Thou hast been, and shall ever be Till time is o'er. Ere I forget to think upon My land, shall mother curse the son She bore."

The capture of this noted character, whos country?" name will be handed down to future generations as the most horrid ingrate that even attempted parricide, will blast the hopes of every traitor throughout the world. And we are happy to say that the ridiculous ca- other door in our State, and restore to thos per cut by this fallen culprit at the time of his capture, is a fit finale to the slave-holders have proved themselves to be loyal, patri rebellion. The details will be read by his many adherents with mortification and shame and they will curse, with bitter oaths, the day they followed the lead of this man. We of 1836. At that time well-dressed gentle have heard men assert over and over again that the rebel President, like Hannibal, would administer his own potion, or die selling his life as dearly as possible. But alas, Jeff is only human, and his friends bad pulpit, the forum, the top-room and the prophets. He will arrive in Washington in brothel, that abolitionists should not talk a few days, it is hoped, and he will be placed and that negroes should not vote. on trial for Treason or for being accessory to the assassination of President Lincoln. It the right to talk as much as they please and is quite probable that there is a rope in store where they please; since William Lloyd for him. It should be a strong one, and Garrison has walked the streets of Charlesour hope is that he will find the end of it.

TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS -The Court for the trial of the Washington assassination conspirators convened on Wednesday. The prisoners arraigned are Harold, Atzerot, Payne, Arnold, McLaughlin Mudd, and Mrs. Suratt .- Each of the prisoners designated counsel but none appeared except the gentleman named by Dr. Mudd. The prisoners respectfully plead not guilty.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIR that infamous judicial dictum, that a colored CLE BROUGHT TO GRIEF.-President Johnman "has no rights which a white man is son has signed the death warrant of Bowles bound to respect." Mulligan and Hersey, leaders of the knights of the golden circle. They were tried at Indianapolis, and convicted of treasonable but there are plenty of States, in the conconspiracy. They are to be executed on the 19th inst.

able to fund such portions of its debt, as it vate Secretary, Col. Harrison; Col. John-son, Aid-de-Camp on Davis's Staff; Col. Morris Lubbeck, and Lieut. Hathaway; alcapture ends the last remnant of the rebel may not be ready to pay as it falls due, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

It would take but a fraction of our prop

-by the development of the national re

The national loans will soon be out of

most perfect success. Had not a most painful mistake occurred, y which the 4th Michigan and 1st Wiscon-The spirit of slavery-for that spirit was by no means confined to the slaveholding in came in conflict, we should have done etter. This mistake cost us two killed and lieut. Boutle wounded through the arm in States-wrote the word "white" in the constitution of Pennsylvania, excluding an enthe 4th Michigan, and four men wounded in the 1st Wisconsin. This occurred just at daylight, after we had captured the camp. By the advance of the 1st Winconsin they tire class of her citizens from the ballot box -a class, all of whom were natives of the country, and a large proportion of them worthy, intelligent, honest men-while foreigners, however ignorant, vicious and de-

by the advance of the 1st winconsin they were mistaken for the enemy. I returned to this point last night, and shall move right on to Macon, without wait-ing orders from you, as directed, feeling that the whole object of the expedition is acbased, utter strangers to the genius and spirit of our institutions, and incapable of understanding them even if they had tried. It will take me at least three days to reach were, after a short delay, admitted to all

Macon, as we are 75 miles out and our stock much exhausted. I hope to reach Hawkthe privileges of citizenship. We were go ing to say "after a short probation," but insville to night. I have the honor, &c., B. D. PRITCHARD, Lieut. Col. 4th Michigan Cavalry. there was no probation about it. The question was not "Are you fit to be a citizen ?"' but, "How long have you been in the

We say nothing against our laws of natu

But now, since abolitionists have regained

ton, and made speeches there, and since

black men wear the livery of the nation,

We do not say that the word LOYAL ought

be inserted in its stead in Pennsylvania;

The 1st Wisconsin belongs to Lagrange's Brigade of McCooke's Division, and had been sent due east by Gen. Croxton, via. ralization. Many good citizens have come Dublin. Col. Minty had distributed his com in through that door, and we do not wish all along the south bank of the Ocmulgee to see it shut ; but we desire to unbar an and Altamaha. This accounts for the collision between parts of the First and Second Divisions, and of our citizens who, although not white hows the zeal of the command in the pur-I have directed increased vigilance on the otic and brave, privileges which they once enjoyed, but of which they were unjustly part of the command, in the hope of catch-

ng the other assassins. Our dispositions of men are good, and so deprived by the Conventional Convention far none of the Rebel chiefs have been able men and scholars united with coarse and

to get through. be before last, 11 miles south of here. Will send further details as soon as rebrutal mobs to sustain slavery, and at that time it was agreed by the common consent of all these classes, representatives of the eived.

J. H. WILSON. Brevet Major-Gen. MACON, GA., May 13-9:30 a. m.

Hon. E. M. Stanton Sec. of War : Lieut. Col. Hardee, commanding the 1st Wisconsin has just arrived from Irwins ville. He struck the trail of Davis at Dub lin, Laurens county, on the evening of the 7th, and followed him closely night and day through the pine wilderness of Aligator

and battle valiantly in its defence, we say Creek and Green Swamp, via Cumberlandille, to Irwinsville. At Cumberlandville, Col. Harden met Col. that in all fairness we must let them vote When the right was taken away from them Pritchard with 150 picked men and horses

in Pennsylvania, the advocates of the meas of the 4th Michigan. Harden followed the trail directly ure contended that it was expedient; but even this miserable plea cannot be urged while Pritchard, having fresher horses, pushed down the Ocmulgee toward Hope-well, and thence by House Creek to Irwins-ville, arriving there at midnight of the 9th. Jeff Davis had not arrived. now. Let the word "white," therefore, be expunged from our State Constitution, and let it drift down among the cast-off barbarisms and follies of a by-gone era, along with

From a citizen Pritchard learned that his party were encamped two miles out of the town. He made dispositions of his men, and surrounded the camp before day.

Harden had camped, at 9 p. m. within two miles, as he afterwards learned, from The trail being too indistinct to follow, he

when the South has infany aboutshed sin-very throughout the States, then victory would finally crown the cause. Throughout all this period Lincoln guided his country with honor. If anything could strengthen

but there are plenty of States, in the con-stitutions of which it ought to be inserted; it would be a good word in all the border fired upon by men of the 4th Michigan. The trail being too indistinct to follow, he pushed on at 3.a. m., and had gone but little more than one mile when his advance was

The Common Council of London, the American Chamber of Commerce, of Liv-erpool, and public bodies in various parts of England have adopted resolutions of sym-pathy and indignation

pathy and indignation. Large numbers of Germans in London

ams. The Americans in London, at the call of Fernando Wood, assembled in considerable numbers at the Grosvenor Hotel, on the 27th to give expression of their sentiments, but at the suggestion of Mr. Adams, who sent a message to that effect, the meeting ad-journed till the 1st of May, when a great meeting of Americans will take place at St. James's Hall, under the Presidency of Mr.

Adams.

Adams. The *Times* of the 28th, says: It is not using language of hyperbole in describing the prevailing manifestations of feeling as unexampled. President Lincoln was only

chief of a foreign State with which we were not unfrequently in diplomatic or political collision. He might have been regarded as not much more to us than the head of any soon effect a complete restoration of the Union, with the complete emancipation of the negro. Mr. Linech died for that prin-tiple, but his death was not the symbol of ts defeat. But of its glorious triumph. most unprecedented expressions of feeling from the constituted authorities.

The Confederate Mason writes to the In dex to repel the assertion of Secretary Stan-ton, in a letter of Mr. Adams', that the acts were planned and set on foot by the rebels under pretence of avenging the South and aiding the rebel cause. He denies that Mr. Stanton has any evidence to substantiate his assertion, and says none will view the crime with more abhorrance than the people

of the South.

The Times, editorially referring to this etter, rejoices to see Mason repudiate the rime, and says if the Southern States themelves do not utterly and even more emphat ically renounce it and its authors, they will forfeit all the sympathy which remains as the solace of their misfortunes.

A despatch from Paris says that Napole on, on receiving the news of Mr. Lincoln'

death, sent one of his aides-de-camp to call on Minister Bigelow, and to request him to convey to President Johnson the expression of profound affliction and sorrow with which the odious crime had inspired the Emperor.

It is reported that Queen Victoria will send a letter of condolence to Mrs. Lincoln, and express her sympathy with the Ameri-

an people. Herr Von Bismark, Prince Minister Prussia, has addressed a letter to the Uni-ted States minister at Berlin, and it was personally delivered by an under Secretary State.

CONDOLENCE FROM AUSTRIA

Addresses of condolence to the American people have passed the lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath unanimously. The Austrian and Swiss Government have

forwarded addresses.

The New York *Tribute* calls upon President Johason to order a general jail delivery of all persons committed for talk-ing treason; but to hold on to all assassins derivery of all persons committee to tast assauss and conspirators to murder, house-burners and highway robbers, and to give the latter a speedy trial and execute them promptly if convicted. That is just what is being done,

In order that citizens of every town and section gun of Northern Abolitionists, and will expel or neutralize the fire-eating political of the country may be afforded facilities for taking elements of the South for all time to come. Indeed, nothing half so effective could be the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have employed as negro suffrage to weed out the intractable secessionists from the Southern States. Put them to that test of loyalty, generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom and there will be no necessity for notices to mit or oaths of allegiance; but, best of all, they have confidence, and who only are to be resquit or oaths of allegiance; but, best of all the political agitation of the negro question in every shape and form, will be ended North and South." ponsible for the delivery of the notes for which hey receive orders. JAY COOKE,

North and South." This mode "of spiking the guns of the Abolitionists" will afford them the highest satisfaction, and we will guarantee that it will prove effectual. Let the Adminis-tration two it ration try it. Ist NATIONAL BANK of HOLLIDAYSBURG.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.—The Secretary of State instructed Mr. Adams, our Minister to the Court of St. James, to further remonstrate with the British Government FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA. FIRST NATIONAL BANK of HUNTINGDON. NATIONAL BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG. against the continued fitting out of pirates RUPP, SHANNON & CO., Bedford.

against the continued nting out of pirates in English ports to prey upon American commerce, and he accordingly addressed Earl Russell on the subject, who replied: "I cannot refrain from observing that Her REED & SCHELL, " May 12:3m Majesty's Government have been far more successful in preventing breaches of neu-trality with regard to the fitting out of cru-isers to take part in the civil war in North U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY America, than the Government of the United States were in preventing the fitting out of BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS. ships-of-war to aid the South American Republic, in their revolt against Spain, which, however, then stood in the relation

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, of a central authority resisting insurrec Whereupon Mr. Adams placed the Earl

THE NEW PRESIDENT of the United States, Hon. Andrew Johnson, is in the fifty-sixth year of his age. His family cousisting at present of his wife, two sons and two daughters, are residing at Nashville, having been driven from their homes in East Tennessee. Charles Johnson, a third son, while acting as surgeon in the army, was thrown from his horse and killed about two years ago. Judge Patterson, a son-in-law of the President, also lives in Nashville, and

Colonel Stover, the other son-in-law, was killed on the 18th of December last, while killed on the 18th of December last, while leading the 4th Tennessee (loyal) Iniantry in the battle in front of that city, be ween the forces of Thomas and Hood. Mrr. Johnson being in delicate health, it is probable that Mrs. Stover will mainly do the honors of the Presidential mansion.

the honors of the Presidential mansion. GENERAL SCOTT took his place in the funeral procession at Madison Square, New York, on the 25th, at the head of the mourners. His carriage was escorted into line by General Hall and Colonel Hamilton, division increased are ford?

BLANK DEEDS-A splendid assortment for sale at the "Inquirer Office."

Whereupon Mr. Adams placed the Earl hors du combat as follows: "Whatever may have been the deficiencies of the United States in the instance alluded to, compensation therefor has been made to Spain, and her full release has been given under the sanction of her hand to a solemn shall acknowledge itself prepared to perfect the parallel, the example may be cited against the United States but not till then. THE NEW PRESIDENT of the United States, PENSIONS. while in the regular or volunteer service, we pub

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in

DUBBOBBOW & LUTZ.

and other Claims against the Governme

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

PENSIONS.

Tet. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the imilitary and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.
2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.
3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.
4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow no children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no righten in part, for support; provided the last preceding cases.

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